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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Case Originated at: SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, FILE 100-16980

Made at: SAN FRANCISCO	Date: 1/31/47	Period: 2/25/43-1/1/47	Report Made by: [REDACTED] b7C JO
Title: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF RADIATION LABORATORY, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA			Character: SECRET SIDE INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS:

~~STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL~~

In December, 1941, Dr. VANNEVAR BUSH, of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, and his advisers made the decision that the possibility of the development of an atomic bomb as a "decisive weapon" justified an "all-out" effort to effect its development. To this end, a separate organization, a division of O.S.R.D., was set up. In May, 1943, the Manhattan Engineer District, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, took over the entire atomic bomb project, known as the D.S.M. Project (Development of Substitute Materials).

Early in 1943, it was disclosed that numerous employees of the Radiation Laboratory, Berkeley, California, an installation of the D.S.M. Project, were either members of the Communist Party or closely affiliated with it. From the statements of STEVE NELSON, an agent of the Comintern Apparatus of the Communist Party, there was every indication of a studied effort by the Party to place its qualified members in the Project for the purpose of gaining knowledge of the experiments being conducted.

This investigation has developed evidence that the Communists employed on the Project have been used by Soviet espionage agents to obtain information concerning the development and manufacture of the atom bomb.

This report, a summary of investigative effort from the inception of this case for the period while the D.S.M. Project was under the direction of the Manhattan District, sets forth the activities of the Soviet agents and their Communist contacts engaged in the espionage of the Project's data. There are also set forth individual accounts of the Communists or Communist sympathizers employed on the Project.

REFERENCE: Bureau File 100-190625

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DETAILS

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

BASIS AND PURPOSE OF INVESTIGATION

Investigation in this case was initiated upon receipt by the San Francisco Field Division of reports from highly reliable and confidential informants to the effect that many of the individuals employed at the Radiation Laboratory, University of California, Berkeley, California, were either members of the Communist Party or closely associated therewith; that these individuals employed on the project were engaged in experimentation of a highly confidential nature of vital importance to the war effort. It was also ascertained that local officials of the Communist Party in the Bay area were interested in the experiments being conducted at the Radiation Laboratory.

Subsequently, it was determined that STEVE NELSON, a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party and organizer of the Alameda County Communist Party, had solicited and obtained from JOSEPH WOODROW WEINBERG, a Communist Party member employed at the Radiation Laboratory, information concerning the experiments for the avowed purpose of transmitting such information to the Soviet Union.

The Bureau's interest in this investigation has been to identify Communist activists and Soviet agents who are not employed at the Radiation Laboratory or at one of the corollary installations, who are attempting to obtain secret information developed by the project.

The Bureau by letter dated April 7, 1943, to the San Francisco Office instructed that an understanding had been reached that the Army would have the sole responsibility for protective operations at the various installations of the D. S. E. Project. It was further advised that the Bureau would not take any action regarding individuals employed on the Project unless Military Intelligence specifically requested such action.

Similarly, the Bureau advised the New York Field Office that although the Military Intelligence Service has jurisdiction over the personnel of the Project, it was the responsibility of the Bureau to conduct investigations of their Communist Party contacts off the Project.

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ESPIONAGE AND ATTEMPTED ESPIONAGE OF THE PROJECT'S EXPERIMENTAL DATA

Confidential informants since early in 1943 have reported a studious attempt by the Communist Party to place its members in employment on the D. S. M. Project. The Bureau by letter to the Albany Field Division dated December 10, 1943, advised that "it is definitely known that an espionage organization consisting of members of the Communist Party has been attempting, since at least March of 1943, to obtain formulae relating to the experiments for transmittal to the Soviet Union."

In a letter to the Knoxville Field Division dated October 18, 1943, the Bureau pointed out that "agents of the Soviet Government, Soviet Government officials, and members of the Communist Party of the U. S. A. were attempting to obtain information concerning the Project." In this same letter, the Bureau advised that certain phases of the laboratory experimentation were at that time in such a state "that should the Soviet Union obtain information regarding formulae and experimental steps, they might be able to shortcut the experiments of this country and reach a degree of production ahead of the United States." It was further pointed out that this situation would result in placing the United States at the mercy of the Soviet Union.



There will be set forth hereinafter the separate acts of espionage as developed by this investigation and acts of attempted espionage. There will also be set out information concerning the relationship between Project employees and others which is believed of importance because of its possible potential espionage nature.

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THE NELSON-WEINBERG INCIDENT

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that at approximately 10:30 P. M. on the night of March 29, 1943, STEVE NELSON was visited at his home at 3720 Grove Street, Oakland, California, by an individual then identified to the informant only as "JOE;" that during the course of this visit, NELSON solicited and obtained from JOE secret and confidential information with respect to the Radiation Laboratory for the purpose of transmitting the information obtained to the Soviet Union. It is pointed out that STEVE NELSON is a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party and was the organizer of the Alameda County Communist Party, and it has been further determined that STEVE NELSON is engaged as a Soviet agent acting with the Communist International.

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Details of the conversation between NELSON and JOE have been previously set out in a report in this case by Special Agent [REDACTED] dated May 23, 1943; at San Francisco. For the information of offices who did not receive copies of this report, there is set out a summary of this conversation.

NELSON impressed JOE with the fact that he was looking for a Comrade who was absolutely trustworthy and informed that he had certain questions he desired to ask of JOE concerning "the Project" at the University of California on which JOE was employed. NELSON inquired as to what materials were being used on the project. JOE replied that the idea of the Project was well-known all over the world and that "it even appeared in one textbook for general distribution," stating that because of this, there would be nothing wrong in his telling STEVE about the Project.

JOE advised that the basic idea of the Project was to develop a gigantic explosive and pointed out that "the world's greatest expert on explosions was a Russian." He stated that experiments conducted thus far must have been successful "or they wouldn't keep pouring in hundreds of millions of dollars." JOE mentioned that the principal experimentation on the Project was concerned with the separation of the materials, and that so far, this had been the hardest phase of the experimentation. He stated that "the preliminary work has been done," and added that "it is the kind of work that can be done by anyone if you show him how."

JOE informed that during the next six months there would be developed sufficient quantities of the basic material to conduct the first few trials and added that it would take an additional six months "before any successful experiments could be done."

NELSON asked JOE if he could furnish him with the publication previously mentioned by JOE as containing the basic idea of the experimentation, to which question JOE indicated his reluctance to obtain this book.

NELSON informed that on the information given him by JOE, he could give "them" referring to the Soviet Union, information concerning the basic idea of the Project, that the Project was going into experimental production, and that it was expected to take at least a year for any practical

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results. NELSON remarked that if the Russians were engaged on similar experimentation, the information he would furnish them could be destroyed by them, but that he did not want to assume the Soviet Union was conducting similar experiments or was in a position where they could not follow the line of the experiments conducted in this country.

JOE mentioned to NELSON that the material being used was "uranium, a radioactive substance," and that the preferable method of separation of the material was through the use of the magnetic spectrograph with electrical and magnetic focusing, or less preferably, that of the velocity selector.

At this point in the conversation, JOE dictated and NELSON wrote down what appeared to be a technical formula used on the Project. Informant was unable to advise concerning the exact formula dictated by JOE.

During the course of the conversation, JOE made known that a certain part of the Project would be moved to another section of the country where experiments would be conducted. In addition, he stated that there were several projects located throughout the country, and that one of these projects was in Tennessee.

NELSON inquired as to the number of people who were employed on the Project throughout the United States, and according to the informant, JOE replied that there were probably 500 technical physicists working on it and that there were probably five times that number of machinists producing the materials to be used on the Project. He stated that some two or three thousand people were employed.

NELSON inquired if JOE could inform him as to the results of experiments thus far conducted, and JOE replied that he could not furnish this information to NELSON, stating that he had asked certain of his friends who are engaged on the experiments, but that they had refused to tell him. JOE stated that he believed that he would be moved to another part of the country where the experiments would be conducted.

During the course of the conversation, NELSON made known that he was acquainted with J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER, one of the principal physicists employed on the Project; that he had previously approached OPPENHEIMER for the purpose of securing information concerning the Project but OPPENHEIMER refused him the information.

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JOE stated that he had been a member of the Communist Party since 1938. He inquired of NELSON as to how he and other Communist Party members employed on the Project were to conduct themselves "when they were away," referring to his expected transfer to another experimental installation. NELSON instructed JOE that their "group" should pair up and work in teams of two. He warned him that they should not have get-togethers as a group at any time, that they should not talk in a house, and that information concerning the Project should pass between them only on the most casual basis. He instructed JOE that their Party books should be turned in and that he, NELSON, would obtain a list of the persons who were employed on the Project which he would memorize and then destroy.

NELSON stated that he had already spoken to BILL (SCHNEIDERMAN) concerning the status of the Project employees in the Communist Party. NELSON instructed JOE to transmit his Party dues through his relatives.

NELSON indicated that at some future time JOE might be in possession of further information concerning the Project and instructed JOE that he should pass such information as he developed to STEVE. Some discussion was had between JOE and NELSON concerning the manner in which this information could be transmitted to NELSON, and JOE was advised that he should convey a message to one of his sisters who, in turn, would convey it to NELSON. NELSON stated that he would leave the details in which the contact could be effected entirely up to JOE and added that the most casual messages would bring NELSON to where JOE was employed.

It is pointed out that the BILL SCHNEIDERMAN mentioned above is the Secretary of the Thirteenth District of the Communist Party.

Confidential Informant [REDACTED] was able to furnish the San Francisco Field Division with a recording of the conversation between NELSON and JOE, which is being retained in the San Francisco Field Division for possible future evidentiary use.

Upon receipt of the above information, an immediate physical surveillance of STEVE NELSON was undertaken, as a result of which it was determined that on April 1, 1943, at 9:26 A. M., NELSON placed a telephone call from a coin box located in Oakland, California, to San Francisco.

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Telephone number Seabright 0914. It was determined that this number was listed to PETER IVANOV, Secretary of the Soviet Consulate in San Francisco, at his home address, 570 Belvedere Street, San Francisco. The toll ticket on the call reflected that it lasted for six-tenths of a minute, the indication being that NELSON did not reach the party called. (S) (u)

On April 5, 1943, at 7:53 P. M., it was observed that NELSON again placed a call to the IVANOV residence and as in the first case, it was indicated that NELSON did not reach the party called. (S) (u)

At 7:32 P. M. on April 6, 1943, NELSON was observed to place a telephone call to the residence of PETER IVANOV. Confidential Informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised that at this time, NELSON spoke with PETER IVANOV, identifying himself as "This is your friend Hugo," informing IVANOV that he desired to meet with him that night at eight o'clock. NELSON said: "I could meet you at the same place—down—you know the place," and subsequently added: "You know, where I usually meet you in San Francisco." IVANOV then inquired if NELSON was referring to the hospital and NELSON replied that he was. (S) (u)

Following this telephone conversation with IVANOV, NELSON traveled to San Francisco and arrived in the vicinity of St. Joseph's Hospital, located at the corner of Park Hill and Buena Vista Streets, at approximately 8:00 P. M. It was then observed that NELSON left his car for a period of approximately ten minutes, when he was observed to return to his automobile from the direct and immediate vicinity of St. Joseph's Hospital. Efforts in accord with good judgment were made at the time to observe the meeting between IVANOV and NELSON, but under the circumstances, this could not be accomplished. It is believed, however, that NELSON undoubtedly turned over to PETER IVANOV the information secured by him from "JOE" concerning the D. S. M. Project. (S) (u)

The toll tickets on the calls made by NELSON to the IVANOV residence have been obtained and are being retained in the San Francisco Field Division for possible evidentiary use. (S) (u)

Identification of JOSEPH WOODROW WEINBERG:

The identification of JOSEPH WOODROW WEINBERG with the individual known to Confidential Informant [redacted] only as "JOE" and who furnished STEVE NELSON with secret information concerning the project on the night of March 29, 1943, was effected by the Special Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment operating under the Manhattan District, U. S. Engineers Office. The identification was made possible through physical surveillance of [redacted] (S) (u)

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DAVID JOSEPH ROHM and [REDACTED], both Radiation Laboratory employees and Communist Party members. It is pointed out that during the course of the conversation between JOE and STEVE NELSON, JOE made known certain biographical facts concerning himself which effected the identification. The points of identification are listed below in tabular form, the left-hand column listing that biographical data furnished by the individual known as JOE during the course of his conversation with NELSON, and the right-hand column containing data as reflected in the Personal Security Questionnaire filed by JOSEPH WOODROW WEINBERG on the occasion of his employment at the Radiation Laboratory. It is pointed out that the Personal Security Questionnaire of WEINBERG was not executed until April 14, 1943, some two weeks after his conversation with STEVE NELSON.

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA AS FURNISHED
BY "JOE"

Name - referred to only as "JOE"

Formerly lived in New York.

Came to California in 1939.

Employed on the D.C.M. Project.

Is married.

INFORMATION FURNISHED ON PERSONAL
SECURITY QUESTIONNAIRE OF JOSEPH
WEINBERG.

Complete name - JOSEPH WOODROW WEINBERG, also known as JOE WEINBERG.

WEINBERG was born in New York City, received his elementary education in New York City, and graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1936. Parents and sisters, his only blood relatives, reside in New York City.

WEINBERG entered the University of California at Berkeley, California, in 1939. He came directly from the University of Wisconsin.

WEINBERG was officially employed on the project April 22, 1943, but it will be observed that he worked on the project for sometime prior to this date.

WEINBERG married [REDACTED] in January, 1942.

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA AS FURNISHED
BY "JOE"

Has two sisters who live in New York City, at least one of whom is a teacher.

Is a physicist.

A member of the Communist Party since 1938 and devoted to the Communist Party ideology.

Indicated that he was a close associate of J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER.

INFORMATION FURNISHED ON PERSONAL
SECURITY QUESTIONNAIRE OF JOSEPH
WEINBERG

WEINBERG has two sisters, both residing in New York and both teachers. They are ELLEN WEINBERG, 165 West 20th Street, and GRACE WEINBERG.

WEINBERG obtained his Ph.D. Degree from the University of California at Berkeley in Physics in June of 1943, and was employed on the D.S.M. Project as a physicist. He indicated that he was a teacher. Was employed as a graduate student and teaching assistant at the University of Wisconsin, 1938 to 1939, and is apparently an instructor in the Physics Department at the University of California.

Investigation has disclosed that WEINBERG and his wife were associated with "a well-known radical group on the Campus of the University of Wisconsin," and while a student at the University of California, it is reported that he was known to associate with Communist Party members and Communist Party leaders. Confidential informants have since established the membership of WEINBERG in the Communist Party.

It was reflected that WEINBERG gave as a reference, J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER, and among the personal papers was the notation: "OPPENHEIMER knows all about this man. If he wants 'W.' (referring to WEINBERG) it's his decision."

Subsequent Meetings between NELSON and WEINBERG:

At the conclusion of the meeting between STEVE NELSON and "JOE" on the evening of March 29, 1943, NELSON suggested that JOE might at some future time have more information about the project, in which event, he should pass the information along to him. They then discussed a possible meeting in the future and the details of this were left entirely up to JOE. It is mentioned that at the time of this conversation, JOE, later identified as WEINBERG, believed that he would shortly be transferred to Site Y of the project, located at Los Alamos, New Mexico. While WEINBERG was never transferred to the New Mexico installation, J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER, in an interview on September 5, 1946, stated that he had been considered for a transfer at one time.

A physical surveillance disclosed that on the evening of August 17, 1943, STEVE NELSON, accompanied by BERNARD DOYLE, travelled to the WEINBERG residence, 2427 Blake Street, Berkeley, California. At this time it was observed that NELSON and DOYLE met with JOSEPH WEINBERG, DAVID BOHM, [REDACTED], and [REDACTED]. Confidential sources indicated that the arrangement for the meeting had been perfected by BERNARD DOYLE. The same sources indicated that prior to the meeting, STEVE NELSON had requested [REDACTED], a Communist Party member and a close personal friend, to accompany to the meeting. It is believed that the meeting was of a political nature and it is deemed unlikely that any of the group or WEINBERG transmitted any secret information to NELSON because of the number of persons present.

DAVID BOHM, [REDACTED], [REDACTED], and [REDACTED] mentioned above, have been identified as Communist Party members who at the time were employed with WEINBERG at the Radiation Laboratory.

Physical surveillance of JOSEPH WEINBERG conducted by the Special Intelligence Corps, Berkeley, California, disclosed that on September 3, 1943, WEINBERG addressed a letter to one [REDACTED] Berkeley, California. A highly reliable source stated that the letter posted by WEINBERG contained a thesis entitled, "The Communist Party and the Professions," and in addition, there was a card bearing the following personal message:

"Dear A:

Please do not communicate with me during this period, nor discuss with others my reasons for this request. I should like you to pass on this message to S. or B., however without mentioning any names. Thanks a lot. We'll take that walking trip when this is all over. Til then..."

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The "S. or B." referred to in this letter is undoubtedly intended to be STEVE NELSON or STEVE WILSON. ✓

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[redacted] mentioned above, is employed by the National Research Council engaged in welding research, and occupies an office in the Hearst Memorial Mining Building and at the Engineering Building, both located on the University of California Campus. Background information developed reflects that [redacted] was born [redacted] at [redacted] and is a citizen of the United States. His father is [redacted] and his mother is [redacted], both United States citizens. [redacted] was married on [redacted] who was born in [redacted]. He received his elementary education in [redacted] and attended [redacted] from 1930 to 1934. From 1938 to 1940, [redacted] was in attendance at the [redacted] and received his M. S. Degree in 1940. During the period from 1939 to 1940, while in attendance at the [redacted] was engaged as a [redacted] from 1940 to 1942, he was in the employ of the [redacted] as an [redacted] in Mechanical Engineering. The files of the State Department disclose that [redacted] was issued a passport, No. [redacted] on March 18, 1938, for a proposed trip to England, France, the USSR, and Turkey. Confidential informants have failed to positively identify [redacted] as a member of the Communist Party but investigation has clearly disclosed his Communistic tendencies and association with known Communist Party members.

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An interpretation made by the Special Counter Intelligence Corps of the note sent by WEINBERG to [redacted] is to the effect that WEINBERG was an associate of [redacted] and was aware of the fact that he was being investigated by intelligence authorities, for which reason he did not want [redacted] to contact him and did not want to contact STEVE NELSON or [redacted].

Background Data of JOSEPH WEINBERG:

JOSEPH WOODROW WEINBERG was born in New York City on January 19, 1917. His father, BERNARD WEINBERG, was born in Poland, and his mother, BELLA RICHTER WEINBERG, was likewise born in Poland. WEINBERG attended elementary schools in New York City and received his B. S. Degree from the College of the City of New York in 1936. While attending the college, he received a scholarship during his last year and continued with a teaching fellowship at the City College in New York from September, 1937, to February of 1938. Thereafter, WEINBERG attended the University of Michigan as a graduate student in the Summer of 1937, and attended the

University of Wisconsin as a graduate student and teaching assistant from 1938 to 1939. In 1939, he entered the University of California as a graduate student in the Physics Department, and received his Ph. D. Degree from this institution in June of 1943.

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WEINBERG was employed at the Radiation Laboratory on April 22, 1943, as a physicist at the rate of \$220 per month. He was recommended for the position by Dr. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER, one of the principal physicists engaged on the D. S. M. Project. It will be noted that in connection with his graduate work in the Physics Department of the University of California, WEINBERG worked in close association with other physicists employed at the Radiation Laboratory, and was in close contact with the progress of the project prior to his employment thereon. Investigation has developed that WEINBERG was considered a brilliant student in physics and classified as an outstanding theoretical physicist. [REDACTED] Physics Department at the University of California, has stated that WEINBERG could easily be considered as a genius in the field of theoretical physics, probably outranked in this country only by Dr. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER.

Investigation conducted by the Special Counter Intelligence Branch in the vicinity of New York indicated that while WEINBERG was in attendance at the College of the City of New York, he was active in a movement against compulsory military training in the school and openly opposed the policies of President ROBINSON of that institution. It is known that while in attendance at the school, he was in active association with Communist Party members on the campus.

While attending the University of Wisconsin, WEINBERG met his present wife, BERLE MOESLY. Investigation conducted by the Special Counter Intelligence Branch at the University of Wisconsin has disclosed that BERLE MOESLY was "very actively associated with a known radical group while a graduate student in the Art Department at the University of Wisconsin." Investigation failed to disclose that WEINBERG was also a member of this group but the Counter Intelligence Branch has concluded that inasmuch as it is known that he met his wife during this period, "it would seem logical that he was associated with this group with which she was frequently placed."

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WEINBERG was married to BERLE ANN MOESLY, a citizen of the United States, in January of 1942. Information supplied by WEINBERG indicates that BERLE MOESLY was employed as a [REDACTED] in Berkeley, California. She was born [REDACTED] at [REDACTED] and is the

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daughter of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], both parents being American-born. In the period from 1932 to 1934, MERLE HOESLY attended [REDACTED] in [REDACTED]. She graduated from the [REDACTED] in 1936, obtaining a [REDACTED]. In the period from 1938 to 1939, she returned to the University as a graduate student in Art Education.

It will be recalled that during the conversation with STEVE NELSON, JOSEPH WEINBERG informed him that he had been a member of the Communist Party since 1938, and during this same conversation, he informed NELSON that he was loyal to the Communist Party and its ideology. Since the institution of this investigation, confidential informants have positively identified WEINBERG as a Party member.

Activities of JOSEPH WOODROW WEINBERG:

The special Counter Intelligence Corps of the Manhattan Engineer District maintained a continuous physical surveillance on the activities of JOSEPH WEINBERG from early June, 1943, to April of 1944, at which time WEINBERG was released from his employment on the D.S.M. Project. Continuous surveillance was reinstituted by agents of the San Francisco Office on January 6, 1945, and continued through to February 28, 1945. In the interim and subsequent to this latter date, spot check surveillances have been maintained by this office, as set forth elsewhere in this report.

JOSEPH WOODROW WEINBERG and his wife, MERLE A. HOESLY WEINBERG, reside at 2427 Blake Street, Berkeley, California. The WEINBERGS occupy the upstairs apartment at this address consisting of three rooms. The physical surveillance of WEINBERG has disclosed that he spends most of his days at the University of California in the Physics Department in Le Conte Hall. He spends the majority of his evenings at his residence with his wife. Infrequently during the week nights, he has been known to return to the University of California Campus, room 219, Le Conte Hall. On Saturday nights, WEINBERG, accompanied by his wife, usually goes to a movie or visits with certain close friends. During the course of the surveillance, WEINBERG apparently became suspicious that he was being followed and it was noted that on several occasions he acted in a manner which would indicate he was endeavoring to ascertain exactly whether or not he was being followed.

Early in September, 1943, a confidential informant, whose identity is known to the Counter Intelligence Corps of the Manhattan Engineer District, furnished information concerning the personal possessions

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maintained by JOSEPH WEINBERG at his residence address. An examination of the material as furnished by the informant developed nothing pertinent to the espionage activities of WEINBERG. With respect to his personal activities, there was observed a list of first names followed by the notation of a sum of money. This list appeared to be a collection of dues and it is possible that it referred to the branch of the Communist Party of which WEINBERG was a member. There was also noted an envelope which contained a letter from [REDACTED] dated December 12, 1942. This envelope had been addressed to WEINBERG at the Physics Department, University of California. Previous mention has been made of [REDACTED]

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Physical surveillances maintained have failed to disclose a direct association between JOSEPH WEINBERG and officials of the Soviet Consulate General at San Francisco, but in this connection it is pointed out that [REDACTED] California, accompanied by his wife, visited the WEINBERG residence for approximately twenty minutes during the evening hours of January 16, 1945. [REDACTED] is the [REDACTED] for the city of Oakland, California, and has been prominent in the activities of the Russian War Relief Society in the East Bay area, and frequently in close association with Soviet consular officials GREGORI KASPAROV, VASSILI DELCHENKO, and VASSILI KHRALIEV. (S)(u)

Following the institution of the physical surveillance of JOSEPH WEINBERG, it was observed that his closest associates were DAVID BOHM, [REDACTED], and [REDACTED]. His association with these persons continued until September 20, 1943, on which date [REDACTED] was inducted into the U. S. Army. Shortly thereafter, [REDACTED] employment on the D.S.M. Project was terminated, after which he left this section of the country. WEINBERG and DAVID BOHM continued to be close friends and have been observed in frequent association with each other.

The physical surveillance has disclosed that WEINBERG and his wife were most frequently in association with [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] His association with these persons, as far as is known, is set forth elsewhere in this report. No information has been developed by the physical surveillance, other than that which has been previously reported herein, which would indicate that WEINBERG has been engaged in espionage activity. It is noted, however, that on June 26, 1943, WEINBERG, accompanied by his wife, was observed to visit at the home of [REDACTED] Berkeley, California. It is recalled that a highly confidential source informed that WEINBERG, through [REDACTED] attempted to communicate with STEVE NELSON and BERNEDETTE DOYLE.

A physical surveillance of JOSEPH WEINBERG has furnished incidents tending to substantiate his membership in the Communist Party, and these incidents are being set forth below:

On June 8, 1943, WEINBERG, accompanied by [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] was observed to visit at the home of BERNADETTE DOYLE, organizational secretary of the Alameda County Communist Party.

On June 10, 1943, WEINBERG, with [REDACTED] DAVID BOHM, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] visited at the home of BERNADETTE DOYLE, mentioned above. It was indicated that this meeting related to Communist Party activity. In the conversation between STEVE NELSON and JOSEPH WEINBERG on March 29, 1943, it was indicated that NELSON had been accompanied by BERNADETTE DOYLE on the occasion when he first contacted JOSEPH WEINBERG. Details of this contact were unknown to informant.

On the evening of June 18, 1943, JOSEPH WEINBERG, accompanied by his wife, MERLE, spent the evening at the residence of [REDACTED] Berkeley, California. [REDACTED] is a known Communist affiliated with the [REDACTED] of the Communist Party, and was [REDACTED]

On the night of June 21, 1943, it was observed that [REDACTED] who is an active Communist Party member in the East Bay area and an associate of STEVE NELSON, visited at the home of JOSEPH WEINBERG.

On the night of June 22, 1943, WEINBERG was observed at the home of [REDACTED] Berkeley. [REDACTED] is a Communist Party member active in the Berkeley area.

During the afternoon of September 11, 1943, WEINBERG, accompanied by [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] was observed to meet with [REDACTED] in the vicinity of Dana and Haste Streets, Berkeley, California. [REDACTED] has been an active Communist Party member interested in the organizational work of the Communist Party on the campus of the University of California. These confidential sources have indicated that this meeting probably related to the draft status of [REDACTED]

On the evening of September 15, 1943, agents of the Counter Intelligence Corps of the Manhattan Engineer District observed a woman, later identified as BERNADETTE DOYLE, step onto the porch of WEINBERG's residence. These agents observed that the woman, BERNADETTE DOYLE, sat on the porch of the WEINBERG home for several minutes. No porch light or street light was observed, nor was any contact between BERNADETTE DOYLE and anyone in the house observed. Some few minutes later, DOYLE was observed to leave the porch of the WEINBERG residence, after which she traveled some two blocks to her automobile, parked on the corner of Dana Street and Dwight Way in Berkeley, where she remained seated in her automobile for several minutes.

Shortly after DOYLE left the vicinity of the WEINBERG home, JOSEPH WEINBERG, accompanied by his wife, was observed to leave his residence and enter his car. It was then observed that the WEINBERGS drove their car around the street blocks adjoining their home, never going over two blocks away from their home, thereafter parking at the corner of Dana and Blake Streets. WEINBERG was observed to alight from his automobile and was seen pacing back and forth in the immediate vicinity. At the same time, a Packard Sedan, California License No. 43 F 451, registered to [REDACTED] Berkeley, California, was observed cruising around the neighborhood and thereafter was observed to park in close proximity to the WEINBERG car. It was observed by the surveilling agents that MERLE WEINBERG was seated in the driver's seat of the WEINBERG automobile, and JOSEPH WEINBERG, with an unidentified man, was observed seated in the rear seat of the same automobile. At about this time, the WEINBERG automobile and the automobile registered to [REDACTED] commenced to cruise about the area for some ten or fifteen minutes, at the end of which time the [REDACTED] automobile drove away and was not seen again. Some few minutes thereafter, MERLE WEINBERG was observed to let JOSEPH WEINBERG and the unknown man out of the WEINBERG automobile on Dana Street, after which she drove the WEINBERG automobile to their residence, where she parked it. Surveilling agents observed an unidentified man hiding in the shrubbery near the corner of Blake and Dana Streets shortly thereafter, and it was believed by the agents that this individual was the person who had met with WEINBERG. It was observed that the man walked in front of WEINBERG and his wife, and no contact was made with them.

The Counter Intelligence Corps of the Manhattan Engineer District advised the San Francisco Office that it was their opinion that the unidentified man, believed to have contacted WEINBERG, was brought to the meeting in the automobile registered to [REDACTED]. It is pointed out that [REDACTED] is a tenant of [REDACTED] the latter being a prominent suspect in the Comrap investigation. Investigation of [REDACTED] by the San Francisco Field Division disclosed no derogatory information concerning his background, associates, or relatives. It was, therefore, deemed advisable to personally contact him regarding his activities on the evening of September 15, 1943. This contact, made under pretext, established that [REDACTED] had never borrowed or used a car registered to [REDACTED]; that on the evening of September 15, [REDACTED] himself used his automobile to travel to the Dana Garage located in close proximity to the WEINBERG residence. [REDACTED] stated that after leaving the garage, he traveled about the neighborhood and listened to a broadcast of a local prize fight, that he parked his automobile in the vicinity of Blake and Dana Streets to listen to the broadcast. [REDACTED] informed that he noted no unusual activity while he was thus parked, and following the completion of the broadcast, he returned to his home. Investigation conducted would tend to indicate that the presence of [REDACTED] in the vicinity was due to a coincidence.

WEINBERG, DAVID BOHE, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] spent the evening of September 19, 1943, and the early morning hours of September 20, 1943, at [REDACTED] room, [REDACTED]

Berkeley, California.

The purpose of this meeting is unknown but it is pointed out that on September 20, 1943, [REDACTED] was inducted into the U. S. Army.

In addition to the above, the physical surveillance of JOSEPH WEINBERG has disclosed that he is personally acquainted with [REDACTED] and his wife, [REDACTED] Berkeley, California; that he is acquainted with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. All of these persons are known to be very active in Communist activities in the Berkeley area and confidential informants have reported the association of the WEINBERGS with them as generally of a social nature arising out of their common Communist Party membership.

b7C
Information has been received by the Special Counter Intelligence Corps of the Manhattan Engineer District from reliable confidential informants close to JOSEPH WEINBERG and his wife which would tend to indicate a guilty knowledge on the part of WEINBERG. In addition, certain of this information substantiates the Communist Party membership of WEINBERG. Pertinent portions of these reports are set out below:

During the morning of October 11, 1943, [REDACTED] was present at the WEINBERG apartment at which time WEINBERG and [REDACTED] discussed the investigation they believed was being conducted concerning them arising out of their employment at the Radiation Laboratory. During this conversation WEINBERG made known the fact that he believed he was being followed and said: "They hope to get a basis for charges. They have no basis yet." [REDACTED] replied: "It may be that or it may be that they are trying to get some new contacts."

During the afternoon hours of October 31, 1943, DAVID BOHM had a conversation with JOSEPH WEINBERG at the latter's home at which time they discussed the fact that their mail was being opened at the Radiation Laboratory. During the conversation, WEINBERG remarked: "I think I better wind up my affairs...I just have a feeling that I am not going to last long around here."

It will be noted that in the period immediately following September 20, 1943, confidential informants reported conversations to which WEINBERG was a party indicating that DAVID BOHM and [REDACTED] as well as JOSEPH WEINBERG, were of the belief that [REDACTED] had been forced into the Army because of his Communist affiliation in connection with his employment at the Radiation Laboratory.

On November 25, 1943, a confidential informant reported a conversation between JOSEPH WEINBERG and his wife, MERLE, indicating WEINBERG's opinion of DAVID BOHM. It will be recalled that throughout the investigation,

DAVID BOHM and JOSEPH WEINBERG have been apparently close personal friends. In the course of the conversation, however, WEINBERG stated that DAVID BOHM was aggressive "but it is mixed with arrogance." He advised: "I don't dislike him yet but when I tell something that varies with his opinion, he just stares and sits for about five minutes with his mouth open. When I force the issue and get him to discuss it, he gets sullen. He hasn't the courage to be wrong...DAVE is a damn fool in some ways even though so smart."

During the evening of January 17, 1944, a conversation occurred between JOSEPH WEINBERG and his wife, in the course of which WEINBERG remarked that [REDACTED] had received a medal for heroism at Guadalcanal. WEINBERG then stated: "I'm sticking with the Reds, no matter how much they change their line. They still have a good idea."

b7c
On January 22, 1944, a confidential source stated that WEINBERG had engaged his wife in a discussion of a letter they had recently received from [REDACTED] a private in the U. S. Army stationed at [REDACTED]. The conversation indicated that the letter was an account by [REDACTED] to the effect that he was suspected of revealing information in conjunction with his employment at the Radiation Laboratory and that he may have been questioned one or more times concerning his association with foreign agents. It was also indicated that [REDACTED] in his letter spoke of the possibility of court-martial and that he was under the impression he was being confined to quarters more strictly than the ordinary soldier. In the course of this conversation, WEINBERG, referring to the personnel at the Radiation Laboratory, stated: "Their purpose is to destroy. If not from what is true, they will get it from something that is false. I wonder if it's worth all the trouble." WEINBERG stated that he considered it worth the effort to cause an open investigation to be made of the treatment that was being given [REDACTED]. He added, however: "They would not have sprung a trap on [REDACTED] (referring to [REDACTED]) if they did not have reason to believe that something was wrong with [REDACTED] activities. They're wrong but they have reason to believe." He further related: "One man asserts that someone has committed a crime. His job may depend upon it. It is now absolutely certain that someone has asserted that [REDACTED] has committed a crime, else no such trouble and pain would be gone to. Whoever said it is not going to lose his position by withdrawing the statement."

WEINBERG stated that he had considered giving up his employment himself and said: "I realize I am putting myself in jeopardy by staying here, but I'm not sure whether I can do more good by staying here than if I leave..." He reiterated in his conversation that it was necessary

for someone to expose the manner in which personnel of the Radiation Laboratory were being "framed." MERLE WEINBERG inquired of JOSEPH WEINBERG if there was danger in his work to himself. WEINBERG replied that there was danger and added: "There is danger in this thing to political ideas that are nearest and dearest to us."

The Special Counter Intelligence Corps of the Manhattan Engineer District advised at the time that from this conversation and other conversation reported by the informant, it was indicated that WEINBERG was expressing apprehension for his own security and that MERLE WEINBERG was presumably in complete ignorance of any espionage conducted by her husband.

b7C
In a conversation on March 1, 1944, at the home of JOSEPH WEINBERG between DAVID BOHM, [REDACTED], and WEINBERG, the parties discussed the political situation in Russia and in the course of the conversation, according to the confidential informant who furnished the information to the Special Counter Intelligence Corps of the Manhattan Engineer District [REDACTED] remarked that they have a cache of rifles for "the day when Congress takes over the country." WEINBERG at this point asked [REDACTED] to repeat what he had said and [REDACTED] stated, "We have a cache of rifles;" that the rifles were .22's and were over thirty inches in length, so therefore, no licenses were needed for them.

It will be noted that [REDACTED] is [REDACTED] and an associate in the [REDACTED] of JOSEPH WEINBERG. During the latter part of February, 1944, he applied for employment at the Radiation Laboratory, and in the course of completing his application, [REDACTED] advised the Personnel Department that Dr. BOHM, referring to DAVID BOHM, had already spoken to someone high in the project before giving [REDACTED] the job. Sometime thereafter, JOSEPH WEINBERG approached the head of the Department of Physics at the University asking why [REDACTED] had failed to be approved for the job.

On March 22, 1944, DAVID BOHM and JOSEPH WEINBERG, according to confidential sources, discussed the change in attitude reflected by the head of the Physics Department in refusing employment to [REDACTED] and it was indicated from the conversation that [REDACTED] had informed WEINBERG that he had been guilty of a breach of security in revealing information concerning the project to [REDACTED]. WEINBERG indicated that by approaching [REDACTED] he had set a trap for himself, stating: "...they are probably trying to make a case by pinning something on me." He stated also: "You know, DAVE, this is the time to quit. If I can only get out of it. I have acknowledged

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that I am guilty of this indiscretion and maybe it was foolhardy to do so, but that is a minor affair. If they try to pin anything big on me, I will fight tooth and nail. They'd like to hang me." Throughout the entire conversation, WEINBERG indicated that he expected to get into more serious trouble.

On March 16, 1944, JOSEPH WEINBERG received a letter signed by WILFRED S. BIGELOW, Personnel Director of the Radiation Laboratory, advising him that his services would not be required at the Laboratory after March 31, 1944.

On March 17, 1944, the informant mentioned above reported a conversation between WEINBERG and [REDACTED] in the course of which WEINBERG advised [REDACTED] against associating with him too closely or with DAVID BOHM. WEINBERG said: "This would be very good for you in case I get into more serious trouble, which is not at all impossible. This is not the end, DAVE (referring to DAVID BOHM) knows all of these things. He and I are in complete cahoots." At the same time, WEINBERG stated that he had made too many contacts during the past months and that he would have to stay away from people in the future. He informed it was his intention to resign prior to the date on which the dismissal would take place.

It will be noted that on March 31, 1944, JOSEPH WEINBERG was officially separated from his employment at the D. S. M. Project. He continues, however, as an Associate Professor in the Physics Department of the University of California with offices at 219 Le Conte Hall. He also does research in physics.

On August 18, 1945, WEINBERG left Berkeley via Greyhound bus enroute to New York. While in Detroit, Michigan, on September 25, 1945, he contacted [REDACTED] and his wife, [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] was employed as a physicist with the [REDACTED] and is now physics instructor at the [REDACTED]. He is suspected of Communist affiliation and activity and was discharged as an instructor at [REDACTED] because of these activities. [REDACTED] his wife, [REDACTED] is a known Communist, employed as [REDACTED] of the [REDACTED].

WEINBERG arrived at New York City on September 27, 1945, and stayed at the apartment of his sister, GRACE WEINBERG. Most of their time was spent in sightseeing and attending shows. On October 4, 1945, WEINBERG met [REDACTED] in New York City and spent two hours with him. He again met with [REDACTED] on October 5, and on October 6, [REDACTED] and WEINBERG entered the New York Public Library, where they conversed together for forty minutes. On October 7, 1945, WEINBERG and his wife met [REDACTED] and WEINBERG's wife entered a drugstore while WEINBERG and [REDACTED] were observed walking the street in a heavy downpour of rain for thirty-five

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minutes, talking intently. It is noted that these meetings with [REDACTED] in Detroit and New York City were by pre-arrangement.

WEINBERG returned to Berkeley on October 22, 1945, and resumed his position as Associate Professor of Physics at the University of California. He is affiliated with the Northern California Association of Scientists as of December 7, 1945, and also with the Federation of American Scientists, and the FAECT. Since his return, he has been known to be in contact with many Communists.

WEINBERG again left Berkeley on November 2, 1946, to lecture at the University of Minnesota, where he gave a series of lectures on nuclear physics. He returned November 12, 1946, and since that time, has been reported to be under consideration as an instructor at the University of Wisconsin.

b7c
WEINBERG was interviewed at the San Francisco Office on September 5, 1946, at which time he denied he visited STEVE NELSON's home on March 29, 1943; that he had ever disclosed any information to him or any other unauthorized person; he denied that STEVE NELSON and BERNADETTE DOYLE were known to him and denied that at the time of interview or at any time in the past, was he ever a member of or affiliated with the Communist Party. His only admission was that he was a subscriber to the People's World and had attended several benefit parties given for this paper and had sold some subscriptions to it. He also admitted he had patronized the Twentieth Century Bookstore in Oakland and in 1939, had attended what he believed was an open Communist meeting. He also admitted membership in the NCAS. WEINBERG's wife, MERLE, and [REDACTED] were also interviewed with negative results. They both attested they were not acquainted with STEVE NELSON or BERNADETTE DOYLE, or that NELSON or DOYLE had ever, to their knowledge, visited the WEINBERG home.

Background Data of STEVE NELSON, alias Steve Joseph Nelson, Stephen J. Nelson, Stephen Mesarosh, Steve J. Mesarosh, Joseph Fleischinger, Jr., Louis Evans, "Hugo"

NELSON was born in Subocka, Yugoslavia, on December 26, 1903. He is a citizen of the United States, having been granted Certificate of Naturalization No. 2834850 on November 26, 1928, at Detroit. He first entered the United States from Trieste, Italy, aboard the vessel SS ARGENTINA, arriving at New York City on June 14, 1920. In connection with NELSON's entry into the United States, records of the Special Inspection Division of the Immigration and Naturalization Service reflect his entry was originally gained through the fraud and misrepresentation of NELSON's uncle, JOSEPH FLEISCHINGER, Jr. Investigation disclosed that JOSEPH FLEISCHINGER, Jr. immigrated to the United States in 1903. Thereafter, he was admitted to

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United States citizenship in the United States District Court of Eastern Pennsylvania on October 1, 1919. He was issued a United States passport with which he departed from the United States on February 20, 1920. At Belgrade, Serbia, FLEISCHINGER succeeded, by misuse of his United States passport and through misrepresentation, in having a group photograph of his sister-in-law, MARY MESAROSH, mother of STEVE NELSON, and her three children, including NELSON, attached to his U. S. passport. This passport was certified on April 15, 1920, by authorities at the American Legation in Belgrade to the effect that the holder of the passport was accompanied by his wife, MARIE, and her minor children, [REDACTED], [REDACTED], and [REDACTED]. As a result of this deception, STEVE NELSON entered the United States as JOSEPH FLEISCHINGER, minor son of JOSEPH FLEISCHINGER, Sr., an American citizen. This deception came to light and in August of 1922, JOSEPH FLEISCHINGER, Sr., pleaded guilty of fraud and was sentenced to sixty days in the Mercer County Jail and fined \$100. The MESAROSH family, including STEVE NELSON, were served with warrants for their deportation and a hearing was held. As a result of this hearing, it was recommended that in view of the fact that FLEISCHINGER, SR., had solely concocted and engineered the entry of the MESAROSH family into the United States illegally, the MESAROSH family should be afforded an opportunity to legalize their entry. This was so ordered by the Commissioner General of the Bureau of Immigration, Department of Labor, on November 21, 1922. b7c

Information developed at the deportation hearing of the MESAROSH family reflected that NELSON's mother, MARY MESAROSH, was born in Kage Pakrac, Yugoslavia; that she married one MIKO or MICHAEL MESAROSH, who was born in Tresenfield, Slavonia; that MARY MESAROSH was of Croatian nationality, and her husband was a Hungarian Magyar. Prior to the departure of the MESAROSH family for the United States, MARY MESAROSH had been divorced from her husband.

In the period from 1920 to 1926, following the entry of STEVE NELSON into the United States, he was allegedly employed as a carpenter and a sheet metal worker and from 1926 to 1929, NELSON indicated he was employed as an airplane woodworker. Records maintained in the Marriage License Records Bureau, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, reflect that on August 3, 1925, a marriage license application was issued to STEPHEN MESAROSH and MARGARET YEAGER. According to the application, MARGARET YEAGER was born in Rankin, Pennsylvania. Her father's name appeared as OTTO, deceased, born in Germany, and her mother's name as MARY, nee SELUETTI, also born in Germany.

Communist Background of STEVE NELSON:

An article appearing in the Daily Worker, issue of November 10, 1937, stated that when STEVE NELSON was eighteen years of age, he was reading the literature of the Socialist Labor Party, and at about the same time, he joined the Friends of Soviet Russia, and on the first anniversary of LENIN's death (LENIN died January 21, 1924), NELSON joined the Communist Party at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This same article advised that in 1930, NELSON was organizer of the Unemployed Councils in Chicago, and was head of the Trade Union Unity League for that district.

Testimony of WILLIAM ODELL NOWELL, 1382 Fleming, Detroit, Michigan, before the Dies Committee on November 30, 1939, was to the effect that while in attendance at the Twelfth Anniversary Celebration of the Communist Party at Moscow in November, 1929, he knew by personal contact that STEVE NELSON was then in attendance at the International University in Moscow under the name of LOUIS EVANS, and Mr. NOWELL stated that NELSON was "conspicuous because of his connections with the OGPU in Moscow."

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NELSON's statements to confidential informants within the San Francisco Field Division indicate that he was in attendance at the Marx-Lenin University (Lenin School or Lenin Institute) in Moscow during the year 1930.

It is noted that on August 13, 1931, NELSON applied at the State Department for a passport, stating on his application that he was born at Rankin, Pennsylvania, on December 25, 1903; that his father, OTTO NELSON, was born in Sweden, and had died in 1907. The application reflected that the passport was desired to visit Germany to study building construction. United States Passport No. 432638 was issued to NELSON in care of [REDACTED], on August 15, 1931. Thereafter, on July 24, 1933, STEVE NELSON made application for a two-year renewal of his passport, filing this application with the American Consul at Vienna, Austria. In this application for renewal, it was indicated that NELSON had resided in Russia from September 15, 1931, to May 5, 1933; that he had resided in Germany, Switzerland, and Austria, from May 5, 1933, to July 24, 1933. The purpose for the renewal was stated to be "business and travel." In connection with this passport, NELSON told [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] that he had been in China for three months in 1933, having travelled there from Europe by way of the Mediterranean, and had returned to the United States from China through Seattle, Washington. In November, 1944, NELSON stated to a confidential informant that he had met [REDACTED] in Moscow in 1931.

In 1934, NELSON was doing Party work in the vicinity of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania; the Scranton Times of January 24, 1935, described him as the Communist Party organizer for Pennsylvania.

In 1935, the Registrar's Office of Luzerne County, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, reflected that NELSON was then living at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and was a registered voter at that place. In 1936, information was received that NELSON reportedly was a Communist Party organizer at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

A confidential informant of the Bureau reported that in September of 1936, the Executive Committee of the Communist International in Moscow decided to recruit an International Brigade to serve for Loyalist Spain; that a Committee of Five, including STEVE NELSON, was assigned by the Communist Party of the U. S. A. for this purpose. Sometime during the latter part of 1936 or early 1937, NELSON enlisted in the International Brigade of Loyalist Spain and occupied the position of "Political Commissar" of the Fifteenth Battalion, "Abraham Lincoln Battalion." He ultimately rose to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and was wounded in Spain.

In November of 1937, NELSON had returned to the United States, and at the first convention of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, he was elected Post Commander. At the same time, information received indicated that he was active in the affairs of the American League for Peace and Democracy, and was on the Membership Committee of this organization. According to the March, 1938, issue of the magazine "Fight," on February 20, 1938, NELSON was approved for membership on the Central Committee of the Communist Party, U. S. A. In 1939, he came to California and was active with the Communist Party throughout the State of California. In 1941, information reflects that NELSON acted as San Francisco County Secretary and Chairman of the Communist Party in California. Early in 1942, reliable confidential informants reported that STEVE NELSON was made organizer of the Communist Party in Alameda County, California, and shortly thereafter, was appointed secretary of the Party for Alameda County.

At the National Convention of the Party held in New York from November 30 to December 1, 1942, STEVE NELSON was elected to the National Committee of the Communist Party. He was also a member of the National Committee of the Communist Political Association, which was formed at the National Convention in May, 1944, to replace the Communist Party. He was named President of the Alameda County CPA in September, 1944.

When the Communist Party of the United States of America was reconstituted at its National Convention, July 26 through 29, 1945, STEVE NELSON was re-elected to the National Committee and was elected as a member of the nine-man Executive Board and was told that he would have to establish his residence in New York within sixty days.

On October 11, 1945, NELSON, accompanied by his wife and children, arrived in New York City. He was appointed head of all foreign language groups of the Party in the United States, with the title of Chairman of the Foreign Nationalities Group Commission. He has described his duties as that of being in charge of the mass work of the Party, dealing with the IWO, the American-Slav Congress, and other mass group nationality organizations. In connection with these duties, NELSON has been in continual contact with national functionaries of the Party, particularly those associated with the various foreign language groups. He has traveled extensively in this work, having visited with Party functionaries in Boston, Pittsburgh, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, Charlestown, West Virginia, Sharon, West Virginia, Cleveland, Ohio, Gary, Indiana, Chicago, Illinois, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Detroit, Michigan, Wallkill, New York, Scranton, Pennsylvania, Hazelton, Pennsylvania, Paterson, New Jersey, Youngstown, Ohio, and the West Coast.

Activities of STEVE NELSON:

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The first intimation that STEVE NELSON was interested in the experiments being conducted at the Radiation Laboratory of the University of California in conjunction with the D. S. M. Project was obtained from Confidential Informant [REDACTED]. This source on October 10, 1942, stated that NELSON was contacted at Communist Party Headquarters in Oakland, California, by an individual identified to the source as [REDACTED] but believed to be [REDACTED]. On this occasion, [REDACTED] advised NELSON that he was employed on a research project in connection with a very dangerous weapon. At this point NELSON indicated that he had prior knowledge of the work referred to by [REDACTED]. When [REDACTED] indicated that he might leave his position on the project and expressed a desire to work in the shipyards and do open Communist Party work, NELSON instructed him that he was considered an undercover member of the Communist Party, and that it was important for the Communist Party to have knowledge of such scientific discoveries and research developments. During the course of his conversation with [REDACTED], NELSON made mention of the fact that the research project on which he was employed was very important to another Party member who, stated NELSON, considered the project more important than Party work. According to NELSON, the Party member to whom he was referring had at one time worked on the Spanish Committee and other committees. It was believed by the informant that NELSON was referring to Dr. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER, one of the leading physicists engaged on the D. S. M. Project (X)

In connection with this, it will be recalled that on March 29, 1943, when NELSON approached JOSEPH WEINBERG for information concerning the experiments at the Radiation Laboratory, he informed WEINBERG that he had previously contacted Dr. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER and that OPPENHEIMER had indicated to him the basic idea of the project but had been reluctant to discuss any of the details.

Following the conversation of STEVE NELSON with JOSEPH WOODROW WEINBERG on March 29, 1943, a physical surveillance was instituted on his, NELSON's, activities. This surveillance has failed to develop any information of a direct contact, other than has been reported under the activities of JOSEPH WEINBERG, between STEVE NELSON and employees of the Radiation Laboratory at Berkeley, California. A review of the information reflects that NELSON may have maintained contact with the Communist employees at the Radiation Laboratory through the FAECT and through contacts with Communist Party members who were either personally acquainted with or active in Communist Party affairs in conjunction with employees of the project.

b7c NELSON's association with the FAECT was effected through his contacts with ROSE SECURE, West Coast representative of the FAECT, and with [REDACTED] International Representative of the FAECT for Northern California. Both of these persons were active Communist Party members in Alameda County, and it is pointed out that both [REDACTED] and SECURE were active with STEVE NELSON in their local branch of the Communist Party in Alameda County; that they generally met with him at the branch meeting usually held each Monday morning. In addition, physical surveillance has disclosed that [REDACTED] and ROSE SECURE met on separate occasions with NELSON, either singly or together, but no information has been developed indicating that the meetings had anything to do with the affairs at the Radiation Laboratory in Berkeley, California.

|| On April 16, 1943, a confidential informant was present during a discussion between STEVE NELSON and BENJAMIN DETTE DOYLE concerning the activities of Party members who were employed at the Radiation Laboratory. During this discussion, NELSON objected to the desire of the Party members at the Laboratory to join the Robert Minor Branch of the Communist Party in Alameda County. At the time, this branch was composed of active FAECT members. NELSON stated that he did not want them to become active and desired that they remain in the closed professional group of the Party. At the same time, he intimated that the Communist Party members at the Laboratory could have connection with the Robert Minor Branch of the Party through their organizer. NELSON stated, "I think we should see MARCEL (SCHERER) who has come back and tell him that these guys won't be of any use to him. Have one connection there and don't disrupt our setup; or they are not going to be of any use." It is pointed out that MARCEL SCHERER was at the time an International Vice-President of the FAECT active in the Berkeley area. Information concerning the FAECT and its organization at the Radiation Laboratory of the University of California will be set forth elsewhere in this report.

Physical surveillance has reflected that STEVE NELSON maintained contact with persons who were close to project employees, chief among

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these persons being Dr. CHARLES LESLIE COLLINS. A surveillance of Dr. COLLINS, who resides at 661 Woodmont Avenue, Berkeley, California, conducted by representatives of the Manhattan Engineer District on October 24, 1943, reflected that Dr. COLLINS visited at the home of BERNARD and Dr. HANNAH PETERS. BERNARD PETERS is employed as a physicist at the Radiation Laboratory in Berkeley. Upon leaving the residence of BERNARD and HANNAH PETERS, it was noted that Dr. COLLINS was carrying papers, the contents of which were not known. BERNARD and HANNAH PETERS are both members of the Communist Party in Alameda County and information concerning them will be set out elsewhere in this report. Dr. COLLINS is a Communist Party member employed at the Permanente Hospital in Oakland, California, and Dr. HANNAH PETERS is likewise employed at this hospital. A physical surveillance of NELSON reflects that he regularly visited at the Permanente Hospital in Oakland, and confidential sources have indicated that while there, he contacted Dr. COLLINS for medical treatment. The possibility exists that while at the hospital, he may also have contacted Dr. HANNAH PETERS, the wife of BERNARD PETERS, project employee, although information establishing this has not been developed.

b7c Dr. CHARLES LESLIE COLLINS has been observed at meetings of the Professional Section of the Communist Party in Alameda County, at which STEVE NELSON has been in attendance. It is pointed out that Dr. COLLINS resides adjacent to [REDACTED] concerning whom mention has been previously made as the person who received the letter from JOSEPH WEINBERG with the request that information be conveyed to persons identified as STEVE NELSON and BERNDETTE DOYLE that he, WEINBERG, could have no further contact with them. The fact of the adjacent residences of the COLLINS and [REDACTED] is particularly mentioned because no information was developed tending to show that [REDACTED] ever directly conveyed the message received from WEINBERG to NELSON.

Physical surveillance of STEVE NELSON has indicated that he is a close personal friend of and frequently visits at the home of FRANK CHARLES COLLINS and SANDRA FIELD COLLINS. Both of these persons were active in the organization, "Science for Victory," which group involved employees of the Radiation Laboratory and concerning which information will be set out elsewhere in this report.

Of possible interest is the meeting which occurred on January 17, 1944, between STEVE NELSON and JOHN STEUBEN, a member of the U. S. Army. At this meeting, it was observed by the surveilling agents that NELSON furnished STEUBEN with a telephone number or numbers, and STEUBEN was thereafter overheard to call the Berkeley telephone number, Thornwall 6236. This number is registered to FRANK OPPENHEIMER, 146 Tunnel Road, Berkeley.

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California, a project employee and brother of J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER, the leading physicist employed on the project. Surveilling agents overheard STEUBEN ask for KITTY and overheard him explain that he was a friend of KITTY. It is believed that STEUBEN was calling KITTY OPPENHEIMER, the wife of J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER. JOHN STEUBEN is a Communist Party member whose real name is ITZOK RYSHAK, and he is reportedly a former assistant to ROY HODSON, nationally known Communist Party functionary.

On February 11, 1944, according to a confidential source, RUTH MCCOVNEY, an active Communist Party member, contacted STEVE NELSON for the purpose of arranging a meeting between NELSON and an individual referred to by MCCOVNEY as being the "guy who is connected with a certain doctor." It was subsequently ascertained that the person referred to by RUTH MCCOVNEY was BERNARD PETERS, physicist employed at the Laboratory, and it is believed that the doctor referred to in the conversation is undoubtedly J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER, since it is known that BERNARD PETERS was employed at the Radiation Laboratory by J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER and is a personal friend of his. Physical surveillance failed to disclose that any meeting between NELSON and BERNARD PETERS ever occurred.

b7c On May 11, 1944, SANDRA COLLINS invited STEVE NELSON and MARGARET NELSON, together with [redacted] and [redacted] Communist friends of the NELSONS, to have dinner at her home. SANDRA COLLINS indicated that Doctors [redacted] and [redacted] would be present at the dinner.

b7c During the period following August 3, 1944, and prior to the national elections of 1944, surveillance disclosed that NELSON had some association with [redacted] the wife of [redacted] an employee on the [redacted] was [redacted] Her association of [redacted] with NELSON is believed related to her [redacted] has been reliably reported to be a former Communist Party member and information concerning him is set out elsewhere in this report.

In conjunction with the surveillance of STEVE NELSON, it is pointed out that Communist Party members employed at the Radiation Laboratory were assigned to Professional Branches of the Communist Party; that STEVE NELSON did not maintain direct contact with the professional groups of the Party and his only association with them other than a personal association was through SAUL D. COHEN, organizational secretary of the Communist Party in Alameda County.

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Of significance concerning the activities of NELSON is the information developed indicating that he is a Comintern agent. On the afternoon of April 10, 1943, Confidential Informant [REDACTED] reported a meeting between STEVE NELSON and a person subsequently identified as VASSILI M. ZUBILIN, Third Secretary of the Russian Embassy in Washington, D. C. During this meeting, it was disclosed that NELSON was operating as a Soviet agent and the informant reported that ZUBILIN made a payment to NELSON of an unidentified sum of money, presumably for his services as an agent. It is noteworthy that during the meeting between ZUBILIN and NELSON, no mention was made of the project being conducted at the Radiation Laboratory in Berkeley and elsewhere throughout the country. It is also noted that on April 6, 1943, Confidential Informant [REDACTED] reported a conversation between MARGARET NELSON, wife of STEVE NELSON, and [REDACTED] a Communist Party member, during which MARGARET NELSON intimated that the work STEVE NELSON "appears to be doing isn't what he is here to do chiefly." She stated, "He didn't come out chiefly to do the work you know about."

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On another occasion, a confidential informant quoted STEVE NELSON as informing [REDACTED] Communist Party member, that he, NELSON, had formerly worked for the Comintern in Shanghai for a period of approximately three months in 1933.

In addition to his contacts with national and local functionaries of the Party, particularly those connected with the activities of the foreign language groups, he has made certain contacts of possible interest to this investigation in that they may indicate his activity as a Comintern agent. The following contacts may be considered of significance in this respect:

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[REDACTED] is a Communist Party member and a Red Cross worker. She claims to have been all over the world and is known to have contacted NELSON several times during a visit to New York in the latter part of 1945.

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[REDACTED] is [REDACTED] of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. NELSON has been in frequent contact with [REDACTED] and was instrumental in having [REDACTED] prepare a list of contacts in South America from among members of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. This list was for General Lubomir Ilich, Yugoslav Ambassador to South America.

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[REDACTED] of German-American Emergency Conference, and [REDACTED] of the JAFRC

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NELSON is known to have been in frequent contact with both of these individuals, which is of special significance since they are both contacts of GERHARDT EISLER. NELSON is also suspected of contacting EISLER at the office of [REDACTED]

LOUISE BRANSTEN. NELSON has frequently contacted BRANSTEN since his move to New York. These contacts with BRANSTEN are significant because of her known past association with VASSILI ZUBILIN, GREGORI KHEIFETS, and other suspected Soviet espionage agents.

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NELSON has also been contacted by [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] both of whom are seamen, relative to courier activities to South America and to Indo-China. With respect to courier activities, NELSON has been identified as the only person who could tell how to contact the Chinese Group.

RALPH BOWMAN. Identified as "AL," head of the Comintern Apparatus. NELSON is known to have been in contact with BOWMAN on several occasions and to have probably met with him. While the exact nature or purpose of these contacts is not known, they may be of significance because of BOWMAN's reported position in the Comintern setup.

GEORGE ELINTON-HAARON-CHEVALIER-PETER IVANOV INCIDENT (S)(u)

On August 26, 1943, Dr. J. R. OPPENHEIMER, mentioned previously, was interviewed on the campus of the University of California by Lt. Colonel MORIS A. PASH and Lt. LINDA JOHNSON, U. S. Army, Manhattan Engineer District. In answer to questions of the Army officers, OPPENHEIMER furnished the following information:

Approximately six months prior to the date of the interview, OPPENHEIMER had learned from three different employees of the atomic bomb project, known as the D.S.M. Project, that they had been solicited to furnish information, ultimately to be delivered to the USSR, concerning the project. All of these employees had been bewildered by the proposition and had asked OPPENHEIMER for advice. Because none of the three employees had cooperated in the scheme and because all three of them had talked to OPPENHEIMER in confidence, he refused to identify these individuals. He did state, however, that two of the men were his close associates at Los Alamos, New Mexico, and that the other one was assigned to the Radiation Laboratory, Berkeley, California, but was expecting to be transferred to another experimental location.

OPPENHEIMER stated that GEORGE ELINTON was the person who, according to the three employees, had attempted to obtain the information for an unidentified Soviet official attached to the Russian Consulate in San Francisco. OPPENHEIMER said that ELINTON requested a man, whom OPPENHEIMER refused to name, to act as intermediary in soliciting project employees to furnish information. Thereafter, the intermediary, on three separate occasions, contacted the three above-mentioned employees and explained to them that the United States was failing to discharge its obligation to its ally, Russia, by its failure to furnish scientific data to that country. This failure was said to be due to the action of the United States Government officials who were unfriendly to Russia. The employees were reminded that Russia was entitled to, and badly needed, the information for its war effort. The intermediary then volunteered to arrange an interview between each employee and ELINTON who, in turn, could transfer all information furnished to the unidentified Soviet official, who was said to have had a great deal of experience with microfilm and who was in a position to transmit the material to Russia without danger of a leak or scandal. According to the intermediary, such method was being utilized in order to correct alleged defects in our official communications transmitting scientific information to Russia. (S)(u)

OPPENHEIMER admitted that the name of the intermediary was known to him, but he refused to divulge it because of friendship and because he considered the intermediary as innocent. However, the intermediary was identified as a faculty member of the University of California who was not connected with the D.S.M. Project.

On September 12, 1943, OPPENHEIMER was interviewed by Lt. Colonel JOHN LANSDALE, Jr., U. S. Army. He restated much of the information set forth above but still refused to divulge the identities of the intermediary or the three employees of the project who had been contacted. OPPENHEIMER based his refusal upon his belief that no information had passed and that no harm had been done. Also, he demurred on the ground that all of those persons had become involved accidentally and on his belief that the intermediary had ceased activity. OPPENHEIMER did state that all three of the employees might be classed as sympathetic to Russia but that, to his knowledge, they were not Communists, although one was probably a "fellow traveler." With reference to the intermediary, OPPENHEIMER called him a "fellow traveler" who was planning to leave the University faculty about December, 1942, to take a position elsewhere.

On December 14, 1943, OPPENHEIMER was interviewed again by officers of the Manhattan Engineer District at Los Alamos, New Mexico, and OPPENHEIMER then, for the first time, named HAAKON CHEVALIER as the University of California professor who had acted as intermediary for ELTENTON.

Attention is directed to the fact that J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER, throughout the interviews, during which he identified ELTENTON and CHEVALIER as attempting acts of espionage against the D.S.M. Project, maintained that the three project employees approached by CHEVALIER had no voluntary participation in the plan. Of these employees, OPPENHEIMER stated, "They were considering the step which they would have regarded as thoroughly in line with the policy of this government, just making up for the fact that there were a couple of guys in the State Department who would block such communications..." OPPENHEIMER was, of course, referring to the official exchange of information relating to the project between the United States and the Soviet Union. At the same time, OPPENHEIMER specifically pointed out to the agents of the Manhattan Engineer District that he saw nothing reprehensible in the activities of HAAKON CHEVALIER and stressed the fact that the attempts of CHEVALIER to secure information were not a part of a regularly established espionage channel. In this connection, he expressed the opinion that CHEVALIER had first met ELTENTON and had been approached by him at a cocktail party; that when ELTENTON voiced his proposition, CHEVALIER was sympathetic to it, and indicated a willingness to participate.

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The identification of PETER IVANOV: (S)(u)

In outlining the attempts of GEORGE ELTENTON and HALLON CHEVILLER to obtain information regarding the D.S.M. Project, Dr. OPPENHEIMER clearly indicated that the plan had been initiated by an unidentified man "attached to the Soviet Consulate." His first statement in this regard was that this individual "...indicated indirectly through immediate people concerned in this project that he was in a position to transmit, without any danger of a leak or scandal, or anything of that kind, information which they might supply." Subsequently, during the interview conducted on September 12, 1943, OPPENHEIMER stated, "You'd better check up on the Consulate because that is the only one that ELTENTON contacted, and without that contact, he would be inefficient." OPPENHEIMER informed the agents of the Manhattan Engineer District that he did not know the name of the Soviet Consulate representative who had initiated the plan, and who was in contact with GEORGE ELTENTON, but there is every reason to believe that this person was PETER IVANOV, who at the time was Secretary of the Russian Consulate in San Francisco. (S)(u)

On June 26, 1943, Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that PETER IVANOV contemplated spending the week-end at Lokoya Mountain Lodge, located approximately twelve miles east of Napa, California. Through physical surveillance, it was determined that IVANOV occupied Cabin No. 18 at the Lodge on June 26 and 27, 1943; that IVANOV was the guest of GEORGE ELTENTON who, with his wife, ADA DOROTHEA ELTENTON, occupied Cabin No. 23 at the Lodge during the same period. During this two-day period, the ELTENTONs and the IVANOVs were frequently observed in each other's company. (S)(u)

On June 27, 1943, an individual later identified as HAROLD J. FANGER, 1131 Oakland Avenue, Piedmont, California, arrived at the Lodge and immediately contacted GEORGE ELTENTON. FANGER did not appear to be acquainted with IVANOV and was introduced to him by ELTENTON. It was noted by the surveilling agents that IVANOV did not enter into any conversation with FANGER but that ELTENTON did. On one occasion, the surveilling agents overheard ELTENTON and FANGER discussing "some new-type explosive" but the details of their conversation could not be heard. (S)(u)

Investigation has disclosed that FANGER is the Vice-President of the Fanger Research and Manufacturing Company, 245 Second Street, San Francisco, California. He has in the past acted as a consulting physicist at the Radiation Laboratory, and work conducted by him at the research company has been almost one hundred per cent under contract to the U. S. War Department. FANGER was born March 27, 1895, at Sarnen, Switzerland. He first came to the United States from Hamburg, Germany,

in May of 1944. He is a citizen of the United States by naturalization. During the course of a pretext interview conducted during August of 1944, FANGLER stated that during 1943, he had worked with GEORGE ELZENTON in the installation of certain technical laboratory equipment at the S.ell Development Company in Emeryville, California; that he had visited with ELZENTON at the Lokeya Mountain Lodge to obtain instructions from ELZENTON which were necessary to the installation of this equipment; that he contacted ELZENTON at the Lodge because ELZENTON was on vacation and not available at his place of business. During the course of the interview, FANGLER stated that ELZENTON had introduced him to "some Russian consul," but that he, FANGLER, knew nothing about him.

Background and Activities of PETER IVANOV: (S)(u)

PETER PETROVICH IVANOV was born August 28, 1909, at Leningrad, Russia, and is a citizen of the USSR. He came to the United States and first assumed the duties of Secretary of the Consulate General of the USSR at San Francisco on February 25, 1940, accompanied by his wife, LIEBA, and his infant son, SERGEI. He resided at 570 Belvedere Street, and after February 3, 1944, at 2303 Bush Street, San Francisco. On June 25, 1945, IVANOV and his family left San Francisco to return to the Soviet Union. (S)(u)

It will be recalled that PETER IVANOV was the Consulate official to whom SIGVE NELSON in all probability transmitted the information obtained by him from JOSEPH WEINBERG concerning the P. S. M. Project. It will be noted that NELSON, in contacting IVANOV for this reason on April 4, 1943, referred to himself as "your friend Hugo" and requested that IVANOV meet him at "the same place." When IVANOV was hesitant about accepting, NELSON urged, "You know, where I usually meet you in San Francisco." This conversation clearly reflects that prior to April 6, 1943, NELSON and IVANOV had met surreptitiously and that this was a procedure was conveyed by NELSON's statement, "You know, where I meet you." (S)(u)

Physical surveillance of PETER IVANOV was first instituted on August 16, 1943. Prior to that date, spot check surveillances had been conducted. The continuous physical surveillance was conducted through January 25, 1944, and from this latter date, to June 25, 1945, when IVANOV departed from San Francisco, spot check surveillances were conducted. The physical surveillance reflected that IVANOV spent the greater part of his time in connection with his consular duties. Agents engaged on the surveillance noted that he was cautious in making contacts away from the Consulate and appeared to be especially tentative in using (S)(u)

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precautions to detect a physical surveillance. His wife, LIUBA, frequently accompanied PETER IVANOV to the Consulate, and on his meetings in the San Francisco area, and on many occasions it was noted that she would ride in the back seat of the IVANOV car and would appear to be advising her husband, who was driving, as to whether they were being followed. (S)(u)

Following the meeting with GEORGE BLANTON at the Lokoya Mountain Lodge over the week-end of June 26 and 27, 1943, surveillance and confidential sources who were close to PETER IVANOV failed to disclose any subsequent meetings or communications between IVANOV and BLANTON. It has been determined that IVANOV numbered among his close associates—Dr. [REDACTED] of Berkeley, California, and [REDACTED] an active official in the FAECT, CIO. The possibility exists that through these latter two individuals, IVANOV may have had contact with employees engaged on the D.S.M. Project. Dr. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and who is an associate of Dr. CHARLES LESLIE BROWN and Dr. HANNAH PETERS, the wife of BERNARD PETERS, a D.S.M. physicist, was visited by PETER IVANOV on October 24, 1943. It was subsequently determined that the IVANOVs and [REDACTED] were on friendly terms and addressed each other by their first names. (S)(u)

During the evening of October 28, 1943, PETER IVANOV was observed to visit at the home of [REDACTED], for a period of several hours. [REDACTED] who has the title of [REDACTED] was born on [REDACTED] at Harbin, Manchuria. He first came to the United States in 1931 and is a citizen by naturalization. Since 1937, [REDACTED] has been an active official of the FAECT and is a known Communist in this area. [REDACTED] educated at the University of British Columbia and at the University of California, Berkeley, California, for a period of four years, in Agriculture, Bacteriology, and Bio-chemistry. In addition to his association with PETER IVANOV, he is known as a friend of LOUISE BRANSTEN, a prominent suspect engaged in Soviet espionage. (S)(u)

On May 2, 1944, PETER IVANOV contacted Dr. JOHN LAWRENCE, one of the directors employed on the D.S.M. Project at Berkeley, California. On this latter occasion, IVANOV requested that LAWRENCE render advice as to medical treatment to be given to one TIKHON KALININ, a member of the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission of Portland, Oregon, who was ill with a rare disease. (S)(u)

IVANOV was personally acquainted with Dr. [REDACTED] of [REDACTED] [REDACTED] has been identified as a Communist sympathizer and a close personal friend of many of the scientists engaged on the D.S.M. Project. (S)(u)

Background and Activities of GEORGE CHARLES ELTENTON:

GEORGE CHARLES ELTENTON was born on April 14, 1905, at Manchester, England, and graduated from Cambridge University with a B. A. Degree in 1927, following which he took a two-year post-graduate course at this institution. During the years 1929-1930, he was a fellowship scholar at the Technische Hochschule, Vienna, Austria, and from 1930 to 1933, was employed by the British Cotton Industry Research Association, Manchester, England. From mid-1933 to 1938, ELTENTON was a senior physicist at the Institute of Chemical Physics, Leningrad, Russia. In connection with this employment, his wife, ADA DOROTHEA ELTENTON, stated that in 1931, he took a trip through the Soviet Union under the auspices of the Society for Cultural Relations. Statements made by her reflect that he and his family left the Soviet Union in 1938, when the Soviet Union requested that all aliens leave the country because of the impending war. Following his return to Great Britain, ELTENTON was employed by the Shell Oil Company in London and was transferred by them on October 17, 1938, to the Shell Development Company at Emeryville, California. Since that time, he has resided at 986 Cragmont Avenue, Berkeley, California. ELTENTON married his wife, ADA DOROTHEA ELTENTON, in 1928, at Vienna, Austria.

GEORGE ELTENTON has been described by British authorities as having worked in behalf of the Communist Party in England while he resided there, and as a "most ardent Communist." In July of 1942, ELTENTON filed a Declaration of Intention to become a United States citizen. It has subsequently been determined that ELTENTON filed this declaration with mental reservations. In a letter addressed by him to the Central Scientific Office, Washington, D. C., on August 4, 1942, he intimated that he had been compelled to apply for United States citizenship in order to retain his employment at the Shell Laboratory. Confidential informants have advised that while in Leningrad, according to his own statements, ELTENTON attempted to acquire Soviet citizenship. He has applied to the Laboratory of Physical Chemistry at Cambridge, England, requesting that they and the British Government should allow him to proceed to the Soviet Union to work with Soviet scientists on war projects. He has also applied to Military Intelligence, requesting that he be allowed to work in a liaison capacity between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Spot check physical surveillances have been maintained on the activities of GEORGE ELTENTON by the San Francisco Office since September 1, 1943. With the exception of a dinner engagement at the home of LOUISE BLASTEN on November 10, 1944, ELTENTON has not been known to have had any contact with HARRON CHEVALIER. A confidential source who

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was present at the dinner at the BRANSTEN home, at which both ELTENTON and CHEVALIER were guests, has advised that their conversation was wholly social and no reference was made by them to the D. S. M. Project. It has been disclosed through physical surveillance and confidential informants have advised that to their knowledge ELTENTON has had no further contacts with PETER IVANOV other than has been set out previously relating to their meeting at the Lokoya Mountain Lodge on June 26 and 27. It is known that ELTENTON and his wife were guests at the same Lokoya Mountain Lodge on October 9 and 10, 1943, and that on this occasion, immediately after their arrival, Mrs. ELTENTON inquired of her husband, "Is he here?" The significance of this remark is unknown. The possibility exists that she may have been referring to PETER IVANOV and that arrangements had previously been made to meet with him there. (X) (u)

Of considerable importance to this investigation was a party which ELTENTON had at his home on the evening of December 31, 1944, at which Doctors THOMAS EDWARD ALLIBONE, a British scientist who is engaged on the D.S.M. Project, and [REDACTED] a former consultant at the Radiation Laboratory, and HELEN HILL VERNER, a former employee of the [REDACTED] were guests. While Confidential Informant [REDACTED] advised that there was no discussion of the ELTENTON party of a scientific nature, it was none the less disclosed that the ELTENTONS were acquainted with Dr. ALLIBONE and his wife at Manchester, England, several years previously. Mrs. ELTENTON confided to an informant that Dr. ALLIBONE had first come to the San Francisco area during the early part of 1944. [REDACTED] was of the opinion that DOLLY ELTENTON knew that Dr. ALLIBONE was engaged on the D.S.M. Project at the Radiation Laboratory. The Manhattan Engineer District has repeatedly informed that the presence of English scientists on the D.S.M. Project was considered one of the top secrets during the entire project. It is known that GEORGE ELTENTON furnished Dr. ALLIBONE with a copy of the Soviet document that ALLIBONE is not entirely in sympathy with the policy. (X)

Dr. MELVIN CALVIN, who attended the ELTENTON party and is friendly with GEORGE ELTENTON, is known to have strong Communist sympathies. CALVIN is an American citizen of Russian parentage and is regarded as an unusually brilliant chemist. In 1943 he was granted the Guggenheim Fellowship scholarship to the Soviet Union and contemplates accepting the scholarship after the conclusion of world hostilities. [REDACTED] reported that on the occasion of the ELTENTON party, Dr. CALVIN made known to GEORGE ELTENTON and the informant that he was desirous of getting together various scientists in the San Francisco area to discuss in an informal fashion their mutual scientific problems. (X)

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It is recalled that STEVE NELSON frequently associated with FRANK CHARLES COLLINS and his wife, SANDRA FIELD COLLINS. In connection with this, it is known that the COLLINSSES are friendly with GEORGE ELTENTON and his wife, DOLLY ELTENTON. According to confidential sources available to the Manhattan Engineer District, during the Fall of 1943, SANDRA FIELD COLLINS endeavored to arrange for GEORGE ELTENTON to meet with Dr. BERNARD PETERS, a D.S.M. physicist, who is reliably reported to be sympathetic to the Communist cause. Investigation failed to disclose that a meeting between GEORGE ELTENTON and Dr. BERNARD PETERS ever occurred.

Through the services of a highly confidential source, it was determined that GEORGE ELTENTON had among the personal effects in his home various notations of telephone numbers, among which was a telephone number, Thornwall 2916, which in the period prior to May 29, 1943, was listed to Dr. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER. Dr. OPPENHEIMER has admitted knowing GEORGE ELTENTON but has stated that his acquaintance with him is a casual one only. ELTENTON also had the telephone listings of certain other employees of the D.S.M. Project, including Dr. PAUL AEBERSOLD, the Administrative Assistant at the Radiation Laboratory. (X)

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Investigation has disclosed that GEORGE ELTENTON has been an active member of Chapter 25 of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists, and Technicians, CIO. This union, and particularly Chapter 25, has been reliably reported to be Communist-controlled and infiltrated. In connection with his membership in the union, various members of the local, principally [REDACTED] have referred to him as a "sore spot" and a source of trouble to the union. It is known that at one time in 1942, ELTENTON held the titles of Chairman of the War Production Committee and a member of the Publicity Committee for his local, that he registered a protest to an article which appeared in the April 13, 1942, issue of the People's World entitled, "Unions Hint Nazi Tie-Up; Ask Probe." ELTENTON tendered his resignation from the two committees referred to in protest to the article, stating that it was unjustified and that the union could not gain by pursuing such policies. It is known that ELTENTON was appointed to the Shell Development Joint Labor-Management Committee but resigned from this committee sometime later because of a "fundamental disagreement with actions of the F.A.E.C.T." Despite these disagreements, during the entire period of this investigation, ELTENTON retained his active membership in Chapter 25, and during 1944, wrote a history of the F.A.E.C.T. As of late 1944 and 1945, ELTENTON was known to be taking a more active interest and increased responsibility in the organizational activities of the union. The role of the F.A.E.C.T. with respect to the D.S.M. Project is discussed elsewhere in this report.

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Among the other associates of ELTENTON who were connected with the D.S.M. Project was [REDACTED] with whom ELTENTON works at the [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] is a citizen of the United States, was born at [REDACTED], on [REDACTED] and was educated in this country and in England. From April 2, 1943, to May 6, 1944, he was employed on the D.S.M. Project at the Radiation Laboratory as a [REDACTED]. It is noted that his wife is an active member of the Communist Party in Oakland and that [REDACTED] in applying for employment at the [REDACTED] admitted that he had certain sympathies with Communism, although he denied that he was in sympathy with Communism as a "revolutionary doctrine." Apart from his association with ELTENTON in the course of their mutual employments, informants have not furnished any information indicating that ELTENTON associated with [REDACTED] socially.

ELTENTON, according to reliable sources, was formerly associated in the Soviet Union with one VICTOR KONDATIEV, also known as VICTOR KONDRATIEV and KONRATIEV, a Soviet scientist. During 1944, ELTENTON frequently corresponded by cable with KONDATIEV relative to the English translation of a scientific study which had been conducted by KONDATIEV. In connection with this, it is of interest to note that KONDATIEV named as a mutual acquaintance, A. F. JOCEE, who is believed to be identical with ABRAHAM JOCEE, reported to have built the first Soviet cyclotron to smash the uranium atom. (S)(u)

While GEORGE ELTENTON was not known to have further association with PETER IVANOV, the Secretary of the Soviet Consulate, after their meeting of June 26 and 27, 1943, confidential informants of this office have reported several contacts by the ELTENTONS with other Soviet officials. In this regard, ADA DOROTHEA ELTENTON accepted employment as Educational Director of the American-Russian Institute on September 15, 1944, and in this capacity and through the American-Russian Institute, she has had frequent association with the Soviet Government officials stationed in San Francisco. Confidential Informant [REDACTED] has reported that during the latter part of August, 1943, NIL MAGIDOFF, who has been identified with pro-Soviet propaganda in this country, was visiting and lecturing in the San Francisco area. According to the informant, the ELTENTONS communicated with PETER IVANOV and GREGORI KHEIFETS, the USSR Vice-Consul, and were invited by them to attend a reception for MAGIDOFF at the Russian Consulate. This informant also reported that on November 1, 1944, GREGORI KASPAROV, who had replaced GREGORI KHEIFETS as Vice-Consul, made known that he desired to communicate with GEORGE ELTENTON's wife and that he had something to see her about. It will be recalled that GREGORI KHEIFETS was the alleged head of Russian espionage on the Pacific Coast, and there was some reason to believe that KASPAROV (S)(u)

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who succeeded him as Vice-Consul, was also carrying on the espionage activities of his predecessor. (S)(u)

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On November 7, 1944, Confidential Informant [redacted] reported that the ELTENTONS had accepted an invitation to an official Soviet reception given on that date honoring the founding of the Soviet Union. (S)(u)

During the period of the United Nations Conference, which was held in San Francisco from April 25 to June 26, 1945, ADA DOROTHEA ELTENTON was called upon by the consular officials to assist them in making Russian-English translations necessary to the work of the Soviet delegations attending the Conference. (S)(u)

On May 7, 1945, GEORGE ELTENTON attended a reception honoring VIATCHESLAV K. MOLOTOV, Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, who was in San Francisco attending the Peace Conference. In this regard, it will be noted that the event sponsored by the American-Russian Institute was closely supervised by the Soviet Consulate and the list of invited guests was subject to their approval. Subsequent to the reception, according to a confidential source, Mrs. ELTENTON remarked that her husband, GEORGE, had had a long talk with MOLOTOV. (S)(u)

On June 4, 1945, during the period of the United Nations Conference, the Russian Consul, in cooperation with the American-Russian Institute, gave a reception honoring Soviet scientists who were members of the various Soviet delegations to the United Nations Conference. GEORGE ELTENTON, acting at the request of the American-Russian Institute, was instrumental in preparing a list of scientists from the University of California who were to be invited to the reception. It will be noted that included on this list were several scientists then engaged on the D.S.M. Project in Berkeley, California. (S)(u)

In conjunction with their participation in pro-Soviet activities in this area, the ELTENTONS are frequently called upon as lecturers, relating their experiences during their five-year residence in Russia. GEORGE ELTENTON usually speaks on topics relating to the development of science in the Soviet Union, and his wife, ADA DOROTHEA ELTENTON, selects subjects relating to women and children in the Soviet Union.

GEORGE ELTENTON, during January, 1946, gave several lectures on the atomic bomb to classes at the California Labor School. It is to be noted that WEINBERG also gave lectures before this school. WEINBERG and ELTENTON conferred together regarding the subject matter of these lectures as well as various speaking engagements that had a connection with the Northern California Association of Scientists.

ELTENTON is known to have met with LOUISE BRANSTEN and to have attended several parties given for her prior to her departure for New York. [He has also been in contact with MIKHAIL AVILOV, who served as Soviet Consul-General for a time in San Francisco.] (S) (u)

ELTENTON was interviewed by agents of the San Francisco Office on June 26 and 29, 1946. He admitted he had been solicited by PETER IVANOV, Secretary of the Soviet Consulate in San Francisco, sometime late in 1942 or the Spring of 1943, to approach J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER for information concerning the atomic bomb research. Upon advising IVANOV that he did not know OPPENHEIMER sufficiently for such an approach, IVANOV suggested that ELTENTON use some intermediary to approach OPPENHEIMER. ELTENTON stated that he suggested HAAKON CHEVALIER, and as such suggestion met with the approval of IVANOV, he did ask CHEVALIER to approach OPPENHEIMER. ELTENTON also stated that at the time IVANOV talked to him, he offered remuneration for ELTENTON's services in this regard, but that no specific sum was mentioned and that he, ELTENTON, never considered accepting payment for what he might do. (S) (u)

ELTENTON said that CHEVALIER reported back to him that OPPENHEIMER would not approve giving any information concerning the bomb and that he, in turn, advised IVANOV of this. ELTENTON said that IVANOV then inquired whether he knew anything regarding penicillin, and that he told him he did not. Aside from referring IVANOV to a published article concerning penicillin, ELTENTON stated he took no action on this request, and was not thereafter approached by IVANOV for further information. (S) (u)

ELTENTON was subpoenaed to appear before hearings of the Terney Committee and did in fact appear on September 26, 1946. At this

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hearing, ELTENTON admitted his membership in the FAECT, and that he was acquainted with ROSE SEGURE, former FAECT organizer.

ELTENTON has advised that he is contemplating a visit to England sometime during the middle of 1947, and that further efforts to acquire American citizenship would not be taken until his return from England.

Background of HAAKON MAURICE CHEVALIER:

HAAKON MAURICE CHEVALIER resides at Stinson Beach, California. He is an American citizen, born at Lakewood, New Jersey, on September 10, 1901. His father, EMILE CHEVALIER, was born in France, and was a teacher and lecturer. CHEVALIER's mother, THERESA HOGGEN CHEVALIER, was a native of

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Bergen, Norway, and a practicing physician. CHEVALIER received his early education abroad in French and Norwegian schools. He obtained his B. A. degree at the University of California, Berkeley, California, in 1923, and in 1929, obtained his Ph.D. Degree from the same institution. From 1924 through to 1945, CHEVALIER has been successively employed by the University of California as a teaching assistant, an instructor, and an Assistant Professor of French. He married RUTH BOSLEY on October 14, 1922, and divorced her during June of 1930. In 1931 he married BARBARA DUNSEBURN. He has a son, JACQUES-CHEVALIER, by his first wife, who served in the U. S. Army, and a daughter, SUSANNE, by his present wife. HANCON CHEVALIER is well-known as a French Professor, a writer, and translator of French literary works. Since the early 1930's, CHEVALIER has translated the novels and literary writings of ANDRE MALRAUX, a noted liberal author. During recent years, he has translated from French into English the novels of VLADIMIR POESNER, also known as VLADIMIR POLNER, and the writings of SALVADOR DALI, the surrealist painter.

Investigation by the San Francisco Field Division has disclosed that HANCON CHEVALIER has been an active participant with various Communist front groups dating back to 1935. He attended the American Youth Congress, was a member of the American League Against War and Fascism, a member of the American Writers Congress, and an active leader in the Inter-Professional Association in San Francisco.

On December 1, 1940, a physical surveillance by agents of the San Francisco Office disclosed that WILLIAM SCHNEIDERMAN, then the District Secretary of the Communist Party in San Francisco, and ISAAC FOLKOFF, who has been prominently identified with underground Communist activity, visited at the home of CHEVALIER in Berkeley, California. According to Confidential Informant [REDACTED] this meeting was described by FOLKOFF to SCHNEIDERMAN as a meeting of the "big boys." It was noted by surveilling agents that a car registered to J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER was also parked in the vicinity of this meeting.

Through the services of Confidential Informant [REDACTED] it was reported that on March 5, 1942, a special meeting was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. [REDACTED]. This source reported that the meeting was one of the regular seminars on Marxism conducted under the direction of ISAAC FOLKOFF. At this meeting, HANCON CHEVALIER discussed France and the reason for its fall. (X)

CHEVALIER is known to associate with many persons who are members of the Communist Party, principal of whom are LOUISE BRANSTEN and [REDACTED]. Confidential Informant [REDACTED] has, during the period of this investigation, reported that CHEVALIER has at times been extremely (X)

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critical of the Communist Party because of the numerous "about-faces" in the Communist Party Line. It is significant that when the article of JACQUES DUCLOS was first published and which criticized the Marxist line followed by EARL BROWDER, CHEVALIER contacted LOUISE BRANSTEN, informing her that what DUCLOS said was what he "had been telling her all the time." On June 4, 1945, CHEVALIER expressed himself to BRANSTEN as being in complete accord with the criticism of the Communist movement given by JACQUES DUCLOS, adding, "I think that it is impossible for capitalism and socialism to go hand in hand for an indefinite period and put off socialism until kingdom come." (P)

Activities of HAAKON CHEVALIER:

Dr. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER identified HAAKON CHEVALIER on December 14, 1943, to officers of the Manhattan Engineer District as the university professor who had cooperated with GEORGE ELTENTON in endeavoring to solicit for the benefit of the Soviet Government secret and restricted information concerning the D.S.M. Project. Through earlier conversations with Dr. OPPENHEIMER, it was noted that the activities of CHEVALIER and ELTENTON occurred sometime during the early months of 1943.

Through the services of a highly confidential informant, it was ascertained on June 12, 1943, that GEORGE ELTENTON had recently contacted CHEVALIER and discussed with him plans for a meeting between them at some later date. During the course of their conversation, CHEVALIER informed ELTENTON that he was on a one year's leave from his employment at the University of California. Whether ELTENTON met with CHEVALIER is not known. (P)

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The first meeting between CHEVALIER and ELTENTON known to this investigation occurred on November 10, 1944, on which date GEORGE ELTENTON and ADA DOROTHEA ELTENTON and HAAKON CHEVALIER were dinner guests at the home of LOUISE BRANSTEN, a prominent Communist who is a principal suspect in Russian espionage activities. On this occasion, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], Dr. MAX YERGAN, and [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] were also guests. According to Confidential Informant [REDACTED] CHEVALIER and ELTENTON were not heard in any conversation relating to the D.S.M. Project. It was at this dinner that the informant reported CHEVALIER as being critical of the Communist Party and the flexibility of the Communist Party Line. (P)

As has been mentioned before, Dr. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER was reluctant to disclose the name of CHEVALIER as the intermediary of GEORGE ELTENTON, indicating that CHEVALIER was an innocent participant in a Soviet plan to obtain information regarding the atomic bomb. The investigation disclosed that CHEVALIER is a personal friend of Dr. OPPENHEIMER.

Through the services of a highly confidential source known to the New York Office, the name of Dr. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER appeared among the personal effects of HAAKON CHEVALIER, and this source also noted a letter addressed to "Dear Kitty and Opje," dated December 3, 1943. It is believed that this letter was intended for OPPENHEIMER and his wife, KATHLEEN, who is more commonly known as KITTY. In the letter, CHEVALIER commented on his activities in the New York area and the fact that he was attempting to obtain a government job. In a letter to VLADIMIR FOLSNER, a personal friend of CHEVALIER, also dated December 3, 1943, he commented that a few days prior he had received a letter from "OPJE," believed to refer to OPPENHEIMER. (S)

Prior to the time when the physical surveillance of the activities of HAAKON CHEVALIER was instituted, it was ascertained that HAAKON CHEVALIER took a sabbatical leave from the University of California for the academic year of 1943-1944. He travelled to New York City from the West Coast, arriving there on September 3, 1943. Dr. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER is reported as having stated that CHEVALIER went to New York because of marital difficulties with his wife, BARBARA CHEVALIER. While in New York City, CHEVALIER resided at 43 - Fifth Avenue, until he was joined there by his wife and daughter, SUSANNE, on January 29, 1944. Thereafter, on February 12, 1944, HAAKON CHEVALIER and his family moved to 52 Jane Street, New York City. The CHEVALIERS returned to the California area on June 16, 1944, making their home at the residence of BARBARA CHEVALIER's father, SIMON LAZARUS LANSBURGH, Stinson Beach, California. Since then, the CHEVALIERS have reconverted a building at the rear of the LANSBURGH residence which they have indicated as their permanent home.

The investigation conducted by the New York Office of the activities of CHEVALIER in that area has disclosed that he was primarily interested in obtaining a government job, indicating a preference for either the Office of War Information or the Office of Strategic Services. Apart from this, his activities reflected that he was establishing contacts with persons prominent in the publishing field. Since his return to California, he has been engaged in the writing of a novel and making translations from the French language. As of a recent date, it was learned that \$2,000 had been offered to CHEVALIER for the publishing rights to his novel by the Alfred Knopf Company, on the basis of a synopsis submitted by him.

Chevalier resumed his employment at the University of California for a one quarter term, beginning March 5, 1945. On April 25 of the same year, he was employed by the French delegation to the United Nations Conference as a translator at \$175 a week. During this employment, which continued until the close of the United Nations Conference in San Francisco on June 26, 1945, his services were loaned to the United States Department of State.

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While CHEVALIER was in New York City, he attended the International Labor Conference at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he acted as a translator. He left New York City for this Conference on April 19, 1944, and returned there on May 7, 1944. In Philadelphia, through investigation it was determined that CHEVALIER was in frequent association with Dr. and Mrs. [REDACTED], Philadelphia, and for some period, CHEVALIER resided with the [REDACTED] in Philadelphia. Dr. [REDACTED] and his wife, [REDACTED], are known to be active in the Communist movement in the Philadelphia area. [REDACTED] is the [REDACTED] of Dr. [REDACTED], also a prominent Communist, and the [REDACTED] of CHARLOTTE LEON SERBER, the wife of ROBERT SERBER, both of whom at the time were employed on the D.S.M. Project at Los Alamos, New Mexico. The SERBERS were named by Dr. OPPENHEIMER as close personal friends and were identified by him as former members of the Communist Party. Apart from his association with the [REDACTED] investigation of CHEVALIER while he was in the New York and Philadelphia areas failed to disclose any association with persons having connections with the D.S.M. Project.

Survey

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Of possible significance to this investigation is the association of CHEVALIER in the New York area with [REDACTED] is a prominent author and a lecturer who spent considerable time in the Soviet Union. He reportedly was employed by the Soviet Government in Russia. It is known that in 1918 he was authorized by the Russian Government to organize and manage a Bolshevik Bureau of Information in the United States, and in 1936 it was reported that he was under contract to the Soviet Government to write propaganda for them.

CHEVALIER was also in frequent association with LILLIAN KELLER, ELLA WINTER STEWART, and her husband, DONALD OGDEN STEWART, all of whom are prominent writers favorable to the Communist policies. Physical surveillance disclosed that he frequently visited [REDACTED], who was active in organizing the first American Youth Congress in 1934 and who at the time was an official of the Young Men's Vocational Foundation, Inc., an organization designed to aid in the rehabilitation of young men released from penal institutions. ILM is well-known because of her activities in youth movements.

While in New York, CHEVALIER was attempting to obtain government employment through JOSEPH BARNES, who was then employed at the Office of War Information as Assistant Director of Overseas Operations in charge of radio publications. BARNES reportedly was at one time a member of the Comintern Apparatus of ALEXANDER STEVENS, better known as J. PETERS, definitely determined to be a Soviet agent.

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Following the return of CHEVALIER to the California area, his principal association of interest to this investigation has been with LOUISE BRANSTEN. BRANSTEN, who is mentioned elsewhere in this report, is a wealthy Communist living in San Francisco, and a principal suspect in Soviet espionage and propaganda activities on the Pacific Coast. According to a confidential informant, CHEVALIER communicated with BRANSTEN on June 30, 1944, and during their conversation the name of GREGORI KHEIFETS was mentioned. CHEVALIER stated that he had sent a letter to KHEIFETS so that he could take it to Moscow on his return there and deliver it to JANE QUINTANILLA, the daughter of the Mexican Ambassador to the Soviet Union. GREGORI KHEIFETS was at the time Soviet Vice-Consul at San Francisco. Investigation disclosed that JANE QUINTANILLA is a personal friend of CHEVALIER and it is known that her father, LUIS QUINTANILLA, now attached to the Mexican Embassy in the United States and who was a delegate to the United Nations Conference at San Francisco, was prominent at this Conference because of his affiliation with the Soviet delegations and his willingness to sponsor proposals which were known to be unofficially recommended by the Soviet Union. (K) (u)

CHEVALIER has been a frequent guest at the BRANSTEN residence in San Francisco. Of some possible significance is his meeting at the BRANSTEN home with MIKHAIL ALEXANDROVICH CHALIAPIN, a former Soviet Vice-Consul at New York City suspected of espionage while he was in this country. CHALIAPIN was in San Francisco in attendance at the United Nations Conference. During this meeting at the BRANSTEN home on June 4, 1945, according to a reliable informant who was also present, BRANSTEN and CHEVALIER discussed the criticism of JACQUES DUCLOS of the American Communist movement. CHALIAPIN was solicited by BRANSTEN and CHEVALIER concerning his opinions of the criticism and the policies of the Communist Party, but the informant noted that he was non-committal on practically all matters. (K) (u)

During February of 1943, under the auspices of the Office of War Information, a group of French journalists, including Mme. ANDREE VIOLLIS and Mme. ETIENETTE BENICHON, reported to be members of the Communist press in France, toured the United States and visited in San Francisco. While here, a highly reliable informant reported that CHEVALIER contacted Mme. VIOLLIS at the Mark Hopkins Hotel in San Francisco, stating that he met her in Paris in 1936 at the dramatic time of the Spanish War. (K) (u)

According to confidential informants, over the week-end of March 3 and 4, 1945, CHEVALIER had as his house guest one [REDACTED] (K)

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b7C The meeting with [REDACTED] was arranged through the latter's sister, [REDACTED] a personal friend of CHEVALIER, who has been identified with various Communist groups in this area. (X)

b7C Of some possible significance is the conversation between [REDACTED] and CHEVALIER in arranging for the visit of [REDACTED] to the CHEVALIER home. [REDACTED] informed CHEVALIER that her brother, [REDACTED] was reluctant to visit with CHEVALIER and stated that she would be insistent that he, [REDACTED] should see CHEVALIER. She added, "I know that you want to get on with this technical business..." and that "it's bad to delay this business so I will try to get [REDACTED] out alone..." (X)

b7C The nature of the business which it was indicated CHEVALIER was endeavoring to transact with [REDACTED] is not known. (X)

b7C Investigation has disclosed that [REDACTED] is a San Francisco [REDACTED]. His sister, [REDACTED] is reported to have served as a mail drop for the Communist Party while residing in Berlin, Germany. There is no indication that [REDACTED] is active with or sympathetic to the Communist movement.

As has been mentioned previously, during the United Nations Conference in San Francisco, CHEVALIER served as a translator for the French delegation at a salary of \$175.00 per week. During the period of this employment, he indicated to several informants that he was dissatisfied with the work he was doing at the Conference because of his inactivity and his inability to participate in any of the functions of the Conference. He did, however, make known the fact that through his employment, he was able to sit in on several conferences of the French delegation from which all outsiders were excluded.

CHEVALIER left for Europe on October 25, 1945, where he served as an interpreter at the Nuernberg trials. He returned to Stinson Beach, California, the first part of May, 1946. He left for New York City the first part of September, 1946, and returned on October 20, 1946. The purpose of his visit is not known, but it was probably in connection with the publishing of the book he has been writing. Of significance in connection with the above trip to New York, it is known CHEVALIER made inquiries as to where he could contact J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER, who was in New York at that time.

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CHEVALIER was interviewed by agents of the San Francisco Field Division on June 26, 1946, relative to his approaching J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER for information concerning the experiments being conducted at the Radiation Laboratory. In a signed statement he admitted that he was approached by GEORGE ELTENTON sometime prior to March 1, 1943, who proposed that he, CHEVALIER, contact OPPENHEIMER for information concerning the experiments at the Radiation Laboratory. ELTENTON at this time told him this information was desired for transmission to Russia. CHEVALIER stated he approached OPPENHEIMER in an attempt to secure this information, but that OPPENHEIMER refused to divulge it. CHEVALIER said he reported this fact to ELTENTON and made no further attempts to secure this information.

[At the time of the above interview, CHEVALIER admitted that he (u) knew both KHEIFETS and IVANOV and had visited the IVANOV home. He also said that ELTENTON undoubtedly asked him to approach OPPENHEIMER due to the fact that he, CHEVALIER, was a close personal friend of OPPENHEIMER, having known him for ten years. He stated he was not offered any pay for his services.

MARTIN KAMEN-GREGORI KHEIFETS-GREGORI KASPAROV INCIDENT (S)(u)

On July 1, 1944, physical surveillance by agents of this office reflected that GREGORI KHEIFETS, then Soviet Vice-Consul at San Francisco, and GREGORI KASPAROV, who was here to replace KHEIFETS, met with MARTIN DAVID KAMEN at the Key System Terminal in San Francisco. KAMEN as of that date was employed as a chemist at the Radiation Laboratory of the University of California, engaged on the D. S. M. Project. By reason of his employment, in which he had access to D.S.M. Project experimental data throughout the United States, he was in a position to reveal secret and restricted information relating to the project, particularly as to the time-element and the progress that was being made on the project. It will be noted that GREGORI KHEIFETS was reported to be an NKVD agent and was known to have been engaged in espionage activities on the West Coast. Investigation has disclosed that GREGORI KASPAROV continued the contacts of his predecessor, KHEIFETS. (S)(u)

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Following the meeting at the Key System Terminal, the three proceeded almost immediately to Bernstein's Fish Grotto, 133 Powell Street, entering there at 2:25 P. M. and remaining until 4:40 P. M. Surveillance maintained inside the restaurant by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] disclosed that KAMEN, KHEIFETS, and KASPAROV engaged in a lengthy discussion which KAMEN dominated for the most part. From an adjacent booth, the surveilling agents overheard portions of the conversation and reported that to their knowledge, it was general in nature. The disjointed words and phrases which were heard by them are set out below: (S)(u)

"Radiation"
"Military boys"
"Chicago and Seattle"
"Chapman (phonetic) says"
"The Japanese didn't get ahead of us"
"Truman Committee did a pretty good job"
"R. O. School"
"hitted" (this was spelled out by KAMEN)
"broke off and neither one of these guys"

Mention was also made of HARRY BRIDGES and the Maritime Union, but the connection in which they were mentioned could not be ascertained. Other phrases heard were: (S)(u)

"I am very sorry, forgive me, but I couldn't get all together"
"They are all members of..."

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"I use the box-style"
"It is an English subsidiary"
"When he came back from Russia, he was very much impressed"

Following this, KAMEN mentioned LAWRENCE, probably referring to Dr. F. O. LAWRENCE, head of the secret project. KAMEN was also heard to remark that four or five men came with them, following which he was heard to say, "I don't know much about biology but it didn't seem very important."

Other phrases which KAMEN was overheard to make were:

"The English have a setup"
"England and America are against Russia"
"In Odessa, I was..."

During the course of the conversation, KAMEN was heard to mention the Red Army and the Air Force, and shortly before the end of the meeting, KAMEN asked, "When will I see you again?" but the answer to this was inaudible.

On the date of July 1, 1944, and at the time of the meeting with KHEIFETS and KASPAROV, agents of the Manhattan Engineer District were conducting a physical surveillance of the activities of MARTIN KAMEN. These agents overheard KAMEN, KASPAROV, and KHEIFETS discuss the following subjects during their conversation in Bernstein's Fish Grotto:

The testing of gas on animals
Eric Johnston in Russia

and they noted the following verbatim statement:

"You start out with the idea that the abnormal figure is more sensitive to radiation than the normal, but after a while, it becomes less sensitive."

The following phrases were also overheard:

"Radio-active phosphorus"
"The radiation rays are softened"
"The British have invented a shell, the point of which pierces and the gas is released from it"

On July 4, 1944, Lieutenant TEEPLE of the Manhattan Engineer District advised the San Francisco Office that in his opinion, KAMEN had committed espionage in his discussion with KHEIFETS and KASPAROV on July 1, 1944. Lieutenant TEEPLE stated that KAMEN, when revealing that the "English have a setup," was revealing "top secret information" which was their No. 1 classification. Lieutenant TEEPLE stated that the reference made by KAMEN to "CHAPMAN" very probably referred to "CHADWICK," who was head of the D. S. M. Project at Chicago. (S) (u)

Subsequently, the Bureau advised that "The Manhattan Engineer District in evaluating the remarks made by KAMEN came to the conclusion that KAMEN was explaining...the process being developed by the Metallurgical Laboratory at Chicago and its advantages and disadvantages. This would be the process which any foreign nation starting out in July, 1944, with the benefit of the experiments of the scientists working on the Manhattan Project would adopt. Likewise, this was the process to which the Hanford Engineer Works was devoted." (S) (u)

It will be noted that KAMEN apparently delivered to KHEIFETS a number of pamphlets. Agents of the MED reported that prior to his meeting with KHEIFETS and KASPAROV, he removed approximately one dozen pamphlets from his office at the Radiation Laboratory, two of which were "Manual of Physics Abstracts" and "Galvanometers, Type D-41-A." (S) (u)

On a subsequent date, the MED informed that during the evening of June 30, 1944, an examination had been made of the material maintained by MARTIN KAMEN on his desk at the Radiation Laboratory; that following the departure of KAMEN to meet with KHEIFETS and KASPAROV, a similar examination was made, and it was noted that all of the material which was classified as restricted in nature to the D. S. M. Project was still maintained in KAMEN's desk. Lieutenant TEEPLE of MED stated that the Manual of Physics Abstracts, which KAMEN had delivered to KHEIFETS, was not of a restricted or classified nature. (S) (u)

According to the Manhattan Engineer District, arrangements for the meeting between KHEIFETS and KAMEN were perfected by KHEIFETS who, on the afternoon of June 29, 1944, had telephonically communicated with MARTIN KAMEN, arranging to meet with him at 2:00 P. M. on Saturday, July 1, 1944, at the Key System Railway Terminal. (S) (u)

[Association between KAMEN and KHEIFETS]: (S) (u)

According to Confidential Informant [redacted], an individual subsequently identified by the informant as MARTIN KAMEN, contacted KHEIFETS on May 3, 1944. From their conversation, at which the informant was present, it was indicated that KAMEN and KHEIFETS had met on May 2, 1944. This informant speculated that the place of the meeting was probably at the home of [redacted] San Francisco. (This was (S) (u))

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subsequently confirmed by KAMEN in an interview with agents of the San Francisco Office). According to the informant, KAMEN discussed with KHEIFETS his efforts, through the assistance of Dr. JOHN LAWRENCE of the University of California, to arrange for medical treatment for T. I. KALININ, a representative of the Soviet Government, reportedly ill at Portland, Oregon. In connection with this, it is known that PETER IVANOV, who has been identified elsewhere in this report as the Secretary of the Soviet Consulate, endeavored to reach Dr. E. C. LAWRENCE, the Director of the Radiation Laboratory and a key employee of the D.S.M. Project. On this occasion, Dr. E. C. LAWRENCE was not available and IVANOV spoke with Dr. JOHN LAWRENCE, his brother. IVANOV requested Dr. JOHN LAWRENCE's aid in arranging for medical treatment for KALININ, and Dr. LAWRENCE indicated that certain special X-ray equipment and radioactive elements might help KALININ's condition. He stated that the equipment would be loaned for this purpose if additional details were furnished him. (A)(u)

The Manhattan Engineer District on a subsequent date informed that Dr. JOHN LAWRENCE had made known to them that MARTIN KAMEN had possibly arranged to have PETER IVANOV contact Dr. E. C. LAWRENCE, inasmuch as it was recalled that a day or two prior to the call by PETER IVANOV, KAMEN had inquired of him, Dr. JOHN LAWRENCE, concerning the possible treatment of the identical disease with which KALININ was said to be afflicted. On the same occasion, the Manhattan Engineer District further advised that it had been ascertained by them from an informant that while in attendance at a drinking party with MARTIN KAMEN, he had remarked that he, KAMEN, had "recently killed a couple bottles of Scotch with PETER IVANOV." (S)(u)

From the date of May 3, 1944, until their meeting on July 1, 1944, investigation failed to disclose any contacts between KAMEN and KHEIFETS. Subsequent to the meeting of July 1, 1944, no further meetings or other contacts have been known to have been had between KHEIFETS and KAMEN or between KASPAROV and KAMEN. (S)(u)

Of some possible significance in this matter was the information supplied by the Manhattan Engineer District that among the personal effects of MARTIN KAMEN on July 6, 1944, was the personal calling card of GREGORI MARKOVICH KHEIFETS, Soviet Vice-Consul, San Francisco. This card was made available to agents of the Manhattan Engineers through the services of a highly confidential source, and it was noted that an unintelligible inscription appeared thereon which, when exhibited to scientists engaged on the D.S.M. Project at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, was interpreted by these scientists as a reference to radio-active materials. (S)(u)

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On July 12, 1944, with the approval of Dr. ERNEST O. LAWRENCE, the Director of the Radiation Laboratory, MARTIN DAVID KAMEN was dismissed from his employment on the D.S.M. Project. At the time of the dismissal, KAMEN was informed that his separation from the project was brought about because he had discussed secret matters, pertaining to his work, on the campus of the University of California and particularly at the faculty club. According to MED, KAMEN had been previously warned on one occasion by letter to be more discreet in his conversation.

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On August 9, 1944, MARTIN KAMEN appeared at the office of the San Francisco Field Division and was interviewed by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted]. KAMEN announced that his purpose in calling at the office was to obtain clearance so that he might accept employment at the Snell Development Company at Emeryville, California. Further details of this interview are discussed elsewhere in this report, but it is noted that he disclosed to the interviewing agents that in March of 1944 he had attended a party at the home of [redacted] that among those present at the party were Mr. and Mrs. JACOB LOMAKIN, Soviet Consul General in San Francisco, and Mr. and Mrs. GREGORY KHELIFETS, Soviet Vice-Consul, as well as LOUISE BRANSTEN. KAMEN stated that he and KHELIFETS discussed a Russian official at Portland, Oregon, who was gravely ill; that he told KHELIFETS he had had considerable experience in connection with radio-active salts and would speak to Dr. JOHN LAWRENCE at the University of California with a view to obtaining assistance for the ailing Russian. KAMEN informed the interviewing agents that subsequently he had met with KHELIFETS and with the new Soviet Vice-Consul at San Francisco (referring to GREGORY KASPAROV) at a dinner given at Bernstein's Fish Grotto in San Francisco. KAMEN stated that the dinner was arranged for by KHELIFETS, fulfilling a promise made by him on the occasion of their first meeting at the home of [redacted]. KAMEN did not volunteer and was not asked for the details of the conversation that ensued between the three on the occasion of this meeting, but he did, however, state subsequently in the interview that he had not been asked or ever solicited by anyone in the Russian Government for information concerning the D.S.M. Project, nor had he ever furnished such information to anyone. (S) (u)

Background of KAMEN:

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MARTIN DAVID KAMEN was born of Russian-Jewish parents on August 27, 1913, at Toronto, Canada. His father, MARTIN KAMEN, who was also known as AARON KAMENETZKY, was born in Russia, and his mother, HEIDIE ACHBER KAMEN, was born in Lithuania. MARTIN KAMEN first entered the United States at

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Detroit, Michigan, on December 1, 1913, and claims citizenship by derivation through the naturalization of his father. KAMEN first acquired derivative United States citizenship papers in April of 1938. He received his B. S. and Ph. D. degrees from the University of Chicago, which he attended from 1930 until 1936. During the period from 1933 to 1936, he was a research fellow at the university, which work terminated on his graduation. Thereafter, he accepted employment with the Physics Department at the University of California at Berkeley, California, and in August, 1942, began employment at the Radiation Laboratory on the D. S. M. Project.

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KAMEN has been described as a brilliant chemist and as a "side-kick" of Dr. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER, who has been mentioned previously as one of the leading experimental physicists engaged in the atomic bomb research. He has written and published numerous articles and publications, which include work with reference to radioactive carbon and photosynthesis. He was married to [REDACTED], nee [REDACTED], a citizen of the United States, but they were divorced on December 8, 1944, by the Superior Court, Alameda County, California. [REDACTED] was formerly employed as a translator at the Office of Postal Censorship, San Francisco. As of November, 1945, she was employed by the Argentine Embassy in Washington, D. C.

While no information has been developed during this investigation establishing that KAMEN is or was an active member of the Communist Party or the Communist Political Association, he has admitted affiliation with certain groups generally regarded as Communist-inspired. Among these are the League Against War and Fascism, which he said he joined while he was a student at the University of Chicago, and the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. In the personal interview mentioned previously, he denied being a member of the Communist Party or the Young Communist League, and derided the American Communists as an ineffectual group which did not enjoy the respect of STALIN and the Russians.

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*Confidential Informant [REDACTED] has stated that KAMEN was reliably reported to him as having at one time declared that he had been a Communist Party member "all my life."

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[On December 18, 1943, *Confidential Informant [REDACTED] furnished information possibly indicating KAMEN's membership in the Communist Party and *Confidential Informant [REDACTED] on a subsequent occasion informed that prior to the German invasion of Russia, KAMEN had termed the war as capitalistic, in conformance with the Communist Party line at that time.]

KAMEN stated that at one time he was a member of the FAECT and informants have reported that the Executive Board of this union considered him as being a good prospect for membership. It is known that KAMEN,

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while at Berkeley, has received literature from the Political Action Committee, the CIO, the FAECT, and the Science for Victory Committee.

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Since moving to St. Louis, Missouri, it has been reported that [REDACTED] of the Communist Party of Missouri, has contacted KAMEN on January 31 and February 28, 1946. On January 31, 1946, [REDACTED] was observed to enter Room 703 at Mallinckrodt Institute of Radiology, where KAMEN is employed. It is known that at this time, [REDACTED] was engaged in contacting a number of Communist financial contributors. On February 28, 1947, according to [REDACTED] contacted KAMEN, reciting to him his previous unsuccessful attempts to see KAMEN. [REDACTED] agreed to recontact KAMEN at a later time. (S)

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According to [REDACTED], at a meeting of the Professional Group of the Communist Party held at Party Headquarters in St. Louis, Missouri, on March 28, 1946, [REDACTED] remarked that at a meeting of some scientists from Washington University, one remarked that he would not be recruited while in the room where the group was gathered because he did not trust those in the room. The St. Louis Field Office has informed that it is believed the reference may have been to KAMEN. (S)

Activities of KAMEN:

b7c [At the time of the meeting with KHELIFETS and KASPAROV,] and for some period prior thereto, KAMEN resided at 2701 Buena Vista Avenue, Berkeley, California. From approximately June 1, 1944, [redacted] a staff sergeant in the U. S. Army attached to a medical detachment attending the [redacted] residence [redacted]. No information has been developed by this investigation indicating that [redacted] is engaged in any subversive activity. It is known that for some time, he carried on an illicit love affair with [redacted] a Communist Party member.

Following KAMEN's discharge from the atomic bomb project on July 12, 1944, agents of the Manhattan Engineer District reported that he contacted Dr. ERNEST O. LAURENCE, the Director of the Radiation Laboratory, on July 19, 1944. KAMEN reportedly told Dr. LAURENCE that he attributed his dismissal from the D.S.M. Project to his radical associates and to his meeting with Russian consular officials. While he discussed these personal affairs with Dr. LAURENCE freely, according to the Manhattan Engineer District, KAMEN denied that he had ever divulged secret information concerning the project to any unauthorized person.

[Of some possible significance with respect to KAMEN's discussion with Dr. LAURENCE and in relation to his meeting with KHELIFETS and KASPAROV] was the information furnished by the Manhattan Engineer District that on May 3, 1944, a confidential informant known to the District had reported that KAMEN had remarked to an intimate associate that he planned to go to Russia after the war and pursue the type of work he was then doing here. KAMEN was believed to be referring to his employment on the atomic bomb project. According to the same informant, KAMEN stated that although he had been compelled to sign a secrecy declaration when he accepted his employment on the D.S.M. Project, he did not see how he could be of much use "over there" unless he continued to "carry on."

During the early part of August, 1944, KAMEN unsuccessfully made application for employment in the Research Division of the Shell Development Company at Emeryville, California, the largest petroleum research laboratory in the world. In the course of making the application, KAMEN made known to the Shell officials that he had been discharged from the D.S.M. Project because some of his associates were objectionable to the Army. During the same period, he unsuccessfully attempted to obtain employment at the California Institute of Technology and at the University of California at Los Angeles. In connection with his efforts to obtain this employment, he spent the period from August 30 to September 10, 1944, in the Los Angeles area. Of some interest in this regard is the fact that Dr. THOMAS ADDIS, a prominent pro-Soviet and pro-Communist physician

in San Francisco, endeavored to assist him in obtaining this employment. KAMEN wrote to friends at Columbia University, New York City, Harvard University, and Chicago University, requesting their help in obtaining gainful employment for him in scientific research. On October 9, 1944, he accepted employment as a test engineer for the Permanente Metals Corporation, Shipyard No. 4, Richmond, California, in which position he continued until April of 1945. From the time of his discharge from the D.S.M. Project until April of 1945, KAMEN was regularly engaged in part-time research under Dr. ORRIS A. BARKER, Assistant Professor of Soil Microbiology at the University of California. KAMEN spent considerable time in this research in the preparation of a thesis dealing with plant nutrition.

During the latter part of December, 1944, KAMEN was approached by Dr. A. L. HUGHES of George Washington University in St. Louis, Missouri, to accept a research position at the Institute of Radiology there. On January 2, 1945, he traveled from San Francisco to St. Louis, Missouri, by plane in connection with this offer of employment, and while there, accepted a position as Associate Professor of Bio-chemistry in the Mallinckrodt Institute of George Washington University, for a five-year period at \$3600 per annum. He commenced this professorship at St. Louis on April 23, 1945, having previously left San Francisco on April 12, 1945. In the interim, KAMEN was known to have visited at Los Angeles and Chicago, Illinois. He presently resides at Lee Hall, Section E, Washington University Campus, St. Louis, and maintains his office on the seventh floor of Barnes Hospital, 510 South Kingshighway, St. Louis, Missouri.

During the latter part of May and early June of 1944, ANNA LOUISE STRONG, who is a prominent pro-Soviet writer, was preparing to go to Moscow as a correspondent for the Atlantic Monthly Magazine. The American-Russian Institute at San Francisco, through LOUISE BRANSTEN and ROSE ISAAC, solicited scientific journals, musical instruments, and other cultural items which they maintained ANNA LOUISE STRONG would personally present to VOKS on her arrival in Moscow. On June 1, 1944, through the services of a highly confidential source, it was known that LOUISE BRANSTEN contacted [REDACTED], a Communist and a personal friend of MARTIN KAMEN, requesting that he should get together scientific documents which could be sent to the Soviet Union with ANNA LOUISE STRONG. BRANSTEN requested that [REDACTED] contact MARTIN KAMEN and obtain additional scientific documents from him. On June 6, 1944, RALPH GUNDLACH, who is also known to be an acquaintance of KAMEN, informed BRANSTEN that he had collected a number of scientific documents that he would like ANNA LOUISE STRONG to deliver to the Russians. GUNDLACH said that he had obtained certain scientific abstracts from Doctora (X)

KAMEN, [REDACTED] and ADELSON. On this occasion, BRANSTEN indicated to RALPH GUNDLACH that she had a source whereby she could expedite and get things "like important scientific documents to Russia in a very short time." On June 8, 1944, GUNDLACH was observed to deliver a large cardboard box, believed to be the documents collected by him, to the American-Russian Institute. [REDACTED] Shortly thereafter, on the same day, GREGORY MELIFETS, the Soviet Vice-Consul, left the Institute carrying the box previously delivered by GUNDLACH. Subsequent investigation disclosed that the documents referred to by GUNDLACH were not found among the effects of ANNA LOUISE STRONG when she departed for the Soviet Union. [REDACTED] (u)

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On August 9, 1944, as set forth previously in this report, KAMEN was interviewed by agents of the San Francisco Field Division. During the course of the interview he stated that he had donated some chemical abstracts which were to be brought to Russia by ANNA LOUISE STRONG. KAMEN explained that arrangements to furnish these abstracts were made through [REDACTED] who had requested them. KAMEN stated that while the abstracts furnished by him were not available to the public generally, they were not secret in any way and were furnished to all members of the American Chemical Society and were available in many scientific libraries. To the best of his recollection, the abstracts furnished by him were from the May and June issues of the Scientific Journal. He added that included with them might have been some information which may in some way have related to certain of the experiments being conducted on the D.S.M. Project. KAMEN stated that he knew the material was being collected by RALPH GUNDLACH and that he had left his contribution at the GUNDLACH residence. It was his understanding that his contribution, together with the contributions of GUNDLACH and [REDACTED] was intended as a friendly gesture to the Soviet scientists, and added that some time after furnishing the abstracts he had received a telegram from the head of the Russian export agency thanking him and others who had sent gifts through ANNA LOUISE STRONG.

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The Manhattan Engineer District on July 6, 1944, reported that through the services of a highly confidential informant there was found among the personal effects of MARTIN KAMEN at his residence a letter on the stationery of the American-Russian Institute, San Francisco, California, which was dated June 12, 1944. This letter, signed by LOUISE BRANSTEN, thanked KAMEN for his generosity in "giving your set of chemical abstracts to the scientists of the Soviet Union..." and added, "The material that you sent is something they have long wanted and found difficult, if not impossible, to get." (u)

During the course of the investigation on MARTIN KAMEN, it has been determined that he had frequent association, both socially and in

course of his work, with other scientists engaged on the D.S.M. Project. Nothing has been developed by this investigation directly indicating that KAMEN discussed information pertaining to the atomic bomb with project employees subsequent to his dismissal from the Radiation Laboratory, or transferred information furnished by them to unauthorized persons.

There is discussed below an account of KAMEN's associations with D.S.M. Project personnel, deemed of significance to this investigation.

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MARTIN KAMEN has been known to correspond with one WALDO, who has been identified as [REDACTED] a research chemist on the D.S.M. Project at Oak Ridge, Tennessee. [REDACTED] is an associate of CHARLES D. CONYELL, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], all of whom are employed on the D.S.M. project in Tennessee. [REDACTED] is also known as [REDACTED] of WILLIAM EDLIN, the Russian-born editor of "The Day," a Russian daily newspaper published in New York City which reportedly is pro-Soviet. (X)

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When MARTIN KAMEN was enroute to St. Louis, Missouri, in April of 1945, he stopped over at Chicago, Illinois, the residence of his father, and while there, visited in the apartment of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] the latter at the time being employed in a key position on the D.S.M. Project at the University of Chicago. Both the [REDACTED] were identified with pro-Communist activities in the St. Louis area, where they resided prior to their residence in Chicago. It is known that [REDACTED] was [REDACTED] being treated by [REDACTED] a contact of ARTHUR ADAMS, prominent espionage suspect in this case.

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While in the Chicago area, KAMEN also visited with [REDACTED] a physicist employed on the atomic bomb project, Chicago, Illinois. [REDACTED] wife, [REDACTED] according to Chicago informants, is friendly with the wife of OSCAR LANGE, ex-Ambassador from Poland to the U. S., and a known sympathizer with Soviet policies. LANGE, at the invitation of the Soviet Government, once traveled to Moscow, where he conferred with JOSEPH STALIN.

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In addition to the above, KAMEN also associated with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] all employees at the Radiation Laboratory who have been identified with pro-Communist activity in the San Francisco area.

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In the Los Angeles area, KAMEN is known to be acquainted with [REDACTED] a former employee of the Radiation Laboratory, presently employed by the Aero-Jet Corporation in Los Angeles.

MARTIN KAMEN is a cellist of some note and while in the San Francisco area, participated with numerous musical groups. He is known to be acquainted with ISAAC STERN, the noted violinist, and it was at the home of STERN that he first met GREGORI KHEIFETS. It was ascertained through a highly confidential source that a letter from ISAAC STERN dated at New York City, April 8, 1944, mentioned to KAMEN the possibility of his being able to obtain a job for STERN's wife, EVA. STERN stated, "Naturally, she (EVA) doesn't expect to be assistant vice-president in charge of foot-loose atoms." The Manhattan Engineer District has interpreted this information as indicating that STERN was aware, to some extent, of the nature of the experiments being conducted by KAMEN at the Radiation Laboratory. It is known that EVA STERN had applied for a position at the Radiation Laboratory on June 22, 1944, but was denied employment. (S)

Background and Activities of GREGORI KHEIFETS: (S)(u)

GREGORI MARKOVICH KHEIFETS at the time of his meeting with MARTIN KAMEN was the Vice-Consul at the USSR Consulate at San Francisco, California. He was born in Moscow, Russia, on May 15, 1899, of Jewish parents. Facts pertaining to his background are not definitely known, but it is known that he reportedly claimed that he had served in the Red Army for a period of five years under TROTSKY; that he represented the USSR as a diplomatic official in Germany sometime during the period from 1934 to 1937. A check of the United States State Department roster of diplomatic officials of the USSR for those years failed to reveal his name as an accredited representative of the USSR in any foreign country. In connection with this assignment, he was reported as stating that he performed special work for the Russian government in Germany, which resulted in the identification and punishment of persons involved in subversion and who were implicated in the "blood purge" of 1938 in Russia. From 1937 to 1941, KHEIFETS reportedly was the Vice-President of the Society of Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries (VOKS) at Moscow. (S)(u)

So far as is known, KHEIFETS first came to the United States as the Vice-Consul at San Francisco on December 2, 1941. While in the United States, until his departure on July 6, 1944, he resided at 2300 Webster Street, San Francisco. KHEIFETS' wife, MARY (MERI) SOLOMONOVNA KHEIFETS, is reportedly of German birth. She came to the United States from Portland, Oregon, on July 22, 1943, and resided with her husband, GREGORI KHEIFETS, in San Francisco. (S)(u)

Investigation has disclosed that GREGORI KHEIFETS was actively engaged in espionage while he was Vice-Consul at San Francisco. An (S)(u)

anonymous letter typewritten in the Russian language was received by the Bureau on August 7, 1943. This letter made allegations identifying various Soviet diplomatic officials as being engaged in espionage activities. With respect to GREGORI KHEIFETS, the letter stated: "He is engaged in political and military espionage on the West Coast of the United States. He has a large network of agents in ports and war factories..." The allegations set forth in the anonymous letter have been substantially corroborated by independent Bureau investigation. (S) (u)

Apart from his acquaintance with MARTIN DAVID KAMEN, GREGORI KHEIFETS was not known to have any direct association with D. S. M. personnel. However, of considerable significance to this investigation is the fact that it is known that GREGORI KHEIFETS frequently associated with persons who were close friends of employees of the D. S. M. Project. These associations insofar as they are believed to relate to this investigation are discussed below: (S) (u)

HAARON CHEVALIER: On June 30, 1944, a reliable informant reported that during a conversation between CHEVALIER and LOUISE BRANSTEN, CHEVALIER indicated that he was aware that KHEIFETS was returning to the Soviet Union, a fact which was known to be kept confidential by the Soviet consular personnel. During this conversation, CHEVALIER said he was sending a letter with KHEIFETS to JANE QUINTANILLA, the daughter of the Mexican Ambassador to the USSR. On June 26, 1946, CHEVALIER advised Bureau agents that he had been acquainted with KHEIFETS, though he indicated his association was casual only. It was his recollection that he may have first met KHEIFETS at the home of ALEXANDER MAUN. He readily admitted requesting KHEIFETS to take a letter to JANE QUINTANILLA. No other information was developed. (S) (u)

JEROME RUBIN VINOGRAD: JEROME VINOGRAD was first observed to meet with GREGORI KHEIFETS on a street corner in Berkeley, California, on November 14, 1943. Thereafter, VINOGRAD visited at the KHEIFETS residence on December 17, 1943, and April 15, 1944, on which latter date he was accompanied by his wife, SHERNA SHALETT VINOGRAD. Prior to the return of KHEIFETS to the Soviet Union, in a conversation with VINOGRAD, KHEIFETS made known to him his plans to depart and expressed a desire to introduce VINOGRAD to GREGORI KASPAROV, who would succeed him. On the night of July 1, 1944, following the meeting with KAMEN, KHEIFETS and KASPAROV entertained the VINOGRADS in San Francisco. (S) (u)

JEROME VINOGRAD and his wife, SHERNA SHALETT VINOGRAD, are both known members of the Communist Party in Berkeley, California. JEROME VINOGRAD is employed as a research chemist in the Colloid Chemistry Department of the Shell Development Company at Emeryville, California.

He is an American citizen of Russian-born Jewish parents. Both his mother and father were identified with the Communist movement. VINOGRAD was educated abroad in Germany and in England, and obtained a M.S. degree in 1940 from Stanford University. The VINOGRADS reside at 301 Panoramic Way, Berkeley. It is known that VINOGRAD, with the Shell Development Company, has been engaged in confidential experimentation in the field of synthetic rubber. He also had in his possession considerable data pertaining to research involving high-octane gasoline. KHALIFETS indicated a definite interest in the development of high-octane gasoline in the United States, and while it may be that the association between KHALIFETS and VINOGRAD related to matters pertaining to VINOGRAD's employment, it is, nevertheless, significant that VINOGRAD is in close liaison with key employees of the atomic bomb project. In this regard, it is noted that JEROME VINOGRAD is an active member of Chapter 25 of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists, and Technicians, and during 1943, was reported to be President of the Berkeley local. A number of the employees of the D.S.M. Project at Berkeley, California, were members of the union and it is known that the officers of the union attempted to organize the Radiation Laboratory employees with the FAECT as their bargaining agent.

Through the FAECT, VINOGRAD has had frequent association with GEORGE CHARLES ELTENTON, an espionage suspect previously identified in this report. In addition, VINOGRAD was, during the period of its existence, an active member of the Science for Victory Committee, a group now defunct, which in 1943 involved several D. S. M. employees, suspected because of their Communist affiliation.

Both JEROME VINOGRAD and his wife, SHERA SHALETT VINOGRAD, are known to be close friends of BERNARD PETERS and his wife, Dr. HANNAH PETERS, reported Communists. Dr. BERNARD PETERS was a key employee of the Radiation Laboratory. On November 26, 1943, VINOGRAD accompanied BERNARD PETERS to the residence of DAVID DELSON, a Communist leader of the FAECT. (It will be noted that this was approximately two weeks after VINOGRAD had first met with GREGORI KHALIFETS.) It is known that SHERA VINOGRAD and Dr. HANNAH PETERS, the wife of BERNARD PETERS, are personal acquaintances. In this connection, it will be noted that the VINOGRADS were members of the same Communist Party branch and Communist Political Association branch which regularly met at the home of [REDACTED] with whom BERNARD PETERS carried on an illicit love affair.

The VINOGRADS are also personally acquainted with [REDACTED] a personal friend of Dr. and Mrs. PETERS.

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b7c JEROME VINOGRAD has associated with [REDACTED] a known Communist who was employed at the Radiation Laboratory. [REDACTED] was active with VINOGRAD in the FAECT, and on July 9, 1943, attended a meeting of the Executive Committee of the FAECT at the VINOGRAD residence, the purpose of which was to formulate plans for organizing the Radiation Laboratory employees. He attended a like meeting at the VINOGRAD home on July 23, 1943. VINOGRAD has solicited the application of [REDACTED] and three of the latter's friends, employees of the D. S. M. Project in Berkeley, inviting them to join the American Chemical Society, with which group VINOGRAD is associated. X

b7c On August 17, 1945, VINOGRAD received a letter bearing the return address of [REDACTED]. The addressor of this letter was identified by the Manhattan Engineer District as being [REDACTED] an employee of the atomic bomb project located at Los Alamos, New Mexico. Investigation by the Manhattan Engineers reflects that [REDACTED] was formerly active with Communist front organizations in the Midwest. The nature of the association between [REDACTED] and VINOGRAD is unknown.

Through the services of a highly confidential source, it is known that VINOGRAD maintains the telephone number of FRANK OPPENHEIMER, a D.S.M. Project employee, among his personal effects. The VINOGRADS have also been identified as personal friends of Dr. [REDACTED] an associate of PETER IVANOV, and it is possible that the introduction of VINOGRAD to KHEIFETS was arranged through Dr. BORDEN. (X)

b2 b7D According to Confidential Informant [REDACTED] in October of 1945, VINOGRAD was interested in the organization of the International Technical Exchange, also known as the Technical Bureau. This group, now defunct, when first organized, appeared to have for its purpose the furnishing of technical, scientific, and industrial information for Communist China and Russia. It is known considerable effort was made by the organization to recruit skilled labor to go to Communist China. (X)

b2 b7D VINOGRAD was also, according to various confidential informants, active with the Scientific Committee of the American-Russian Institute. Confidential Informant [REDACTED] and a physical surveillance disclosed a meeting between VINOGRAD and GEORGE ELTENTON on October 24, 1945, the purpose of which was believed to relate to a discussion of the activities of this committee. (X)

LOUISE ROSENBERG BRANSTEN: BRANSTEN, who is a wealthy and nationally influential member of the Communist Party, [was the paramour and confidant of GREGORI KHEIFETS during the time when the latter was Soviet Vice-Consul in San Francisco. Through BRANSTEN's familiarity with the membership of the Professional Sections of the Communist Party in this area and through her activity with the various Communist front groups, it is known that she was personally acquainted with many of the personnel employed on the atomic bomb project in Berkeley, California. In addition, it is known that she is a personal friend of those who, as suspects in this investigation, were attempting to ascertain secret information relating to the project for the benefit of the Soviet Union. (X)]

LOUISE BRANSTEN is an intimate acquaintance of both HAAKON CHEVALIER and GEORGE CHARLES ELTENTON, and has entertained them in her home jointly and separately. Information pertaining to these associations has been set out elsewhere in this report. Further, it is known that BRANSTEN is acquainted with STEVE NELSON. However, insofar as is known, BRANSTEN did not openly associate with NELSON until after she resided in New York City. Investigation there has disclosed that BRANSTEN has rather frequent contact with NELSON and has received advice from him as to the type of work she should do while in New York in connection with Communist activities. (X)

BRANSTEN is an American citizen, born at Berkeley, California, October 10, 1908. Her father, ABRAHAM ROSENBERG, was a wealthy Jewish merchant, and upon his death in 1929, LOUISE BRANSTEN became the recipient of a \$500,000 trust fund. In 1943, she received a million dollar portion of the estate of her mother, who died during that year. BRANSTEN is the divorced wife of RICHARD BRANSTEN, alias BRUCE MINTON, a writer for the Communist New Masses magazine. According to her statement, she joined the Communist Party in 1936.

BRANSTEN formerly resided at 2626 Green Street, San Francisco, with her son, THOMAS BRANSTEN. Since November, 1945, she has resided in New York City, presently at 22 Bank Street.

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BRANSTEN's principal direct liaison with the D. S. M. Project personnel was effected through [REDACTED] who, from 1942, to April of 1944, was engaged by the Office of Scientific Research and Development at the University of California, conducting experiments in connection with the self-healing of wounds. While his experiments were not classified as confidential, his employment was in close physical proximity to the experiments of the Radiation Laboratory at the University of California.

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[REDACTED] was born in Brooklyn, New York, on [REDACTED]. He was educated at [REDACTED] obtaining his Ph. D. degree from this latter institution in [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] first came to California in 1938, when he was employed by the [REDACTED] at the University of California until 1940. During the period from 1940 to 1942, he was engaged by the [REDACTED] at the University of California.

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Investigation has disclosed that [REDACTED] is a member of the FAECT, and during 1943, when this union was attempting to organize the employees of the Radiation Laboratory, he served on the [REDACTED] and was a [REDACTED] for the local at the Radiation Laboratory. In addition [REDACTED] was [REDACTED] which committee was reportedly Communist-sponsored and was regarded by the Manhattan Engineer District as an effort by the Communists to channelize scientific information pertaining to the D. S. M. Project. Through his association with the FAECT and the Science for Victory Committee, the Manhattan Engineer District has informed that [REDACTED] while employed at the University of California, was acquainted with and frequently contacted [REDACTED] JOSEPH WOODROW WEINBERG, [REDACTED] BERNARD PETERS, and [REDACTED] all employees at one time or another of the Radiation Laboratory and all of whom were, at one time or another, under investigation in connection with the security of the D. S. M. Project. [REDACTED] Moreover, [REDACTED] is known to Confidential Informant [REDACTED] as a personal friend of MARTIN KAMEN and frequently contacted him in Berkeley. (X)

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On April 8, 1944, according to a confidential informant known to the Manhattan Engineer District [redacted] contacted LOUISE BRANSTEN, informing her that he was completing his work at the University of California. He stated that the tests he had been conducting "looked very good," and that he was writing up the experiments and intended to classify them as confidential. BRANSTEN casually remarked, "Later when the thing is written up, will you send me a copy?" [redacted] said that he would do this. The Bureau has advised that the experiments conducted by [redacted] were not confidential and restricted.

On June 5, 1944, LOUISE BRANSTEN communicated with [redacted] and discussed with him the selection of medical books to be sent with ANNA LOUISE STRONG to the Soviet Union. On the day following, June 6, Dr. RALPH GUNDLACH informed BRANSTEN that he had obtained good scientific abstracts from Messrs. MARTIN KALIN, ADELSON, and [redacted]. Subsequent investigation, as is set out elsewhere in this report, disclosed that GUNDLACH delivered a package, believed to contain the above material, to BRANSTEN. [redacted] The package was subsequently turned over to GREGORI KHEIFETS. (u)

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In April of 1944, [redacted] services were dispensed with by the Office of Scientific Research and Development. From May to October of the same year, he was employed as a longshoreman in San Francisco. During the latter part of 1944 and early 1945, [redacted] was employed as machinist in the Bay area. At the present time, he is employed by the [redacted]. The address furnished by him was [redacted].

Investigation has disclosed that LOUISE BRANSTEN is personally acquainted with Dr. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER and his brother, Dr. FRANK OPPENHEIMER, both of whom are key employees on the D.S.M. Project. Through the services of a highly confidential but thoroughly reliable source, there were made available to the San Francisco Field Division early in 1944 several personal address, telephone, and memorandum books maintained by LOUISE BRANSTEN at her residence at 2626 Green Street. A review of the material reflected the name of FRANK OPPENHEIMER and a notation that BRANSTEN met with him on several occasions during 1941. There was also included the name of Dr. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER and his residence telephone number, Thornwall 2916, while OPPENHEIMER resided in Berkeley, California. Another name noted among the effects of LOUISE BRANSTEN was that of [redacted], a former project employee and a known member of the Communist Party. (u)

The Manhattan Engineer District has advised that [redacted] was employed by the Radiation Laboratory as a physics laboratory technician from December 14, 1942, through to December 22, 1942. It is known this

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employment; lasting approximately one week, was terminated because [redacted] did not possess sufficient scientific background for her duties. [Personal correspondence between LOUISE BRANSTEN and [redacted] furnished by the confidential source mentioned above, reflects a personal association between them during 1944.] [redacted] and her husband [redacted] also a Communist, were operating a [redacted] known as the [redacted] [redacted] who is an [redacted] and a [redacted] was, during the period of the war, excluded from vessels of the United States Merchant Marine by order of the Navy. [It is known that LOUISE BRANSTEN was in contact with [redacted] and expressed considerable interest in the work that the [redacted] were doing. On April 10, 1944, a confidential source stated that [redacted] in contact with BRANSTEN, informed that she and her husband were doing "some work at our place" that she thought BRANSTEN would like to see. Mention was made by [redacted] that they were endeavoring to secure Navy contracts. However, investigation reflects that the [redacted] were not listed as contractors to the United States Navy.] (X)

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A personal friend of LOUISE BRANSTEN with whom she has had frequent association and who, like [redacted] has been prominently identified with many of the Communist personnel at the Radiation Laboratory, is RALPH HARRELSON GUNDLACH. GUNDLACH is a citizen of the United States, born June 17, 1902, at Kansas City, Missouri. He is married to BONNIE BIRD GUNDLACH, and both are members of the Communist Party. RALPH GUNDLACH is a professor of Psychology, formerly connected with the University of Washington, the University of Illinois, and the University of Southern California, and was employed by the University of California at Berkeley as a substitute professor for the period from January 1, 1942, until June 30, 1943. GUNDLACH returned to Seattle, Washington, in June of 1944, and is now connected with the University of Washington with the Psychology Department. The Manhattan Engineer District has advised that GUNDLACH was active with the Science for Victory Committee along with Dr. BERNARD PETERS, [redacted] and other Communists. He was observed to attend meetings of this committee, which were also attended by project personnel suspected of being Communist members. In June of 1944, GUNDLACH cooperated with [redacted] DAVID ADELSON, and MARTIN KAMEN to collect scientific documents to be delivered by ANNA LOUISE STRONG to the Soviet Union.

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BRANSTEN left the San Francisco area in November, 1945, for the purpose of retaining the custody of her son, THOMAS BRANSTEN. At present, litigation is pending in the Connecticut courts between LOUISE BRANSTEN and her former husband, RICHARD BRANSTEN, to award permanent custody of their son.

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Since her arrival in New York, LOUISE BRANSTEN's principal activity with the Communist movement has been in the organization of the Win-the-Peace Committee for New York. LOUISE BRANSTEN has been in contact with or has discussed a number of individuals who have been implicated in espionage activity for the USSR, principal among whom are NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER and his wife, HELEN SILVERMASTER, [REDACTED] and his wife, [REDACTED]. It is noted that BRANSTEN stated she first became interested in social conditions in 1931 through [REDACTED] and that in 1934, she studied a course on the "Economics of Capitalism" taught by GREGORY SILVERMASTER. (X)

BRANSTEN has also had contact with [REDACTED] and his wife, [REDACTED] similarly involved. While in New York City, BRANSTEN has also had association with FELIX KUSMAN, [REDACTED] and MAX YERGAN, suspects in the Comrap investigation. (X)

BRANSTEN has also been in contact with Soviet Consular officials at New York City, principally in behalf of the American-Russian Institute, a group with which she was extremely active while in the San Francisco area. (X)

Background and Activities of GREGORI PAVLOVICH KASPAROV: (X)(u)

GREGORI KASPAROV was first observed at the Soviet Consulate in San Francisco on May 25, 1944, and thereafter, until the departure of GREGORI KHEIFETS on July 6, 1944, was frequently seen in the latter's company and made trips with him to Portland, Seattle, and Los Angeles. That KASPAROV was to succeed KHEIFETS in Soviet espionage work was indicated (X)(u)

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by statements KHEIFETS made prior to his departure, and was also substantiated by the activities of KHEIFETS and KASPAROV, particularly in the manner in which KHEIFETS informed an espionage contact in Los Angeles regarding his successor, identifying him as "Mr. Birdman." (S)(u)

KASPAROV was Vice-Consul of the USSR at San Francisco from May 23, 1944, until January 2, 1945. On this latter date, KASPAROV left San Francisco enroute to Mexico for assignment at the USSR Embassy there. Following the death of CONSTANTINE A. OUMANSKY, the Soviet Ambassador to Mexico, it was reported that GREGORI KASPAROV was acting charge d'affaires there. Information filed by the Soviet Government with the Department of State reflects that KASPAROV was born on June 7, 1906, at Rostov, USSR; that he first entered the United States at Tacoma, Washington, on May 16, 1944, aboard the SS DVINA, accompanied by his wife, TATIANA GEORGIEVNA KASPAROV, and their infant daughter. While in San Francisco, the KASPAROVs resided at the Hotel Fielding, at the USSR Consulate, and in an apartment at 115 Frederick Street. (S)(u)

Elsewhere in this report, there are set out the details of a meeting between KHEIFETS, KASPAROV, and MARTIN KAMEN on July 1 at Bernstein's Fish Grotto, during which, from information obtained, it was indicated that KAMEN unlawfully revealed confidential and restricted information relating to the atomic bomb. Subsequent investigation of the activities of KASPAROV determined that he did not again meet with KAMEN or have any direct association with other persons employed on the D.S.M. Project, so far as is known. (S)(u)

On July 1, 1944, KASPAROV, accompanied by GREGORI KHEIFETS, met with JEROME and SHERNA VINOGRAD, identified elsewhere. It appeared from information supplied by confidential informants that this meeting took place for the purpose of seeking an introduction of the VINOGRADS to KASPAROV. No subsequent meeting between them occurred, although JEROME and SHERNA VINOGRAD attempted to invite the KASPAROVs to their Berkeley residence on October 21, 1944, and on December 20, 1944. (S)(u)

While in San Francisco, KASPAROV had frequent meetings with LOUISE BRANSTEN and ADA DOBOTHEA ELTENTON, both of whom have figured in this investigation. It is known that on November 8, 1944, the ELTENTONS attended a reception at the Soviet Consulate in honor of the 27th Anniversary of the Soviet revolution, at which reception KASPAROV was in attendance. (S)(u)

Dr. [REDACTED] who is the coroner for Alameda County and a leader in the Russian War Relief movement in Oakland, California, was frequently observed with KASPAROV during the latter part of 1944. On January 16, 1945, Dr. EVERSON and a woman believed identified as his wife, visited the residence of JOSEPH WOODROW WEINBERG. The purpose of this visit is unknown. (S)(u)

THE ADAMS-HISKEY- [REDACTED] CHAPIN INCIDENT

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Investigation of the activities of ARTHUR ADAMS was predicated on an inquiry conducted by agents of the Manhattan Engineer District of the activities of CLARENCE P. HISKEY, a Communist who was formerly employed at the S.A.M. Laboratories, Columbia University, and the Metallurgical Laboratory of the University of Chicago, both of which were key D.S.M. installations. On April 28, 1944, in Chicago, Illinois, agents of the Manhattan Engineer District observed that ARTHUR ADAMS spent the evening of this day with CLARENCE HISKEY and [REDACTED] who is HISKEY's paramour. [REDACTED] at the time was employed on the D.S.M. Project at Chicago, Illinois. In connection with this meeting, it was noted that on April 26, 1944, two days prior, HISKEY had severed his connection with the Metallurgical Laboratory and had been notified that he would be called to active duty as a Second Lieutenant in the Chemical Warfare Service of the United States Army. At the time HISKEY was separated from the Metallurgical Laboratory, the provisions of the Espionage Act set forth in the U. S. Code insofar as it pertained to his employment with the D.S.M. Project were read to him. The day following, April 29, CLARENCE HISKEY, according to the Manhattan Engineer District, traveled to Cleveland, Ohio, where he was reported to have persuaded JOHN HITCHCOCK CHAPIN to take up work at the Metallurgical Laboratory in Chicago. CHAPIN at the time was an employee of the Metallurgical Laboratory engaged on special work at the Cleveland Wire Works.

Of possible interest with respect to this meeting was a letter written by CHAPIN dated May 17, 1944, addressed to MARCIA HISKEY, which he, CHAPIN, intended to be forwarded to her husband, CLARENCE HISKEY. In a letter to CLARENCE HISKEY dated May 18, 1944, bearing the return address of MARCIA HISKEY, she advised her husband--"I received CHAPIN's letter which I forwarded to Arthur..." According to the Manhattan Engineer District, when HISKEY finally received the letter written by CHAPIN, it was enclosed in a plain typewritten envelope postmarked at New York, May 22, 1944. It would appear possible that MARCIA HISKEY opened CHAPIN's letter of May 17 and forwarded it to ADAMS who, in turn, sent it to CLARENCE HISKEY. In this letter, CHAPIN made remarks pertaining to the organization at the Metallurgical Laboratory in Chicago.

Following the meeting of ARTHUR ADAMS and CLARENCE HISKEY on April 28, 1944, the Manhattan Engineer District ascertained that ARTHUR ADAMS was residing at the Peter Cooper Hotel in New York City, 130 East 39th Street, and from further investigation, it appeared to them that ADAMS was an intelligent, educated person interested in engineering, chemistry, and the study of plastics. As will be set out elsewhere in this report, subsequent investigation has disclosed that ARTHUR ADAMS

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is a Soviet agent who last entered the United States in 1938, falsely claiming Canadian citizenship.

In addition to the above-determined facts, the Manhattan Engineer District observed that ARTHUR ADAMS was in conference with [REDACTED] an associate of HISKEY who likewise was employed at the Metallurgical Laboratory in Chicago. From this source it was determined that on May 31, 1944, [REDACTED] wrote to ADAMS that he had received a short note from [REDACTED] probably referring to [REDACTED] in which she had mentioned that ADAMS might be in Chicago in the near future. [REDACTED] stated that he "would be delighted to see" ADAMS, and mentioned that he planned a trip to New York City in order to investigate the possibility of getting work "on the other project," or work in Russia.

Investigation instituted by the Bureau at New York City reflected that on September 12 and 13, 1944, ADAMS met with [REDACTED] in New York City.

Through the services of a highly confidential source who had access to ADAMS' premises at the Peter Cooper Hotel, it was made known that ADAMS had in his possession and included among a list of names in a small notebook that of [REDACTED] and the address, [REDACTED], who is known to be [REDACTED] the girl friend of [REDACTED].

Investigation conducted by the Manhattan Engineer District subsequent to the meeting between ADAMS, HISKEY, and [REDACTED] on April 28, 1944, disclosed that [REDACTED] was in contact with ARTHUR ADAMS. In a letter dated May 20, 1944, [REDACTED] stated to HISKEY that she had seen ADAMS on May 18 and that "there wasn't anything new to tell him as I had not heard from you," this latter statement possibly indicating that the transmission of information pertaining to the D.S.M. Project might have been effected through [REDACTED]. Subsequent letters reflected that [REDACTED] met more or less regularly with ADAMS and in one letter dated June 19, she stated, "Haven't heard from ARTHUR the past week. That is unusual. Perhaps he is out of town." In a letter dated September 9, 1944, [REDACTED] wrote to HISKEY that she had received a letter from [REDACTED] and that he was coming to New York and that, "We'll try to get together with ARTHUR for an evening."

During this period, ARTHUR ADAMS was regularly meeting with MARCIA SANDERLISKEY, the wife of CLARENCE HISKEY. Agents observed that ADAMS visited HISKEY at her residence, 618 Malborough Road, Brooklyn, New York, on September 19 and 30, and on October 7 and 9, 1944. Through the services of a highly confidential source, it was noted that there was furnished a rough draft notation of personal expenses incurred by

ADAMS during the months of September and October, 1944, and there was noted an expenditure of \$50 to MARCIA, believed to be MARCIA HISKEY.

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During the period from September 21 to September 29, 1944, ARTHUR ADAMS was in Chicago, Illinois. On September 25, 1944, ADAMS was observed to surreptitiously meet with JOHN HITCHCOCK CHAPIN in the vicinity of the latter's residence at 4330 South Drexel Boulevard. During this meeting, an unidentified object was observed to be passed between them.

On October 4, 1944, following the return of ADAMS to New York City, physical surveillance disclosed that he, ADAMS, spent the evening of this day at the residence of VICTORIA STONE, who will be identified elsewhere in this report. At 11:30 P. M., he left the STONE residence [and mailed a letter, which was subsequently ascertained to be addressed to the USSR Consulate General, 7 East 61st Street, New York City. The envelope mailed by ADAMS was typed and bore no return address.] (S)(u)

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On October 25, 1944, ARTHUR ADAMS, who was then under surveillance by agents of the New York Office, visited at the residence of JACOB B. ARONOFF. Thereafter, at approximately 9:50 P. M., ADAMS was observed to leave the ARONOFF address carrying a heavy suitcase. At 9:55 P. M., a black Plymouth Sedan, New York License M49-67, stopped in front of the ARONOFF residence and ADAMS entered the automobile. The luggage which was in the possession of ADAMS was loaded into the trunk of the car by ADAMS and the driver. This car is registered to PAVEL PETROVICH MIKHAILOV, the Vice-Consul of the USSR at New York City. Subsequent investigation disclosed that the automobile used on the occasion is used primarily by MIKHAILOV, and it is known that on November 30, ADAMS contacted MIKHAILOV. Prior to the meeting with MIKHAILOV and subsequent to the return of ADAMS from Chicago, where he had met CHAPIN on September 25, 1944, a highly confidential source furnished the New York Office with a sheet of paper bearing notations which ADAMS had in his possession. The paper was plain typewriting paper and bore no date, letterhead, or other identifying information. The notations were as follows: (S)(u)

"1. Is the 1000 KW plant complete & in operation
Other plants

"Information on similar plants in Ger. & their
methods of separating of ISO. Difusion or other (S)(u)

"The quantity of H.W. produced in Norway & what
do they mostly use it for.

"What is the capacity of Iochinstall - Chechoslovian installations for the production of salt (S)(u)

"Did Germany develop any sources of salt

"What progress did Sweden make in the production of salt & what do they mostly use it for."

These notations, according to the Manhattan Engineer District, dealt directly with the D.S.M. Project and reflected an intimate knowledge concerning highly secret phases of the project. It was further stated by the Manhattan Engineer District that the notations could not refer to any other type of installation but that of the D.S.M. Project. (S)(u)

Regarding the first notation, it was indicated that 1000 KW is believed to be 1000 kilowatt and refers to the D.S.M. installation at Oak Ridge, Tennessee. (S)(u)

The notation, "Information on similar plants in Germany and their methods of separating of ISO. Difusion or other," is indicated to concern the most important feature of the D.S.M. Project, inasmuch as it refers to methods of separating isotopes, which is essential to the project. (S)(u)

Regarding the notation beginning, "Quantity of H.W....," H. W. is believed to relate to heavy water, which is used in the operation of almost all cyclotrons, and it was indicated that the quantity used is of a vital intelligence importance. (S)(u)

The notation beginning, "What is the capacity..." is interpreted as referring to the Joachinstal mines in Czechoslovakia, one of the world's most important sources of pitch blend, which is essential to the Project. (S)(u)

The term, "salt," is interpreted to mean a particular substance extremely vital to the project in the chloride state. The other notations concerning sources of salt in Germany and progress in Sweden are believed also to relate to the same material. (S)(u)

Following the meeting with CHAPIN on September 25, 1944, ARTHUR ADAMS was not known to have had any direct contact with employees of the D.S.M. Project. He has, however, continued meeting with MARCIA SAND HISKEY, contacting her on October 18, and 22, and December 2, 1944. He was also in contact with her on January 1, 4, 5, 24, March 8, 30, April 30, and May 11, 1945. Thereafter, her contacts with him were infrequent, occurring on August 28, September 3, October 12, 1945. She attempted to contact him on December 5, and 6, 1945, immediately after the exposure of ADAMS in the Journal-American

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newspaper, and on January 16, 1946, visited him at his hotel. Of possible interest is the information furnished by a highly confidential source that on January 1, 1945, when MARCIA HISKEY contacted ADAMS, he indicated a reluctance to meet with her, saying that he was "concerned" for CLARENCE HISKEY's sake. According to the Manhattan Engineer District, letters written by MARCIA HISKEY to her husband reflect that ADAMS has probably not divulged a great deal of information concerning his true identity to her. In a letter dated June 6, 1945, MARCIA HISKEY wrote that it appeared to her from her association with ADAMS that he was being followed and that "if it is not his imagination or phobia, then there is a very good reason for it that he refuses to divulge."

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On June 22, 1945, [REDACTED] contacted ARTHUR ADAMS and informed him that he was now in the Army and would soon be on his way overseas. On this occasion, ADAMS informed [REDACTED] that he thought it would be inadvisable for them to get together. It is noted, however, that [REDACTED] did visit with ADAMS in his hotel room.

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On June 10, 1946, JOHN HITCHCOCK CHAPIN related to special agents that he first made the acquaintance of CLARENCE HISKEY at the SAM Laboratory, Columbia University, and that this acquaintance led to a close friendship. CHAPIN stated that HISKEY first spoke to him of ARTHUR ADAMS on a visit which HISKEY made to him in Cleveland, Ohio, about the time HISKEY was separated from the Project (April 29-30, 1944). CHAPIN related, "HISKEY and I discussed a number of things. Among them, the possibility of my meeting ADAMS at some later date. The purpose of my meeting ADAMS was not made entirely clear but I believed that ADAMS was a Russian and that he might wish to make some demands on me. I gave HISKEY a key which ADAMS was to give to me when and if he ever met me in person....Some months later in Chicago in the Fall of 1944, a man, saying he was a friend of HISKEY, phoned me and said that he might drop in on me at home. Approximately two or three days later, ADAMS came to our house (4330 South Drexel Boulevard). I asked him in but he declined. I went upstairs for a few minutes and went outdoors where I met ADAMS and ADAMS gave me the key. Thereupon, I agreed to meet ADAMS at the Stevens Hotel. One or two days after that, I visited ADAMS in his room at the Stevens. There ADAMS and I talked for an hour or so. He discussed some of the things that the Russians had done in technological fields, some of the advances that it made in recent years, and so on. I got the impression that he was probably a Russian agent. It was indicated to me, exactly how I cannot remember, that ADAMS would be pleased if I would give him information on the work in which I was engaged. I indicated an unwillingness to do this. These two meetings represent the only communications that I have had with ADAMS."

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The key referred to by CHAPIN was identified as a key to his cellar at 4330 South Drexel Boulevard.

CHAPIN denied ever communicating or contacting ADAMS after their meeting in the Stevens Hotel. He stated that he wrote one letter to CLARENCE HISKEY on or about May 18, 1944, but denied he gave his answer to ADAMS' proposal in this letter and forwarded it to MARCIA HISKEY.

CHAPIN likewise denied having ever furnished or having any intention to furnish ADAMS with information concerning the Manhattan Project. He was unable to explain why he never reported the incident to the proper authorities, and admitted discussing the ADAMS case as it was publicized by the New York Journal-American with HISKEY.

CHAPIN, through his attorney, LEROY CAMPBELL, 49 Wall Street, New York City, arranged a subsequent interview with agents of the New York Office. On this occasion, he informed that HISKEY had advised him of ADAMS' identity as a Russian agent, and arrangements were made for CHAPIN to meet ADAMS on his return to Chicago. CHAPIN was to advise of his return to Chicago by writing a letter to HISKEY in care of his wife, MARCIA HISKEY, who would show the letter to ADAMS. CHAPIN admitted he wrote the letter and forwarded it to MARCIA HISKEY, and subsequently, he was contacted by ADAMS, who gave him the key he had previously given to HISKEY. No propositions were discussed at this meeting and arrangements were made for a second meeting, which took place in ADAMS' hotel room. On this occasion, ADAMS asked if CHAPIN was desirous of obtaining employment in Russia, and spoke of the progress Russia made in collective research. CHAPIN stated he was unable to recall how ADAMS brought up the subject of his, CHAPIN's, securing information, but he recalled that ADAMS suggested three possible alternatives: (1) CHAPIN would be provided with a camera and he would photograph documents and bring them to ADAMS. (2) CHAPIN would secure the documents and bring them to ADAMS who would photograph them. (3) CHAPIN would dictate from the documents and bring the results to ADAMS. CHAPIN said ADAMS failed to mention any particular type of information which he desired. However, as to the documents, CHAPIN said he meant reports which were available in great volume in his file cabinet, and it was suggested these documents be photographed or dictated from his residence rather than at his office. CHAPIN claimed he did not give ADAMS a definite answer as to whether or not he would do any of these things, and further claimed that ADAMS made no proposal for paying him. CHAPIN advised that CLARENCE HISKEY never told him he would receive a financial remuneration from ADAMS. He admitted that although HISKEY had never definitely informed him that he had been supplying ADAMS with information, the implication that he had been so doing was always there.

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CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY was interviewed on June 11, 1946, by Special Agents of the New York Field Office. He was confronted with the statements made by CHAPIN, but made a complete denial that the purpose of his trip to Cleveland was to arrange a meeting between CHAPIN and ADAMS. HISKEY informed he could not recall the incident of the key passing, as described by CHAPIN, and did not recall ever having discussed ADAMS with CHAPIN. HISKEY denied any knowledge of ARTHUR ADAMS' true identity.

HISKEY related he first made the acquaintance of ADAMS in a casual manner in a music shop in New York City in September, 1941 (believed to be the Music Room, 129 West 44th Street, ERIC SWINAY, owner). He stated his second meeting with ADAMS in 1943 at a metallurgical exhibit in a Chicago downtown hotel was pure accident. Thereafter, they met on several occasions, and their acquaintanceship grew into a friendship.

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With reference to the purpose of his visit to CHAPIN in Cleveland on April 29, 1944, HISKEY explained that CHAPIN at that time was engaged on a special project looking to obtain intelligence information on the progress of German atomic research. The project involved shuttling planes across Germany with special equipment. While under the supervision of the Air Corps, certain qualified scientists were also connected with it. CHAPIN supervised the technical phase. HISKEY said he went to Cleveland to ascertain from CHAPIN whether it was likely he would be assigned to the project since he had been placed on active military duty.

It is of interest to note that the notations referred to above, found among the effects of ADAMS, were notations of a positive intelligence nature and officials of the D. S. M. program so advised at the time they were found.

HISKEY during the interview with him denied any exchange of letters between JOEY CHAPIN, MARCIA HISKEY, ARTHUR ADAMS, and himself. He did, however admit that he received a letter from CHAPIN shortly after he left the Project. HISKEY stated ADAMS never made any requests of him for information concerning the work on which he was engaged and he never discussed secrets of the Project with ADAMS.

HISKEY admitted that on one occasion, [REDACTED] then employed on the D. S. M. Project, was present when ADAMS visited his, HISKEY's apartment, and [REDACTED] was present during a similar visit by ADAMS.

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On June 11, 1946, MARCIA SAND HISKEY was interrogated by agents of the New York Field Division. During the interview, MARCIA HISKEY denied any knowledge of ADAMS' capacity as a Soviet agent. She stated her husband wrote her in February or March, 1944, advising her a friend of his was contemplating a trip to New York and urging her to see ADAMS and become closely acquainted with him. Thereafter, ADAMS called for her about a week later and she continued to see him on an average of about once or twice a month until January, 1945. According to her, she saw ADAMS on several occasions in 1945, but in May or June of that year, ADAMS advised her to discontinue her association with him in order that she would not become involved because of her husband's position and reputation, and her husband likewise urged this. She stated she did not see ADAMS again until after the news disclosure on December 3, 1945. MARCIA HISKEY denied ever having met CHAPIN and definitely stated that at no time did CHAPIN ever write to her or to CLARENCE HISKEY, or ARTHUR ADAMS in her care.

[redacted] was interrogated on June 11, 1946, during which she admitted frequent contact with ADAMS, which began while she was visiting HISKEY in Chicago. She denied any knowledge of ADAMS' capacity as a Russian agent.

Background of ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS:

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The background of ARTHUR ADAMS, who has been known to use the aliases of ARTHUR ADAMOFF and ARTHUR ROTHKOPF, has been somewhat obscured, largely by statements made by him and by false affidavits and documents which he has caused to be filed. However, the following account of his background, which is generally believed to be correct, has been compiled from the records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Society of Automotive Engineers, and the reports of the [redacted] (u) [redacted] and from interview with persons who knew him in the United States and abroad:

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ADAMS was born in Eskilstuna, Sweden, on October 25, 1885, the son of ALEXANDER ADAMS and REGINA FRANTO. In May of 1909, ADAMS allegedly married SABINA (RINA) ROTHKOPF in Brussels, Belgium. It will be noted that SABINA ROTHKOPF is presently residing in Brooklyn, New York, and was interviewed by Bureau agents on two occasions. During the first interview, she intimated that she had married ADAMS in Lodz, Poland, then a part of Russia, and that a son, [redacted] was born on April 5, 1910, at Riga, Russia. SABINA ROTHKOPF stated that in 1933 or 1934, this son was recalled from Canada to serve in the Russian Army, and his present whereabouts is unknown to her. It will be noted that Mrs. [redacted] who was acquainted with ARTHUR ADAMS, both in the United States and abroad, has advised that the boy, ARTHUR ADAMS, was not the offspring of

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ARTHUR ADAMS and SABINA ROTHKOPF, but was the latter's son by a previous marriage. According to [REDACTED], SABINA had no children by ARTHUR ADAMS.

On the occasion of the second interview, SABINA ROTHKOPF claimed she met ADAMS sometime in 1911 in Toronto, Canada, and that she herself had at the time recently come from Poland. It was indicated that ADAMS picked her up and they began living together. At this time it was her recollection that ADAMS told her that he was born in the southern part of Russia, and that he had a sister there as well as two cousins living in the Bronx, New York. At the time of this meeting in Toronto, ADAMS was working in a machine factory. SABINA ROTHKOPF stated that in the early part of 1914, she desired to return to Poland to get her son, whom she had left there. She admitted that ADAMS paid her passage to and from Poland.

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ARTHUR ADAMS claims to have first come to the United States from South America, entering at New York City on July 4, 1910, aboard the "SS VERDI." Investigation has disclosed that this vessel arrived in New York City on that date, but the presence of ADAMS aboard the boat has not been verified. His wife, SABINA, using the name of RINA ADAMS, and her son, [REDACTED], first arrived in New York City on November 24, 1914. According to SABINA ROTHKOPF, ADAMS was then living at 151 West 14th Street. She stayed with him there only a short while before proceeding to her sister, Mrs. [REDACTED] in Canada, and ARTHUR ADAMS allegedly followed them on August 15, 1915. In October of the same year at Toronto, Canada, in order to bring about the re-admission of SABINA into the United States, he took out a marriage license between himself and SABINA, they being unable to prove their marriage in Brussels. ADAMS returned to New York City on October 9, 1915. His wife and alleged son rejoined him there on January 20, 1916. Available records indicate that SABINA ADAMS was re-admitted to this country on the promise that she and ARTHUR ADAMS would go through a marriage ceremony recognized by the United States. The Certificate of Marriage Ceremony previously performed at Toronto was not signed by a minister, as provided by Canadian law, and hence, was not recognized by the Immigration authorities. ARTHUR ADAMS and SABINA ADAMS were re-married in New York City on January 22, 1916.

During the second interview with SABINA ROTHKOPF, she stated that sometime in 1917, she and ADAMS went to Detroit, Michigan, where ADAMS

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was employed by the Ford Motor Company. At that time, ADAMS had an older brother living in Detroit. This brother, according to SABINA ROTHKOPF, was using the name of ADAMOFF.

She stated that they remained in Detroit for approximately one year, when they returned to New York City, where ADAMS took a job with one CHARLES HARDY at the Blair Tool and Machinery Company. Soon thereafter, SABINA ROTHKOPF entered training as a nurse at the Jewish Maternity Hospital (records disclose from October 6, 1920 to November 21, 1920). She claimed that she did not know where ADAMS went to live or where he went to work after leaving the Blair Company.

Investigation disclosed that during 1917-1918, ADAMS was in New York City and was employed by the Blair Tool and Machine Corporation, Brooklyn, New York. On June 22, 1919, he was appointed head of the Technical Department of the Martens Commission of the Soviet Union in the United States, and on January 22, 1921, he, his wife, and alleged son (SABINA ROTHKOPF's), left the United States, along with ~~MARTENS~~ and other members of the Commission bound for the Soviet Union. It is noted that ~~MARTENS~~ and the members of the Commission, ADAMS included, were ordered departed.

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ADAMS lived in the Soviet Union from March of 1921 until approximately January of 1925. Sometime in 1922 he was separated from his wife, and by her statement, she divorced him in the Soviet Union. He later married one DOROTHEA LEE, an American citizen born in Boston, Massachusetts, who was employed by the Hartens Commission and who had returned to the Soviet Union with the members of this Commission. In Moscow, DOROTHEA LEE ADAMS was alleged to have been a personal secretary to Lenin and other high officials in the Soviet Union. She has been reported by persons who knew her there as being affiliated with the OGPU. It is believed that in September of 1925, ADAMS came to the United States inasmuch as on the twenty-first of September, he is shown as having attended an annual motor boat meeting sponsored by the Society of Automotive Engineers at the Commodore Hotel in New York City. ADAMS was again in the United States on November 1, 1928, affiliated with the Amtorg Trading Corporation in New York City. At this time, he made application for membership in the Society of Automotive Engineers and furnished information concerning himself indicating that in 1921, he had been a production engineer for the 1st State Auto Works, Moscow, and that he was the director of this auto works from August, 1921, to November, 1923. He was the first engineer in the Aircraft Engine Department of the Obuchow Works, Leningrad, from November, 1923, to January, 1925, and thereafter was a member of the Board of Directors of the National Aircraft Industry in Moscow.

On February 1, 1929, ADAMS returned to the Soviet Union, and his next visit to the United States was on December 5, 1932, as a member of an official Soviet Commission to study at the Curtiss-Wright Plant in Patterson, New Jersey. He returned to the Soviet Union on October 11, 1933.

On October 2, 1936, ARTHUR RANTO, who described himself as an uncle of ARTHUR ADAMS, made a declaration of birth, at which time he gave the name of the child as ARTHUR ADAMS, his birthplace as 14 Walton Street, Toronto, Canada, his father as ALEXANDER ADAMS, and his mother as REGINA RANTO. On the basis of this declaration, an official Canadian Certificate of Birth was issued to ARTHUR ADAMS. [All attempts by the [redacted] to verify this declaration of birth, to locate ARTHUR RANTO, or to find any record of ARTHUR ADAMS or his parents at 14 Walton Street, Toronto, Canada, have met with negative results.]

Papers filed by ADAMS subsequent to 1936 reflect claims by him that he lived in Toronto, Canada, until 1897, that he moved to Rioja, Argentina, returning to Canada in 1909, and from 1909 to August, 1917, he lived at Larder Lake, Ontario, from August, 1917, to January, 1924, at Windsor, Canada, and from January, 1924, until May, 1938, at Toronto,

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Ontario [REDACTED] ADAMS

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attempted to enter the United States from Canada during the latter part of 1937. On this occasion, SAMUEL J. NOVICK, an associate of ADAMS, now president of the Electronics Corporation of America, advised that he had previously employed ADAMS for a ten-year period prior to 1936 as his Canadian representative for the Wholesale Radio Service Company of New York City. NOVICK requested that ADAMS be admitted to the United States as a skilled laborer, which request was denied. During March of 1938, ADAMS himself communicated with Immigration authorities requesting to be admitted to the United States to perfect a cream-whipping machine, and also stating that he had a financial interest in a concern known as the Technological Laboratories. On May 17, 1938, he executed an Immigration visa and was admitted to the United States at Buffalo, New York. On February 15, 1940, he applied for a Certificate of Arrival and executed a preliminary form for a Declaration of Intention. Since his arrival in New York City in 1938, he has resided at 240 West 73rd Street, and since 1941, at the Peter Cooper Hotel,

In connection with the background of ARTHUR ADAMS, as set forth above, the following facts pertaining to his activities as a Soviet agent are believed relevant:

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In 1915, at a time when ADAMS was attempting to secure the re-admission of his first wife, SABINA ROTHKOPF, into the United States from Canada, he furnished to the United States Immigration authorities a statement of the facts alleged by him; accompanying this statement was a handwritten declaration prepared by [REDACTED] in which she expressed herself in behalf of one of her students at the Rand School and hoped that the case might be settled expeditiously. It will be noted that [REDACTED] was a suspected Soviet agent who disappeared from the United States sometime during the 1930's.

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[REDACTED] Endee Products Company, Brooklyn, New York, advised that he was acquainted with ADAMS and that [REDACTED] CHARLES HARDY, now deceased, had been a close friend of ARTHUR ADAMS. NORMAN HARDY referred to ADAMS as a very influential individual in Russia and stated that ADAMS had traveled back and forth between the United States and the Soviet Union on a number of occasions, at which times he was always generally well-supplied with money given him by the Russians.

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[REDACTED] Bendix Aviation, Inc., Bendix, New Jersey, advised agents of the Newark Field Division that in August, 1928, he met ARTHUR ADAMS in Moscow, and that ADAMS was then in charge of the aviation production of the Soviet Union, where he was the leading figure in aviation.

[REDACTED] of the Wright Aeronautical Corporation, Patterson, New Jersey, informed that he knew ARTHUR ADAMS, both in Russia and in the United States; that he was first introduced to ADAMS in Moscow in 1926, at which time, according to [REDACTED] ADAMS escorted him on several sight-seeing trips about Moscow. From his association with ADAMS, it was [REDACTED] belief that ADAMS was a member of the Communist Party inasmuch as he had served as a guide for [REDACTED] on a sight-seeing tour of the Kremlin, which tour was made upon the invitation of K. LININ, President of the Soviet Union.

b7c [REDACTED], residing at the Duane Hotel in New York City, was recently interviewed by Bureau agents, at which time she informed that she first met ARTHUR ADAMS through his wife, SABINA ROTHKOPF, in 1921 in New York City; that she subsequently met ADAMS and his second wife, DOROTHEA KEEN, in Moscow in 1927. From her association with him, Mrs. [REDACTED] stated that she believed ADAMS to be one of the top technical men in the Soviet Union, although she described him as not being very high in Party ranks. She said that no one in the Soviet Union ever questioned where ADAMS went or what he did; that he frequently made trips to other countries. Mrs. [REDACTED] and her husband, [REDACTED] stated that in 1933, in an argument with them concerning politics, ADAMS signified that he completely followed the Communist Party line.

The [REDACTED] described DOROTHEA KEEN as very probably being an CGPU agent and based their statement on the freedom DOROTHEA KEEN had in Russia and her status in that country. In addition, [REDACTED] stated that in Moscow, ARTHUR ADAMS was well-liked in Communist Party circles but that he did not hold a high position in the Party. He added that ADAMS was well-versed in Party policies and was one of the few men of the Soviet Union who was cognizant of the inner workings of the Communist Party and was willing to discuss these matters with foreigners.

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Mr. and Mrs. [REDACTED] the [REDACTED] of DOROTHEA KEEN ADAMS, related they first met ADAMS in the United States around 1920 or 1921, when he was connected with the Martens Mission; that ADAMS married DOROTHEA KEEN in Europe sometime after 1922. Mrs. [REDACTED] related she met ADAMS and DOROTHEA ADAMS during the latter part of July, 1927, in Berlin, Germany, where they were then living, and ARTHUR was attached to some Soviet organization there. ADAMS and his wife came to the United States in 1929 on a mission for the Soviet Government, and while here, [REDACTED]. They next returned in the latter part of 1932, when ARTHUR ADAMS was connected with a Soviet mission studying at Curtiss Wright in New Jersey. According to Mr. [REDACTED] ARTHUR ADAMS was an engineer in the Amo Automobile Factory in Moscow in the Summer of 1932. The [REDACTED] said that ARTHUR ADAMS and his wife came to the United States during the Summer of 1936. DOROTHEA ADAMS, in the Fall of 1936, took an apartment on West 102nd Street, and eventually lived with a woman known to them only as [REDACTED] New York City. DOROTHEA left to return to Russia in June of 1937, but the [REDACTED] did not know if ADAMS accompanied his wife. The last time the [REDACTED] saw ARTHUR ADAMS was in April or May of 1944, when he visited them at their home. The [REDACTED] advised that ADAMS once told them that in 1905 he had been beaten and thrown in jail in Moscow, and that he had been educated at McGill University in Montreal, Canada.

[REDACTED] of the Russian Red Cross in the United States, informed he first met ARTHUR ADAMS in 1914 or 1915 through one [REDACTED] said he next saw ADAMS in the office of LUDWIG K. MARTENS and knew that ADAMS later became a member of the MARTENS mission. It was his recollection that ADAMS was employed by the Sperry Gyroscope Company before going with MARTENS and was instrumental in forming the organization known as Technical Aid to Soviet Russia. ADAMS conducted a school for technicians in Brooklyn in connection with this organization. [REDACTED] did not know whether the organization, Technical Aid to the Soviet Union, was MARTENS' idea or that of ADAMS. According to [REDACTED] he next saw ADAMS in the latter part of 1921 in Moscow, and it was his belief that ADAMS was the head of the Amo Automobile Factory at that time.

Subsequently [REDACTED] met ADAMS in the United States in 1927 or 1928, and again in 1932. During the course of this association, [REDACTED] said it was his impression that ADAMS was a graduate engineer.

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from some school in Canada and first came to the United States shortly after 1905. He expressed the opinion that ADAMS was a Communist Party member of some influence and an important man to the Soviets.

Mrs. ~~CHARLES HARDY~~ informed that she first met ADAMS approximately thirty years ago, at which time he and Mr. HARDY were employed at the Blair Tool and Machine Works. According to her, Mr. CHARLES HARDY saw ADAMS in Russia during 1926, where he found ADAMS was very prominent in Russian engineering affairs and was the superintendent of an aviation factory. Mr. HARDY advised she met ADAMS and DOROTHEA in Berlin in 1927 and ARTHUR ADAMS was working there with some Soviet agency. Subsequently in December of 1941 or January, 1942, she met ADAMS in New York, who told her that he was buying a lot of material for Russia. ADAMS contacted Mrs. HARDY in August and October of 1942, and late in 1942, he told her that he would possibly be recalled to Russia.

Of further interest to the background of ARTHUR ADAMS is the information contained in the Immigration and Naturalization Service files at New York City to the effect that on December 10, 1937, a letter was received from S. J. NOVICK of the Wholesale Radio Service, Incorporated. This letter requested that ADAMS, who was

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NOVICK's Canadian representative, be imported into the United States. On a subsequent occasion, NOVICK stated that ADAMS had been in his employ in the Dominion of Canada for a period of ten years as an agent and designer. All investigation conducted in the ARTHUR ADAMS case has determined that this was a deliberate misstatement since ADAMS did not appear in Canada until 1936.

SAMUEL J. NOVICK was born January 25, 1896, at Gorodok, Russia, and first came to the United States, entering at New York City, on March 9, 1914. He is a naturalized United States citizen and is presently the president of the Electronics Corporation of America, the successor to the Transformer Corporation of America, which latter business was originally begun as a subsidy of the Wholesale Radio Service Incorporated, also operated by NOVICK.

In addition to NOVICK's statements to the Immigration Service, it is known that he, during May of 1938, advised ARTHUR ADAMS that he was holding for his account in the United States the sum of \$1,000. This information was furnished by ADAMS to the Immigration Service in support of ADAMS' request to be admitted into the United States.

Likewise, it is known from a highly confidential source that during 1936, the Transformer Corporation of America, of which concern NOVICK was the leading figure, furnished ADAMS with letters representing him as their agent in Canada.

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SAMUEL J. NOVICK is known to be identified with various Communist front groups, including the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship in New York City. He and his corporation, the Electronics Corporation of America, have recently achieved nation-wide publicity through the writings of Westbrook Pegler by reason of the fact that the corporation and NOVICK retain one [redacted] as a news analyst. According to [redacted] in behalf of the company, is engaged, during his news summaries, in Communist propaganda. [It is known that NOVICK has been in communication with DOROTHEA REEN ADAMS while the latter was in Moscow.] (X)
It is further known that SAMUEL J. NOVICK sponsored the entry of [redacted] into the United States. This latter information is deemed significant because a current investigation of the activities of [redacted] has produced an informant who has reported that [redacted] was a Soviet agent in Hamburg, Germany, in 1933 and 1934, and a Communist writer in Paris, France, thereafter.

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On June 24, 1946, SAMUEL I. NOVICK was interviewed relative to ARTHUR ADAMS. He stated he first met ADAMS when he came to the Wholesale Radio Service, Inc., as a customer about one year prior to December 10, 1937. NOVICK admitted writing the letter to the Immigration Service requesting that ADAMS be admitted into the United States to be employed by the Wholesale Radio Service, Inc. NOVICK advised that the statement he had known ADAMS for a period of ten years was wholly incorrect. NOVICK denied that ADAMS ever worked for the Electronics Corporation of America. He also denied that ADAMS had ever received income in the amount of \$2,000 from the Radio, Wire, and Television Company, with which firm NOVICK was at one time associated. NOVICK could not recall holding a sum of \$1,000 for the account of ADAMS, a statement made by the latter when he entered the United States. However, NOVICK assumed that such was probably true. While NOVICK admitted he was in Russia in 1943, he denied that he had ever seen ADAMS there and professed no knowledge of DOROTHEA KEEN. [It is noted that on June 6, 1944, NOVICK received a cablegram from DOROTHEA KEEN in Moscow.] (S)

The investigation of ARTHUR ADAMS disclosed that NOVICK was cognizant of and in all probability participated in the departure of ADAMS from New York City on February 25, 1945.

b7C At the time of his entry into the United States, ARTHUR ADAMS advised the Immigration authorities that he held one hundred shares of stock in Technological Laboratories, Inc., which was valued at \$40 per share. Investigation disclosed that an account in the name of these Laboratories was opened on May 14, 1938, by JACOB B. ARONOFF. The account was in the sum of \$4,000, represented by a check for \$3,850, drawn on the personal account of ARONOFF, and \$150 in cash. During the period in 1938 when ADAMS was seeking admission into the United States, ARONOFF, who was an attorney, assisted him by giving advice on the procedure which he recommended ADAMS adopt to gain entry under the immigration statutes at the time. Through ARONOFF, an agreement was entered into whereby [redacted] who at that time was in business as the [redacted] Company and [redacted] Company in Los Angeles, California, was to pay ARTHUR ADAMS the sum of \$75.00 per week. [A note furnished by a highly confidential source, found in the possession of ARONOFF, reflects that the writer, who signed his name as ARTHUR, instructed ARONOFF: "This is the address of Mr. [redacted]

[redacted] He is the man I am working for and you will make up an agreement between him and me." A special account was opened by [redacted] in the amount of \$1,875.00 on August 4, 1941. Thereafter, from August 5, 1941, to January 20, 1942, [redacted] weekly drew a check for \$75.00, payable to ADAMS. This and other investigation indicates that ARONOFF was at all times aware of the true identity of ARTHUR ADAMS.

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b7C [redacted] admitted to agents of the New York Office the above facts in the arrangement between himself and ARTHUR ADAMS. Further, he stated that he had a definite impression that ADAMS was here on "a technical mission for the Soviet Government," and assumed that the arrangement ADAMS asked for was part of a confidential deal on the part of the Soviet Government. [redacted] stated that he desired to assist because he felt friendly toward the position of the Soviet Government in world affairs. According to [redacted], ADAMS never worked for him.

JACOB BROCHES ARONOFF was born YAKOV IZRAELIT at Ludz, Poland, on March 14, 1896. He immigrated to the United States from Bremen, Germany, arriving June 6, 1905. Thereafter, he was admitted to United States citizenship at New York City on May 5, 1922. ARONOFF graduated from Columbia University in 1918 and received a Law Degree from Fordham University in 1923. He is an attorney, presently practicing at 521 - 5th Avenue, New York City, and the majority of his business is conducted for the Simplicity Pattern Company. Apart from his law practice, ARONOFF has evidenced considerable interest in the affairs of the Ambijan Committee, an organization founded in 1934 for the purpose of financially aiding non-Russian Jewish refugees to settle in a territory in Serbia set aside for such purpose by the Soviet Government. Investigation has disclosed that ARONOFF has been in almost continual correspondence with DOROTHEA KEEN ADAMS since October of 1941, and it is significant that while he regularly meets with ARTHUR ADAMS; throughout the entire correspondence, DOROTHEA ADAMS has never referred to her husband, nor has ARONOFF referred to him.

It will be noted that among the personal files of ARONOFF was a letter signed "JANY," dated May 19, 1941, addressed to Mr. and Mrs. HAAKON CHEVALIER, 52 Jane Street, New York, New York. CHEVALIER is a prominent suspect in this investigation. The writer of the letter is believed to be JANE QUINTANILLA, the daughter of the Mexican Ambassador to the United States. (S)

As has been set out elsewhere in this report, subsequent to the return of ADAMS from Chicago, where he met with JOHN HITCHCOCK CHAPIN, a D. S. M. Project employee, ADAMS delivered a package to a car registered to PAVEL MIKHAILOV, the New York Soviet Vice-Consul, and was picked up by MIKHAILOV from the residence of JACOB ARONOFF. (S)(u)

b7C A confidential source advised that ARONOFF's files indicated he was acquainted with [redacted]. According to [redacted] she is a Soviet agent who dictates the policies of AMBIJAN. Investigation further disclosed ARONOFF at various times has contacted DAVID MANKOFF and EDWARD BLATT. The latter was convicted in 1938 of dealing in fraudulent passports, which were used for Soviet agents and for volunteers in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. DAVID MANKOFF was involved with [redacted] (S)(u)

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a Soviet agent who disappeared in Russia. Further information pertinent to the character of ARONOFF was furnished by a confidential informant on September 9, 1945. The informant stated that ARONOFF inquired for information concerning one PUJOL and one DAVID SIQUEIROS, believed identical with ANTONIO PUJOL and JOSE DAVID ALFARO SIQUEIROS; both were involved in an attack on Trotsky in Mexico City on May 24, 1940. ARONOFF on the same occasion indicated he had some knowledge of LUIS RENAL and his brother, RAFAEL ALFARO BASTAR. According to [REDACTED] both individuals were directly responsible for the death of one of Trotsky's bodyguards killed on May 24, 1940. (S)(u)

ARONOFF was contacted by agents of the New York Office, who expressed their intention to interview him regarding ARTHUR ADAMS. ARONOFF emphatically refused to be interviewed, claiming privileged relationship with ADAMS as his attorney.

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Reference is made to the information set forth above that DOROTHEA KEEN, the present wife of ADAMS, was a Soviet agent. Information developed reflects that she was born in Boston, Massachusetts, on May 1, 1898; that she was the secretary of SANTERI NUORTEVA and LUDWIG C. A. K. MARTENS, Soviet agents who left the United States in 1921 and with whom ARTHUR ADAMS was also connected. When the Martens Commission left the United States, DOROTHEA KEEN left with them, and in 1922, it was reported that she was employed as a private stenographer by NIKOLAY LENIN, LEON TROTSKY, and M. KARAKHAN, the Minister of Foreign Affairs. In 1923, DOROTHEA KEEN requested that her passport be re-issued, stating that she was then residing in Berlin, Germany. According to Mrs. [REDACTED] DOROTHEA KEEN was first identified to her by a friend in Berlin, Germany, in 1923, as a Soviet agent. Passport applications reflected that DOROTHEA KEEN resided in Germany and Russia from 1925 to 1927, and in 1929, she was again in Berlin. Since 1933, she has been a continual resident in the Soviet Union, and an American passport was renewed by her at Moscow on July 15, 1939.

As of June 25, 1946, the Bureau informed that from inquiries made by a confidential source in Moscow, it was learned that DOROTHEA KEEN was still there. It was further ascertained that she had been in a sanatorium and was still in poor health. According to the source, she was not working although she had enough money to live and it was noted her apartment was most comfortable by Moscow standards. The source noted that DOROTHEA KEEN proved very suspicious and at mention of her husband, became particularly wary. She advised that she desired to return to the United States and wished to apply for an American passport. (S)(u)

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Activities of ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS:

ARTHUR ADAMS was last known to reside at Room 1103, Peter Cooper Hotel, 130 East 39th Street, New York City. His whereabouts since January 23, 1946, is unknown. A continual physical surveillance and information developed by various confidential informants of the New York Field Division disclosed that ADAMS had no regular employment, but almost daily spent several hours at the offices of Keynote Recordings, Inc., 522 - 5th Avenue, New York City. During 1944, ADAMS allegedly acted as a representative of SAMUEL NOVICK, president of the Electronics Corporation of America, in laying plans for the establishment of a new record-producing plant which was to be primarily financed by NOVICK in cooperation with ERIC BERNAY, proprietor of Keynote Recordings, Inc. During the evening hours, ADAMS almost daily contacted VICTORIA STONE, either at her place of business, a jewelry store at 510 Madison Avenue, New York, or at her apartment at 39 West 55th Street, New York City.

On November 14, 1944, a highly confidential informant who had access to the personal effects of ADAMS, disclosed that ADAMS had in his possession a small piece of microfilm about 1 inch long. This informant reported that the film bore information which appeared to be in the nature of a formula. A copy of the formula was furnished by the informant and was submitted to the FBI Laboratory, together with a photograph of the microfilm on which it appeared. The formula was indicated to be a photographic emulsion which could be used for the purpose of preparation of micro-dots, and also could be used as a photographic emulsion which would serve as an indelible ink.

During the month of January and February, 1945, the investigation of ADAMS disclosed strong indications that he was contemplating leaving the United States. In connection with this, during January, 1945, he removed from his hotel room the greater part of his personal belongings. He closed his account at the Central Savings Bank in New York City, which account had been maintained by him since his last entry into the United States. During February of 1945, ADAMS withdrew from his checking account at the Corn Exchange Bank and Trust Company in New York City some \$7,500 in cash. During this period, January and February, 1945, ADAMS advised various informants that he intended to go to Arizona and had been instructed to do so by his doctors in order to relieve his sinus condition. A confidential informant who frequently had personal contact with ADAMS advised that ADAMS planned to go to Arizona and would return to Toronto, Canada, from there.

On February 25, 1945, ADAMS left New York City enroute to Chicago, Illinois. From Chicago, ADAMS proceeded by train to Portland, Oregon, arriving on March 1, 1945. Physical surveillance conducted of ADAMS in

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Portland disclosed no pertinent activities, and on the same day, March 1, 1945, he departed from Portland enroute to Chicago, Illinois. ADAMS arrived in New York City on March 4, 1945, and immediately proceeded to the apartment of VICTORIA STONE, where he spent the entire day and night.

In connection with the sudden and otherwise unexplained trip by ADAMS to Portland, Oregon, a highly confidential source advised that IRENE MILLER, an associate of ADAMS, had in her possession a portion of a letter which it is believed was received by ADAMS from his wife, DOROTHEA, in Moscow. The letter was signed "SUSY," and apparently was written sometime in the Fall of 1944. The context of the message indicated that the writer was aware of his intent to leave the United States, and recommended a "light-weight fur coat," and "solid footwear." Just prior to his trip to Portland, ADAMS had just such a coat and several other cold weather clothing items prepared for him and he took them with him on his trip.

Following the return of ARTHUR ADAMS to New York City, he resumed the usual pattern of his daily activities. On January 23, 1946, ADAMS was last observed in New York City, and since has not re-appeared. All investigation to locate him thus far has been negative.

During the morning of January 26, 1946, it was ascertained through a highly confidential source that VICTORIA STONE received through the mails a short note signed "A. A.," and dated "January 25, 1945." The message was addressed to "Victoria Dearest" and stated "This is to let you know that everything is O.K." The writer asked her to extend his regards to his friends. The envelope in which the letter was sent was postmarked on January 26, 1946, at 7:30 A. M. According to postal authorities, the letter was handled by Station O., located at 217 West 18th Street, New York City; further, the letter was necessarily deposited between 11 P. M. on January 25 and 5 A. M. on January 26. (S)

b7c A continuous investigation to locate ADAMS developed the following incident on April 22, and 23, 1946, which might indicate that ADAMS at that time was still in the United States. The incident involved an unidentified individual attempting to reach VICTORIA STONE at her store. The individual left word with one of the clerks that "everything is all right." Subsequently, an individual who identified himself as Mr. ARTHURSON contacted [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] business associates of STONE, asking to have STONE call Jeffersonville, New York 56. This is the telephone number of the Simmons Hotel at Kenoza Lake, New York, where ADAMS stayed during his vacation in the Summer of 1945. A check was made at the hotel and it was found to be closed.

The investigation of ARTHUR ADAMS has developed that his closest associate was REBECCA VICTORIA STONE, also known as Mrs. HARRY STONE, but more commonly known as VICTORIA STONE, by which latter name she is referred to in this report.

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The records of the State Department disclose that a passport was issued to VICTORIA SINGER STONE on June 17, 1938, for a contemplated trip of one month's duration to France and England. In the application for a passport filed by her, she stated that she was born May 24, 1905, at Montreal, Canada, and that she entered the United States during the same year. VICTORIA STONE, in this application, claimed to be a naturalized citizen of the United States by virtue of her father's naturalization. Her father's name was given as BENJON STONE, born in Russia. In July, 1940, an agent of the State Department interviewed [redacted] who was listed in the application for a passport as the uncle of VICTORIA STONE. At that time [redacted] advised that VICTORIA STONE's father was formerly a teacher in a Jewish school but was then an invalid. He stated that VICTORIA STONE did not use the passport procured by her in 1938, and that at that time, July, 1940, she was operating the "Chico Gems," Room 806, 562 - 5th Avenue, New York City.

A confidential source who is personally acquainted with VICTORIA STONE advised that during the past three or four years, she, STONE, has resided alone in Apartment 9 E. at 39 West 55th Street, New York City. This informant stated that VICTORIA STONE seldom entertains visitors in her apartment other than one older man whom she had identified as her brother. The description of this man, as given by the informant to agents of the New York Office, was undoubtedly that of ARTHUR ADAMS.

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Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that VICTORIA STONE operates the Victoria Stone Jewelry Corporation located at 510 Madison Avenue, New York City, and that this business was incorporated September 5, 1941, with a capital of \$10,000. The officers of the company were indicated to be VICTORIA STONE, President, and JULIUS WEITMAN, Secretary-Treasurer. According to the same informant, on September 19, 1941, VICTORIA STONE and MIRIAM SOMERS registered the name, "Chico Gems," at 562 - 5th Avenue, New York City. However, this business was conducted by VICTORIA STONE individually and consisted of stringing pearls and repair work.

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Of significance to this investigation is the information furnished by [redacted] a resident of Los Angeles, California and a disbarred attorney. [redacted] who is indicated to have acquaintances with numerous Communists, stated that one of his closest associates was VICTORIA STONE who, in 1940, resided at 103 E. 36th Street, New York City, and operated a business under the name of "Chico Gems." SAPIRO described VICTORIA STONE as being exceptionally intelligent, about thirty-five years of age, and a member of the OGPU. He stated also that in about 1939, VICTORIA STONE was a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party; that she was the daughter of a Dr. [redacted], who was born in Montreal, Canada, and allegedly she obtained her United States citizenship through her father. [redacted] also advised that VICTORIA STONE was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. According to this source,

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VICTORIA STONE was very close to Mr. and Mrs. EARL BROWDER, and [REDACTED] stated that he met VICTORIA STONE through the following high officials of the Communist Party: JACK STACHEL, BILL GEBERT, ROY HUDSON, the late M. CIGIN, the late JACK JOHNSTONE, Mrs. FORTHSYTE, who is a professor at Columbia University, and JULIUS HEIMAN. [REDACTED] informed that he had met the man who was in charge of ACTORG at the apartment of VICTORIA STONE. He also stated that numerous cables had been seen in her possession which cables he believed were sent directly from Moscow, and according to him, on numerous occasions after receiving one of these cables, VICTORIA STONE would leave her apartment for approximately a half hour in order to contact EARL BROWDER. [REDACTED] indicated that VICTORIA STONE was closely associated with JULIUS HEIMAN whom he described as the actual contact between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of the United States.

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The investigation of VICTORIA STONE has established her close friendship and intimate relationship with JULIUS HEIMAN. According to BENJAMIN GITLOW, HEIMAN was a Communist who, during the early days of the Party, was responsible for converting diamonds and jewelry into cash for the Party's use. While a member of the Communist Party, GITLOW stated that HEIMAN's membership was known only to the top functionaries of the Party. He is the [REDACTED] the [REDACTED] of the late CONSTANTIN GULANSKY, formerly Ambassador from the USSR to the United States. At the present time, [REDACTED] is employed by the [REDACTED]

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A highly confidential source of information who had access to the effects of VICTORIA STONE has furnished the New York Office with several pieces of correspondence written by ARTHUR ADAMS to VICTORIA STONE during the period from April through September, 1944. In addition, this same source was able to furnish an address book of VICTORIA STONE containing the names of various other individuals, such as JACOB ARONOFF and JULIUS HEIMAN, who have figured closely in the investigation of ADAMS. This address book contained the name of [REDACTED], who resides at that address with [REDACTED] was employed during 1944 as a technical assistant at the Bell Laboratories, New York City, on work connected with the D.S.M. Project (X)

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On May 29, 1944, according to a check of the toll calls made by VICTORIA STONE, a call was placed to RUMSON 1375, Rumson, New Jersey. This telephone is listed in the name of Dr. [REDACTED], the [REDACTED] of the American Association of Scientific Workers, and a member of the Science Committee of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. Dr. [REDACTED] was first employed by Dr. [REDACTED] the section chief of the Climatic Research Section of the Fort Monmouth (u) (X)

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Signal Laboratory. It is known that Dr. [REDACTED] had direct or indirect access to all information developed regarding radar. Dr. [REDACTED] was subsequently employed by the Office of Scientific Research and Development at Princeton University, New Jersey. He has been identified as a member of the Communist Party. (X)(u)

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On December 19, 1944, ARTHUR ADAMS and VICTORIA STONE were in attendance at a private showing of the film, "Tomorrow the World," given by [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] both were officials of the Overseas Branch of the Movie Picture Bureau of the Office of War Information. In connection with this, it will be noted that [REDACTED] visited the campus of the University of California at Berkeley, California, during early December, 1944. At that time, [REDACTED] explained that he was interested in taking pictures of the cyclotron at the Radiation Laboratory for use in a propaganda film which he was producing for the Office of War Information. According to [REDACTED], he desired to photograph the cyclotron and Dr. ERNEST O. LAURENCE, a key employee of the D.S.M. Project. In addition, the script for the proposed motion picture production called for pictures of Dr. MILLIKAN, Dr. UREY, and Dr. CANNON, all well-known scientists engaged in atomic research. Permission to photograph the cyclotron was refused [REDACTED] and the production of the film was subsequently squashed. It will be noted that [REDACTED] was born in New York City of Russian-Jewish parentage. During the period from 1935 through 1936, [REDACTED] was employed by the Amtorg Trading Corporation in New York City. In applying for his position with OWI, [REDACTED] refused to sign a written statement condemning Communism, as well as Nazism and Fascism, in the United States.

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While ARTHUR ADAMS was in the Chicago, Illinois, area in September of 1944, he was observed to meet with a woman identified as [REDACTED], nee [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] resides with her husband, [REDACTED] and is a practicing physician with an office at [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] was born [REDACTED] in [REDACTED] and was educated at the [REDACTED] obtaining a B. S. Degree from that institution in 1934. She was graduated with a degree of Doctor of Medicine from the [REDACTED] in 1938, and was licensed to practice medicine in [REDACTED] in 1939, and in the State of Illinois in 1941. [REDACTED] married her husband, [REDACTED] who attended school with her at the [REDACTED] on April 9, 1939. [REDACTED] is a physicist and on September 1, 1942, began work as such at the [REDACTED]. He was also engaged as a consulting physicist by other Chicago firms. In October of 1944, [REDACTED] and her husband made a trip to Boston, Washington,

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and New York City, and while in Boston, she communicated with ARTHUR ADAMS, and in New York City, she was in personal contact with him. It was indicated that through ADAMS, plane reservations were made for the [REDACTED]

On October 25, 1944, [REDACTED] visited the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the office of Professors ARNOLD EDGERTON, HERBERT E. GRIER, and KENNETH GERMESHAUSEN, who reportedly are employed as a firm of research consultants by the Raytheon Manufacturing Company, which company was engaged in D.S.M. work. In connection with the work performed by these consultants, HERBERT E. GRIER was expected to visit one of the secret sites of the D.S.M. Project.

b7c While the relationship between ARTHUR ADAMS and [REDACTED] is unknown, it will be noted that investigation conducted by the New York Field Division has revealed that [REDACTED], the father of [REDACTED], is a contact and friend of JULIUS HEIMAN, who has been previously mentioned as a friend and associate of ARTHUR ADAMS. In addition, it will be noted that a mail cover maintained on the [REDACTED] residence during the latter part of 1944 and the early part of 1945 disclosed that the [REDACTED] received a letter from the S. J. WEGMAN Company, 6573 Hollywood Boulevard, Hollywood, California, when ARTHUR ADAMS first entered the United States, he listed as his employer, the Wegman Company in Hollywood, California, and it is known that ADAMS regularly received checks from a special account of \$1,875 set up by WEGMAN. These checks were discontinued when the money in the special account was exhausted.

Investigation conducted of Dr. [REDACTED] by the Chicago Field Division has disclosed that she is an active member of the Communist Party, and that she frequently meets with prominent Communist officials, both professionally and socially. Through a confidential source, the list of her patients was obtained by agents of the Chicago Office, and it was noted that several of these patients were or had been employees of the Metallurgical Laboratory in Chicago, one of the D.S.M. Project sites. Included in this category were [REDACTED] a stockroom clerk, [REDACTED] a machinist, and [REDACTED] a secretary. Other patients of Dr. [REDACTED] have been noted to be relatives or close associates of employees of the Metallurgical Laboratory. [REDACTED] was observed on several occasions to attend meetings at the studio of one [REDACTED] [REDACTED] was a member of the Communist Party in Chicago and possibly was recruited by [REDACTED]. According to the Manhattan Engineer District, during December of 1944, [REDACTED] wife of [REDACTED] an employee of the Metallurgical Laboratory in Chicago, telephoned [REDACTED] and expressed a desire to meet with her. The Manhattan Engineer District advised that [REDACTED]

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b7C [redacted] was a key employee of the Metallurgical Laboratory and possessed a great deal of information concerning the atomic bomb project. It is known that [redacted] was in contact with Dr. [redacted] and according to the Manhattan Engineer District, appeared to be friendly with her.

On November 15, 1945, ARTHUR ADAMS was observed to purchase a copy of the Smyth Report on Atomic Energy. Later during the course of the surveillance, ADAMS dropped a clipping from the above-mentioned book. The clipping was from the New York Times and was a discussion of the Smyth Report.

b7C On December 3, 1945, and subsequently, the New York Journal-American carried a series of articles by HOWARD RUSHMORE concerning one ALFRED ADAMSON. A great number of the details of this article were identical with ARTHUR ADAMS. At approximately 3:45 P. M. on December 3, 1945, two reporters of the New York Journal-American attempted to interview ADAMS, but it is believed they were unsuccessful. A reporter of the Journal-American contacted ADAMS on December 4, 1945, but ADAMS advised he had not read the paper of the preceding day. On December 6, 1945, [redacted] the secretary of [redacted] informed a friend that ADAMS had denied everything to the reporters and remarked that inasmuch as he was supposed to be working for our ally, the Russian Government, he could not be arrested until the State Department warranted his arrest.

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Background of CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY,
with alias Clarence Szczechowski:

The Manhattan Engineer District has furnished the following background information for CLARENCE HISKEY:

HISKEY was born June 5, 1912, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, as CLARENCE SZCZECZOWSKI. He is the son of ERNEST J. SZCZECZOWSKI, a machinist, and HEDWIG-KOLOMCZAK. His father was born in Pennsylvania and his mother was born in Wisconsin. Both reside in La Crosse, Wisconsin, with a daughter, LOUISE, who is employed as a city health nurse there. HISKEY received his early education in Catholic and public schools in La Crosse, Wisconsin, and attended La Crosse College and the State Normal School there. He also attended the University of Wisconsin from 1933 to 1939, obtaining his A. B. Degree in 1935, his M. A. Degree in 1936, and his Ph.D. Degree in 1939. Beginning in September, 1936, HISKEY was employed for approximately eight months by the University of Wisconsin on a special research project. Thereafter, he was employed as a substitute teacher in a parochial school, but was discharged for teaching heresy. In September, 1939, HISKEY became an instructor in Chemistry and director of the Rhenium Project, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee. In April, 1941, HISKEY became an Associate Chemist for the TVA at Wilson Dam, Alabama, and in September of 1941, he accepted employment with Columbia University, New York City, as an instructor and research worker in Chemistry.

HISKEY is or was a member of the American Chemical Society, American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the American Association of Scientific Workers. Investigation conducted by the Milwaukee Field Office of the Bureau has established that CLARENCE HISKEY and his wife, MARCIA SAND HISKEY, were members of the Communist Party. In a personal interview with CIC agents of the Second Service Command, United States Army, on May 4, 1943, HISKEY denied such membership. He did, however, characterize himself as a "pronounced liberal" and said that he had always championed the rights of labor. On one occasion, HISKEY told an informant of the Manhattan Engineer District that he was preparing for the time when the world revolution would take place and put Communists in a position to rule the world. FARRELL SCHNERING, according to an article in the Wisconsin Journal on April 4, 1941, indicated

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that HISKEY was in charge of Communist Party activities on the campus of the University of Wisconsin.

In the interview with the CIC agents referred to above, HISKEY was questioned on certain aspects of his personal life, and he stated that he was unable to remember where he had been married except that it had been somewhere in Illinois and that the event had taken place in 1935. HISKEY explained his vagueness on this point by stating that he and his wife had lived together for several years in Madison, Wisconsin, prior to their actual marriage, and that neither of them had looked upon the ceremony as an outstanding occurrence. HISKEY stated that both of them had regarded marriage as an unnecessary convention and had eventually gone through the forms because of parental pressure. It will be noted that the marriage records at Rockford, Illinois, revealed that a marriage license was issued November 23, 1935, to CLARENCE HISKEY and MARCIA SAND.

Activities of CLARENCE HISKEY:

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CLARENCE HISKEY was employed as a chemist by the SAM Laboratories at Columbia University as a group leader in charge of the so-called "P-9 Utilization Experiments," and in the Fall of 1943, was transferred in a similar capacity to the Metallurgical Laboratory of the University of Chicago. According to the Manhattan Engineer District, shortly after the beginning of his employment at the SAM Laboratories of the D.S.M. Project, there was brought to light the existence of documentary information concerning him, and investigation was immediately instituted. This investigation disclosed that HISKEY had association with prominent Communists in the Chicago area. In addition, it was indicated that he maintained extra-marital relations with one [redacted] alias [redacted] both in New York and Chicago. [redacted] at the time of the investigation was married to one Captain [redacted] of the United States Army.

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In January, 1944, HISKEY spent an evening in the company of one Major [redacted] of the United States Public Health Service. Subsequently, [redacted] and HISKEY were observed together in the Ho-Kow Restaurant in Chicago, and surveillance of them disclosed that they appeared to be discussing HISKEY's work in the Metallurgical Laboratory. The surveilling agents observed HISKEY passing a thin black notebook to [redacted] which [redacted] did not return to HISKEY. It will be noted that ARTHUR ADAMS spent approximately one hour with Mrs. [redacted] the wife of Major [redacted], on October 8, 1944. Dr. [redacted] according to information available in the files of the Chicago Field Division, was in 1942 the Acting Chairman of the Chicago Council of Russian War

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Relief, Inc. It was reported that he was a member of the first trade union delegation to Russia and one of the first members of the Russian War Relief in Chicago. The Chicago files also disclose that he has appeared as a principal speaker at many Communist meetings in Chicago and is a member of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc. Correspondence of May, 1944, between [REDACTED] and a fellow employee of CLARENCE HISKEY at the Metallurgical Laboratory and his close associate, reflects that [REDACTED] expected to meet with [REDACTED] and other contractors in New York about obtaining employment in Russia. It is possible that the [REDACTED] referred to was Major [REDACTED]

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On March 22, 1944, CLARENCE HISKEY, who held a commission as Second Lieutenant in the reserve, received his first orders to be called to active duty as a Second Lieutenant in the Chemical Warfare Service. On April 25, 1944, the investigation by the MED disclosed that HISKEY contacted [REDACTED] a teacher at the Abraham Lincoln School, Communist-dominated organization in Chicago, and arranged to meet with him on the following day. On April 26, 1944, HISKEY severed connections with the Metallurgical Laboratory and the provisions of the Espionage Act were read to him. On that same evening, HISKEY met with [REDACTED] at a bar in Chicago and engaged in a long discussion with him. According to MED, on this occasion at least a portion of their conversation dealt with science and scientific development. On April 27, 1944, HISKEY was interviewed by the intelligence agent at the Metallurgical Laboratory and was warned regarding safeguarding his knowledge of the D.S.M. Project. Thereafter, on April 28, 1944, HISKEY contacted [REDACTED] the [REDACTED] the Abraham Lincoln School and a key figure in the Communist Party in the Chicago area. HISKEY and [REDACTED] conversed for one-half hour in a bar located across the street from the Abraham Lincoln School. HISKEY spent the evening of April 28 in the company of ARTHUR ADAMS. It will be noted that during the evening of April 28, HISKEY contacted his wife, MARCIA, in New York by long distance telephone. At that time he advised her that he was sending his radio to her "by ARTHUR," and that he was also shipping a bag to her "by courier," stating, "Someone will call you up and then deliver the bag to you." HISKEY also stated with reference to ARTHUR, probably referring to ARTHUR ADAMS, "He has been like a father to me and I want you to cultivate him."

On April 29, 1944, ARTHUR ADAMS called HISKEY and HISKEY informed him that he had some personal affairs to attend to in Cleveland, Ohio. ADAMS stated that he would inquire about plane reservations for him and call him back later. Subsequently, ADAMS contacted HISKEY, informing him that there was a plane leaving that evening and directing HISKEY to call at the United Airlines and ask about a reservation made for Lt. HISKEY. Subsequently, during the same day, HISKEY attempted by long distance

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telephone to get in touch with JOHN HITCHCOCK CHAPIN at the Cleveland Wire Works in Cleveland, Ohio, and also at the Allerton Hotel in that city. During the evening of April 29, HISKEY proceeded to Cleveland, Ohio, by airplane. According to the Manhattan Engineer District, he attempted to persuade JOHN HITCHCOCK CHAPIN to take up his work at the Metallurgical Laboratory. On April 30, 1944, HISKEY returned to Chicago, Illinois, and on the fourth of May, 1944, he left Chicago for Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, for active duty in the United States Army.

On May 7, 1944, at Norman Wells, Edmonton District, Northwest Service Command, through the services of a confidential informant, it was determined by the MED that in a red leather briefcase which HISKEY carried, there was a notebook containing highly classified material relating to his work with the Manhattan Engineer District. Likewise in the pocket of a gray military overcoat worn by CLARENCE HISKEY, there was a notebook containing highly classified material relating to his work with the D.S. M. Project. According to this confidential source, an examination of the red leather brief case which was carried by HISKEY disclosed seven pages of partially filled notes containing information of a highly classified nature regarding the work which had been done by HISKEY as an employee on the D.S.M. Project. In connection with this, it is noted that on May 4, 1944, when HISKEY turned in his keys and other effects owned by the Metallurgical Laboratory, he was instructed by the intelligence agent there to turn in all notes and other material relating to the D.S.M. Project, and the provisions of the Espionage Act were explained to him.

Investigation conducted by the MED reflected that HISKEY was guilty of numerous indiscretions breaching the security of the atomic bomb project. Subsequent to the time HISKEY left the SAM Laboratories at Columbia University to continue his employment at the Metallurgical Laboratory in Chicago, it was determined that he had left approximately 207 pounds of "X" metal oxide in a garbage can at the SAM Laboratories without making any notification to the personnel concerning the identity of the material or the safeguarding of it. It was determined that this material probably was subsequently thrown out with other garbage, although this fact has never been proved.

With respect to this, it will be noted that on the evening of October 25, 1944, ARTHUR ADAMS was observed to leave the address of JACOB ARONOFF carrying a heavy suitcase. This suitcase was loaded into a car registered to PAVEL MIKHAILOV, Vice-Consul of the USSR at New York City. (S)(u)

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CLARENCE HISKEY returned to the continental United States during February, 1946. He was placed on terminal leave by the United States Army, Chemical Warfare Service, on May 8, 1946. After his discharge, he lived for a few days at the Henry Hudson Hotel in New York City with a woman determined to be [REDACTED]. Early in June, 1946, HISKEY moved to [REDACTED] into an apartment occupied by [REDACTED] where he has continued to live with [REDACTED].

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On June 11, 1946, CLARENCE HISKEY was confronted by Bureau agents with the statements previously made by JOHN HITCHCOCK CHAPIN concerning the proposed meeting with ARTHUR ADAMS. HISKEY made a complete denial that the purpose of the Cleveland visit was to arrange a meeting between CHAPIN and ADAMS. HISKEY said he could recall no such incident as the key passing described by CHAPIN; and did not recall that he discussed ADAMS with CHAPIN. HISKEY likewise denied any knowledge of ADAM's true identity.

Following his interrogation, HISKEY contacted his wife, MARCIA HISKEY, from whom he is now separated and contemplating a divorce, and informed her that the FBI was trying to prove that ADAMS, HISKEY, and CHAPIN were Red. He stated further that the FBI strategy was to drive the Party underground. He said also that it was a case against the whole liberal thinking, and that they (the FBI) are out to make a political issue of this thing.

At the present it is reported that HISKEY is an Associate Professor of Analytical Chemistry at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute.

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Background and Activities of MARCIA SAND HISKEY,
with aliases, Martia Sande Hiskey, Marcia Sande, Mrs.
Clarence Francis Hiskey, Mary Sand, Marcia Sand,
Marcia Sands, Miss Sand, Miss Sands, Mrs. Marcia Gould:

b7c Available information reflects that MARCIA SAND HISKEY, who was the wife of CLARENCE HISKEY, resides at 618 East 15th Street, Apartment 1A, Brooklyn, New York, and operates an apparel alteration shop at 1309 Avenue J in the same city. According to the records of Public School No. 152, Brooklyn, New York, MARCIA HISKEY, under the name of MARY SAND, attended that school from 1920 to 1927. The records of the school disclose that she was born February 9, 1909, but no place of birth was indicated. MARCIA HISKEY attended several schools in the Brooklyn, New York, area and was given a certificate in January, 1929, by the Central Evening High School. Her grades were thereafter transmitted to Brooklyn College and to the College of the City of New York on June 27, 1930. In 1931, her credits were transferred to New York University. Sometime during the early 1930's, MARCIA HISKEY left her home in Brooklyn to attend the University of Wisconsin at Madison, Wisconsin. While there, she became acquainted with CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY. According to [REDACTED], who stated he had known CLARENCE HISKEY most of his life, MARCIA SAND HISKEY lived with CLARENCE HISKEY for a period prior to their marriage on November 23, 1935, at Rockford, Illinois. A son, [REDACTED], was born to MARCIA and CLARENCE HISKEY on May 10, 1941, in the city of Brooklyn. b7c

The New York State Census Records for Brooklyn, New York, disclose a listing of ISAAC SAND, a tailor, and SARAH SAND, both of whom were born in Russia. The records of Kings County Clerk's Office reflect that ISAAC SAND was naturalized in Brooklyn, New York, on December 3, 1914, having emigrated to the United States from Montreal, Canada, on October 21, 1905. In the Declaration of Intention to become a citizen, filed by ISAAC SAND, he listed a daughter, MARY SAND, born February 11, 1909.

b7c Investigation has disclosed that MARCIA HISKEY was an associate of prominent members of the Communist Party while she resided at Madison, Wisconsin, and that while she resided with her husband, CLARENCE HISKEY, in Knoxville, Tennessee, she received copies of the Daily Worker, and a neighbor, Mrs. [REDACTED] reported that MARCIA had a phonograph record of a speech made by EARL BROWDER, and also had numerous Communist books. The investigation of ARTHUR ADAMS and MARCIA SAND HISKEY has disclosed that she has acted as a mail drop for ADAMS, delivering to him letters she received from her husband, and there is strong indication that she may be acquainted with the true character of ADAMS. It is known that CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY in a letter to his wife advised her that ARTHUR ADAMS was a b7c

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"big man." It is further known that on March 8, 1945, shortly after ADAMS had returned to the New York area from an unscheduled trip to the Pacific Coast, MARCIA HISKEY inquired of him if he had gone where he originally intended to go. On the same occasion, ADAMS told MARCIA HISKEY that he was worried about CLARENCE HISKEY, and because of that, he did not wish to be seen with her. By means of a confidential informant, who is in close personal liaison with MARCIA HISKEY, it is known that she has expressed her impression that ARTHUR ADAMS is a British subject and that at one time he worked for the Soviet Union; moreover, she has stated her belief that ADAMS is under investigation because he is giving secrets away. According to MARCIA HISKEY, she asked ADAMS concerning this, and he told her that he did not have any secrets to give away.

Through the Manhattan Engineer District, there has been made available an exchange of letters between MARCIA HISKEY and her husband, CLARENCE HISKEY. In a letter dated May 18, 1944, postmarked at Irvington, New York, MARCIA HISKEY wrote her husband that "I received CHAPIN's letter which I forwarded to ARTHUR. Did he ever meet CHAPIN? He seems nice from the letter." This probably refers to JOHN HITCHCOCK CHAPIN, friend and associate of CLARENCE HISKEY who at the time was a key employee of the Metallurgical Laboratory, University of Chicago. As will be set out elsewhere in this report, CHAPIN and ARTHUR ADAMS were observed in a surreptitious meeting on September 25, 1944. In two letters dated in September, 1944, MARCIA HISKEY wrote that she was in contact with ARTHUR and that he was a personal acquaintance of the owner of Simplicity Patterns and was endeavoring to obtain a position for her with this firm. In a letter dated September 14, 1944, MARCIA HISKEY wrote that she had spent the afternoon gossiping with [REDACTED] and that [REDACTED] had also been in contact with ARTHUR ADAMS. It will be recalled that [REDACTED], a former employee of the Metallurgical Laboratory, is a principal suspect in connection with the espionage activities of ARTHUR ADAMS. In the same letter she advised HISKEY that ARTHUR (ADAMS) told her that after HISKEY got out of the service, there were three different jobs he could get for him, HISKEY, with double the salary.

A confidential Informant on October 18, 1944, reported that MARCIA HISKEY contacted ARTHUR ADAMS, at which time they discussed whether or not she received any letters from her husband. On January 1, 1945, the same informant stated that MARCIA HISKEY communicated with ADAMS, during which there was some indistinct conversation about a "jacket" and MARCIA HISKEY stated, "I thought perhaps it is better not to mail it. I thought I could see you and you could take it back with you." ADAMS then stated, "O.K. You have it with you," and MARCIA HISKEY replied, "I have it in the house here." Arrangements were made by them to meet on January 5, 1945, which meeting, according to a subsequent surveillance, occurred as planned.

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~~Confidential Informant~~ [redacted] reported that on March 8, 1945, ARTHUR ADAMS contacted MARCIA HISKEY at her home and stated to her that he had previously told her never to call him at his hotel. It is known that earlier in the day, MARCIA HISKEY called ADAMS at his residence. During this conversation, ADAMS advised that he was apprehensive about the welfare of CLARENCE HISKEY and for that reason, did not want MARCIA HISKEY to communicate with him. During this same conversation, ADAMS stated that he had been away for the past few weeks and that he had come back because "I had to."

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In letters from CLARENCE HISKEY to MARCIA HISKEY during January of 1945, he made frequent reference to "the old man," expressing his apprehension about his welfare and stating his high regard for him. It is probable that CLARENCE HISKEY was referring to ARTHUR ADAMS. On May 11, 1945, CLARENCE HISKEY informed his wife that he had invented a new liquid to be used in flame throwers, and that he had been highly commended for this by the Army. According to the Manhattan Engineer District, HISKEY did not communicate to MARCIA HISKEY the details of his invention, and this fact was confirmed by Confidential Informant [redacted]. According to this informant, however, it was the intention of MARCIA HISKEY to write to CLARENCE HISKEY asking him for a booklet which he had prepared on this invention and which was printed by the War Department.

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In a letter dated June 6, 1945, MARCIA HISKEY wrote her husband, referring to ARTHUR ADAMS, that she had appeared in public with him one night and from all appearances, he was being followed, as he previously said he was. MARCIA HISKEY then stated, "I finally came to this conclusion: if it isn't his imagination, well, probably then there is a very good reason for it that he refuses to divulge. He is connected with no important enterprise. He himself says there is no reason at all. Well, I don't think money and manpower would be wasted on a mistake..." In this same letter MARCIA HISKEY expressed her intention not to meet with ADAMS in the future. However, it is noted that in September of 1945, arrangements were made to meet on September 4, 1945, when the arrangements were made for this meeting, ARTHUR ADAMS evidenced an interest in the status of CLARENCE HISKEY, requesting to know if he would be returning from the Pacific soon.

Through a highly confidential source, there was furnished to agents of the New York Field Division a copy of a notation containing a list of figures which apparently appeared to be the expenses of ARTHUR ADAMS for July, August, and September, 1944. The list of items, among which are telephone, doctor, meeting and traveling expenses, and apparently the salary for ADAMS, totals \$1,791.10. Under this total there is a notation, "donation, Marcia, \$50." This then brings the total of all the figures on the page to \$1,841.10.

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The investigation of MARCIA HISKEY disclosed that she was frequently in contact with [REDACTED]. The latter was an associate of CLARENCE HISKEY on the D. S. M. Project at SAM Laboratory. Through confidential sources close to MARCIA HISKEY, it was determined [REDACTED] had considerable information relative to ARTHUR ADAMS, both from MARCIA HISKEY and from [REDACTED]. On January 21, 1946, MARCIA HISKEY told [REDACTED] of her interview with ADAMS relative to the story that appeared in the New York Journal-American of December 3, 1945. In connection with this it was noted that [REDACTED] contacted MARCIA HISKEY a few days prior to the release of the aforementioned article in the Journal-American. At that time, [REDACTED] generally inquired of her if she knew ARTHUR ADAMS, and if so, what he was doing. He intimated further that he had heard something concerning ADAMS from [REDACTED] and that ADAMS was under investigation, which would hinder the possibility of CLARENCE HISKEY's early return to the United States. b7c

b7c [REDACTED] is still employed at the SAM Laboratory at Columbia University. He is currently engaged in writing a summary of work accomplished by this Laboratory.

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Background and Activities of [REDACTED]
with aliases: [REDACTED] Mrs. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], according to the Manhattan Engineer District, was observed in company with CLARENCE HISKEY and ARTHUR ADAMS during the evening of April 28, 1944, in Chicago, Illinois. At that time, [REDACTED] was employed at the Metallurgical Laboratory of the University of Chicago. [REDACTED] was last known to reside at [REDACTED]. She entered on duty at the SAM Laboratories at Columbia University in connection with the DSM Project on May 9, 1944. She was previously employed at the Laboratory from April of 1943 and was transferred to the Metallurgical Laboratory of Chicago University. While in the Chicago area, according to information received from MED, she was the paramour of CLARENCE HISKEY and was observed with him in contact with ARTHUR ADAMS on several occasions, in addition to the previously reported meeting of April 28, 1944, in Chicago.

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On November 29, 1944, [REDACTED] employment on the D.S.M. Project as [REDACTED] to the Division Head of the SAM Laboratories at Columbia University was terminated. According to the Manhattan Engineer District, on May 20, 1944, [REDACTED] wrote CLARENCE HISKEY, advising him that she had had dinner with ARTHUR ADAMS on May 18, and that "there wasn't anything new to tell him as I had not heard from you." She also wrote that she expected to be seeing ARTHUR ADAMS in the near future.

It is noted that shortly after the termination of her employment on November 29, 1944, [REDACTED], an employee of the Laboratory, contacted [REDACTED] and inquired concerning the reasons for the termination of her employment. [REDACTED] at the time was known to be a member of the Communist Political Association. Shortly after November 29, 1944, [REDACTED] accepted a position with the [REDACTED] as a [REDACTED]. It is known also that [REDACTED] is an acquaintance of [REDACTED]. On May 31, 1944, [REDACTED] wrote ARTHUR ADAMS, stating that he had received a letter from [REDACTED] and that he, [REDACTED] would be delighted to have ADAMS stay with him if he visited Chicago.

The interrogation of [REDACTED] was negative as to this investigation. She admitted frequent contacts with ARTHUR ADAMS, but denied any knowledge of his capacity as a Russian agent. It appears that [REDACTED] will marry CLARENCE HISKEY when he divorces MARCIA HISKEY.

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Background and Activities of JOHN HITCHCOCK CHAPIN:

The Manhattan Engineer District has advised the following: JOHN CHAPIN was born August 18, 1913, in Rutland, Vermont, of American-born parents. From 1931 to 1935, he attended Cornell University, graduating with a Bachelor of Science Degree. Thereafter, from 1935 to 1939, CHAPIN was employed as a teaching assistant and pursued his graduate studies at the University of Illinois. After receiving his Ph. D. Degree from that university, he was employed as a chemical engineer at the Bell Works of E. I. Dupont de Nemours and Company, Charleston, West Virginia. In September, 1942, CHAPIN accepted employment as a group leader in the Engineering Division of SAM Laboratories, Columbia University, New York City. He was transferred to the Metallurgical Laboratory, University of Chicago, on May 1, 1943, and was assigned to the Technical Division as an engineer. He became chief of the Fabrication Section of the Metallurgical Division of the Metallurgical Laboratory on December 1, 1944, and on May 15, 1945, was separated from the D.S.M. Project at the Metallurgical Laboratory, traveling to Pittsfield, Massachusetts, where he accepted employment in the Chemistry Department of the Plastics Division of the General Electric Company.

67C CHAPIN married [REDACTED] in New York City on February 14, 1942. His wife was born August 11, 1910 in Montreal, Canada, and so far as is known, has never acquired United States citizenship.

67C Investigation of JOHN CHAPIN conducted by the Manhattan Engineer District has failed to disclose that he is a member of the Communist Party or is active in any other subversive organization. It is known that during the Winter Season of 1943, he and his wife, [REDACTED], were members of the Student Council of the Abraham Lincoln School in Chicago, Illinois. He is generally believed to be a liberal and sympathetic toward Russia.

67C On April 29, 1944, CLARENCE HISKEY flew from Cleveland, Ohio, to Chicago, Illinois, to see CHAPIN. It will be noted that HISKEY had previously been notified of his induction into the United States Army, and it is further noted that on April 28, 1944, HISKEY and his paramour, [REDACTED], spent the evening with ARTHUR ADAMS in Chicago. There is some indication that the reservations for the plane trip made by HISKEY to Cleveland were arranged by ARTHUR ADAMS. An agent of the MED accompanied HISKEY on this flight to CLEVELAND and was told by HISKEY that he was going there to see a friend to try to get him to succeed HISKEY at his place of employment. On the day following, HISKEY informed the same agent of the MED that his friend (CHAPIN) had agreed to this proposal. At the time, April 29, 1944, CHAPIN was assigned to the Cleveland, Ohio, area on work for the D.S.M. Project.

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The Manhattan Engineer District stated that it was determined by them that on May 15, 1944, MARCIA SAND HISKEY wrote her husband, CLARENCE, that CHAPIN had not written. On May 17, before CLARENCE HISKEY received his wife's letter, he wrote her, MARCIA HISKEY, asking whether CHAPIN had written yet. On the same day, MAY 17, CHAPIN wrote a letter to HISKEY concerning gossip about organizational changes involving him, CHAPIN, at the Metallurgical Laboratory. This letter was evidently received by MARCIA HISKEY, for on May 18, 1944, she wrote CLARENCE HISKEY that she had sent CHAPIN's letter to ARTHUR, believed to be ARTHUR ADAMS. This same letter on May 21, 1944, was mailed to CLARENCE HISKEY in a plain envelope postmarked at New York.

On September 25, 1944, agents of the Chicago Field Division, who were conducting a surveillance of ARTHUR ADAMS, observed him surreptitiously meet with JOHN HITCHCOCK CHAPIN in the vicinity of the latter's residence, 4330 S. Drexel, Chicago, Illinois. ADAMS and CHAPIN walked in the vicinity of Drexel and 43rd Street, and it was noted that an object passed between them.

On October 5, 1944, the MED related that CHAPIN, while in New York City, was observed to spend approximately ten minutes examining page fourteen of the Manhattan Telephone Directory. It will be noted that this page contains the listing of the name, ADAMS; however, no telephone call was made by him at that time.

Since CHAPIN's separation from the D. S. M. Project, he has not been known to be in contact with either HISKEY, ADAMS, or [REDACTED]

CHAPIN was interviewed June 10, 1946, and on a subsequent date by agents of the New York Office. The details of this interview have been set forth elsewhere in this report. It will be noted, however, that CHAPIN admitted CLARENCE HISKEY arranged a meeting between himself and ARTHUR ADAMS, who was identified by HISKEY as a Russian agent. CHAPIN

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likewise admitted that arrangements were made whereby he would signify his return to Chicago by writing a letter to CLARENCE HISKEY in care of MARCIA HISKEY. Arrangements likewise were made to have ADAMS identify himself by returning CHAPIN's key which the latter gave to HISKEY for ADAMS. CHAPIN admitted ADAMS approached him for information regarding his work, but denied that he ever furnished such information.

Presently CHAPIN is employed by the M. W. Kellogg Corporation at Rayonne, New Jersey, which position he accepted in May, 1946. According to his statements, CHAPIN is engaged on secret work for the U. S. Army Air Corps in connection with "guided missiles."

CHAPIN is temporarily living at 175 Fisher Avenue, Tettenville, Staten Island.

b7c

Background and Activities of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was last known to be a member of the U. S. Armed Forces. He was born in [REDACTED] on [REDACTED] is the son of [REDACTED] who resided at [REDACTED]. His family moved to Tennessee in about 1928, and in 1938, [REDACTED] matriculated at the [REDACTED] for two years. In May of 1940, he was employed on the [REDACTED] which position he held for one year. From January to December, 1942, he was engaged as an [REDACTED] with the [REDACTED] at [REDACTED], and on February 19, 1943, he was employed as a [REDACTED] scientist at the SAM Laboratory, Columbia University, New York City. [REDACTED] superior was CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY. On October 16, 1943, [REDACTED] was transferred to the Metallurgical Laboratory of the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, where HISKEY and one

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[redacted] were his superiors. On September 26, 1944, [redacted] employment at the Metallurgical Laboratory was terminated for security reasons, and after this, he returned to Knoxville, Tennessee, where he endeavored to secure employment at the Clinton Engineer Works at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, a facility of the D.S.M. Project. In October of 1944, [redacted] accepted employment with the [redacted] as a [redacted]

Investigation of [redacted] was first undertaken by the Knoxville Field Division in October of 1941, when it was reported that he had made statements that the Germans were a superior race and that he approved of Germany's occupation of Belgium. The original investigation disclosed that he was closely associated with Dr. CLARENCE HISKEY, who at that time was strongly suspected of Communist activities in Knoxville, Tennessee. Subsequently in this investigation, information was developed from acquaintances that [redacted] made statements favorable to Russia, indicating that he was communistically inclined. In 1941, he appeared at the Knoxville Field Division Office and stated that he wished to make it clear that he was not a Communist and was, in fact, anti-Communist. During the course of the interview with him, [redacted] advised that he had done research on the [redacted]

b7c under the supervision of CLARENCE F. HISKEY [redacted] however, did admit having extensively studied the Communist philosophies, and it was indicated that through HISKEY, he had become a member of the Knoxville Peace Council and had been approached to join the American Friends Service Committee.

While stationed at the Metallurgical Laboratory, University of Chicago, investigation conducted by the Manhattan Engineer District determined that [redacted] was in contact with [redacted] a Communist who is a teacher at the Abraham Lincoln School there, and in a letter written to his brother, [redacted] an officer of the U. S. Army, on April 17, 1944, [redacted] advised that he was studying the Russian language at the Abraham Lincoln School. According to MED, their investigation disclosed that [redacted] and CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY were closely associated while at the Metallurgical Laboratory in Chicago and also while they were employees on the D.S.M. Project at the SAM Laboratory, Columbia University, New York City. It is known that [redacted], while he was employed by the Metallurgical Laboratory, was considering seeking employment in the Soviet Union. On May 25, 1944, he addressed a letter to CLARENCE HISKEY, who at that time was separated from the project and was stationed with the U. S. Army in Canada, stating, "I am sticking around for a couple of more weeks, then to New York to see [redacted] and other contractors about this Russian deal." The [redacted] referred to in this letter is thought to be Major [redacted], who was then stationed at the Marine Hospital, Staten Island, New York.

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It is recalled that Major [REDACTED] was a contact of CLARENCE HISKEY, and according to information received from MED, is believed to have discussed the work of the atomic bomb project with him. It is further noted that [REDACTED] the wife of Major [REDACTED], was on one occasion observed to meet with ARTHUR ADAMS at the Grand Central Station in New York City, where she conversed with him for a period of one hour between trains. Further in connection with this, on May 31, 1944, [REDACTED] wrote to one ARTHUR, believed to be ARTHUR ADAMS, discussing HISKEY's separation from the D.S.M. Project and speculated on his obtaining employment in Russia. In a letter from [REDACTED] to ARTHUR ADAMS dated September 5, 1944, [REDACTED] spoke of a contemplated trip to New York City, stating that he would call ADAMS to make arrangements for a possible meeting with him, and probably [REDACTED]. It is believed [REDACTED] was referring to [REDACTED] mentioned elsewhere in this report. In this same letter, [REDACTED] said, "No interesting news from CLARENCE of late—but interesting sidelights on his transfer to be related when I see you."

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On September 12 and 13, 1944, the surveillance of ARTHUR ADAMS reflected that he spent approximately four hours and two hours respectively in [REDACTED] company in New York City. According to Lt. [REDACTED] of the Manhattan Engineer District, at the meeting of ADAMS and [REDACTED] on September 12, ADAMS was overheard discussing Russian policies in connection with Russian industry, handling employees, and the advancement of various industries. ADAMS explained in detail the Russian economic and educational systems and the development of Russian industry. The MED advised that [REDACTED] asked details about the prospects of employment in Russia.

On October 5, 1944, [REDACTED] wrote to ARTHUR ADAMS to the effect—"Events indicate that I am suspected of being a Communist, and rather than bring my friends under investigation by contacting them, I am making this visit to the city without any traipsing about." Subsequent to that time, [REDACTED] was not known to have attempted to communicate with ADAMS until June 22, 1945. According to a confidential informant, on that date, [REDACTED] contacted ADAMS at his room in the Peter Cooper Hotel; ADAMS indicated that he was eager to meet with [REDACTED] but told him that it would not be advisable for them to get together. [REDACTED] requested the loan of \$10 or \$15 from ADAMS and instructed ADAMS to send the money to him in care of [REDACTED]. According to a confidential source, the name of [REDACTED] a girl friend of [REDACTED], appeared in a personal notebook of ARTHUR ADAMS. On the occasion of this conversation on June 22, 1945, [REDACTED] informed ADAMS that he was in the Army and would soon be on his way overseas. Because of these circumstances, it was agreed by them

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that they would get together despite any possible consequences. Subsequently on the same date, [REDACTED] was observed entering the Peter Cooper Hotel where ADAMS resides.

Of possible significance in the investigation of [REDACTED] was the incident involving [REDACTED] a [REDACTED] at the [REDACTED] On January 8, 1945, [REDACTED] called at the Knoxville Office, informing that [REDACTED] who had [REDACTED] Corporation, had sent him several letters, two of which he exhibited. It is noted that the first letter, dated November 7, 1944, postmarked at Florence, Alabama, suggested a chemical process for the production of deuterium. [REDACTED] referred to the "flow sheet on Shelton's original process," and advised that "such a system of continuously re-circulating electrolyte is a good setup for the concentration of the isotopes of hydrogen by the factor of selective electrolysis that occurs, which is the basis of modern production of deuterium." He continued, "Now keep all this under your hat because the time is not ripe for letting it out but D 2 and D 20 are going to be pretty darn valuable after this war..." [REDACTED] suggested that he through [REDACTED] would make an analysis of some samples of electrolyte which [REDACTED] was supposed to have in his plant. [REDACTED] it will be noted, is one of the key scientists engaged on the D.S.M. Project. The second letter which [REDACTED] furnished the Knoxville Field Division, written by [REDACTED] to [REDACTED] was dated January 5, 1945, and requested that [REDACTED] should forget the suggestion for the analysis for the electrolyte previously made by him. [REDACTED] then indicated that he was being investigated and that he did not desire to embarrass his friends.

During the course of the interview of [REDACTED], he explained to agents of the Knoxville Office that from the contents of the letters received by him from [REDACTED], he knew what was being made at the D.S.M. Project, and he made mention of the fact that D 20 was heavy water and a part of the process to divide the atom. [REDACTED] said that beryllium was also used in the splitting of the atom and he remarked that [REDACTED] had furnished him with a small piece of pure beryllium about three inches long and one-half inch square, but did not mention to him the source of this. [REDACTED] was well-acquainted with the fact that [REDACTED] was employed by the [REDACTED] and stated that on one occasion, [REDACTED] told him how he had been allowed to read restricted documents which were maintained in the vault at the University of Chicago.

On January 24, 1945, [REDACTED] was inducted into the United States Army at Knoxville, Tennessee. On March 26, 1945, [REDACTED] directed a

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letter to [REDACTED] at Camp McClelland, Alabama, which he exhibited to agents of the Knoxville Field Office. In this letter, [REDACTED] mentioned that if [REDACTED] should get back to Knoxville, he would be happy to see him.

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Through a highly confidential source, the Birmingham Field Office advised that [REDACTED] had communicated with one [REDACTED] a friend of [REDACTED] living in Birmingham, Alabama, and through [REDACTED] had him advise [REDACTED] that the Bureau was interested in securing information concerning [REDACTED] through [REDACTED] writing to him. According to the MED, [REDACTED] told [REDACTED] that he had been requested by the FBI to communicate with [REDACTED] and secure information from him. The MED subsequently advised that in a letter from [REDACTED] to [REDACTED] dated March 25, 1945, [REDACTED] indicated the information which [REDACTED] had previously requested him to convey to [REDACTED].

b7C
Further in connection with the investigation of [REDACTED] it was determined that in a personal address book maintained by him, there were contained the names of CLARENCE F. HISKEY, MARCIA SANDS HISKEY, ARTHUR ADAMS, and [REDACTED], all of whom appear as principals in this case.

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DR. ALAN NUNN MAY

b7D According to an informant developed [REDACTED] during the Fall of 1945, it was determined that Dr. ALAN NUNN MAY, a British physicist working on the atomic bomb project in Canada, was a secret member of the Communist Party in Great Britain and had been in the pay of the Soviet Union for a number of years as one of their agents. This informant related that through Dr. MAY, information pertaining to the atomic bomb project was divulged to Colonel NIKOLAI ZABOTIN, a Soviet military attache in Ottawa, Canada. (X)(u)

b7D b7C Dr. MAY was born in Birmingham, England, in 1911. During the middle of 1943, he was sent to Canada with a group of physicists to work on the atomic bomb project in the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in Canada. [REDACTED] informant reporting on this matter stated that during the latter part of 1944, Colonel ZABOTIN was instructed by his headquarters in Moscow to establish contact with Dr. MAY. ZABOTIN was also instructed to arrange the contact through [REDACTED] a member of the Communist Party of Canada and a member of the Canadian Parliament from Montreal. ZABOTIN reportedly felt that this method of contact was unsafe and obtained permission from Moscow to use one Lt. [REDACTED] as a contact with MAY. The Moscow Headquarters, according to the informant, assigned the cover name, ALEC, to Dr. MAY, and provided Lt. [REDACTED] whose cover name was [REDACTED], with the password, "Best regards from MICHAEL." (X)(u)

b7C At the second meeting between [REDACTED] and MAY, a survey of the entire D.S.M. Project in the United States and Canada, so far as it was known to Dr. MAY, was given to [REDACTED]. A digest of this report, according to the confidential informant, was wired to Moscow, and the actual report written by MAY in English in his own handwriting was sent by courier pouch from Ottawa to Moscow. Moscow's interest at that time was concerned with the splitting of the uranium atom rather than with the atomic bomb. (X)(u)

b7C The informant reported that at the third meeting, Dr. MAY gave [REDACTED] a container or a test tube containing an unidentified material, which was believed to be a specimen of Uranium 235. This material was flown to Moscow by Colonel PETER MOTINOV, the Assistant Military Attache. (X)(u)

Immediately after the bombing of Hiroshima, ZABOTIN wired Moscow and forwarded a short report by MAY giving some production figures and furnishing a small quantity, perhaps 162nds of a microgram of U-233 in the form of a thin film. Dr. MAY had access to some quantities of Uranium 233 in Canada but did not have access to any Uranium 235. It is believed that he probably obtained some Uranium 233 during a visit (X)(u)

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to the D. S. M. Project at the Metallurgical Laboratory in Chicago, where he visited for a six weeks' period in September and October, 1944. ~~(u)~~

During the latter part of August, 1945, Dr. MAY made a trip to the Chalk River Pilot Plant of the atomic bomb project in Canada. This plant uses a separation procedure similar in some respects to the separation procedure used at the Hanford Engineering Works in Pasco, Washington. According to the informant, the Soviets were aware of MAY's trip to the Chalk River Pilot Plant. Dr. MAY was scheduled to return to this pilot plant on or about September 9 or 10, 1945, and was also scheduled to depart by plane for London on or about September 16, 1945. During August, 1945, MOSCOW issued specific instructions regarding the manner in which MAY would be contacted in London on October 7, 17, or 27, by a Soviet agent. Arrangements were made for the place and hour of the meeting as well as the recognition symbols and password. It is known that Dr. ~~ALAN MAY~~ had fairly complete knowledge as to the various separation processes used in the atomic bomb project and the building of uranium piles or lattices. He did not know, however, the secret features of the atomic bomb or the assembly of the bomb. MAY also had certain garbled information regarding the proximity fuse which he furnished to the Soviets. It is known to the informant that on the occasion of his meetings with Soviet representatives, he was paid sums of money between \$200 and \$500 as well as being furnished bottles of liquor as an honorarium. ~~(u)~~

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During the week immediately preceding Dr. MAY's departure for London in October, 1945, he expected to receive in Montreal one of the scientists with whom he had become acquainted at the Metallurgical Laboratory in Chicago--Professor EUGENE PAUL WIGNER. WIGNER's information concerning the actual construction of the atomic bomb, according to MED, was exceedingly limited. His part in the construction of the bomb dealt specifically with the separation processes of uranium. The trip planned by WIGNER to Montreal to see Dr. MAY was cancelled by him for unknown reasons. With respect to WIGNER, the Manhattan District has reported that he was the most important member of a group of scientists at the Metallurgical Laboratory who in August, 1943, were dissatisfied with the D.S.M. Project. He is known to have been twice contacted from New York City by [redacted], an employee of the Metallurgical Laboratory who on two occasions went to the White House with complaints about the D.S.M. administration. WIGNER designed the production pile from which the atomic experiments were made at the University of Chicago. No definite information is available indicating that Professor WIGNER collaborated with Dr. ~~ALAN MAY~~ in furnishing information to the Soviets.

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The publication, "The Report of the Royal Commission," published at Ottawa, Canada, on June 27, 1946, which was an official account of the Canadian investigation of Soviet espionage activities under Colonel ZABCTIN, reported that Dr. MAY was arrested in February, 1946, in London. MAY confessed his guilt to a charge of violating the official Secrets Act of Great Britain. In the confession, Dr. MAY admitted giving the Soviets "microscopic amounts of U. 233 and U. 235 (one of each)," and "a written report on atomic research as known to me." Dr. MAY pleaded guilty and was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

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PROFESSOR SOLOMON ISAACOVICH MICHOELS
and LIEUTENANT COLONEL ITZIK FEFFER

An article appearing in the Daily Worker, June 17, 1943, indicated that Professor SOLOMON MICHOELS and Lieutenant Colonel ITZIK FEFFER composed a Jewish delegation from the USSR sent to make a tour of the United States, bringing greetings from the Jewish people of the Soviet Union. The purpose of the trip was reported to be the strengthening and improving of relations between the Jewish people in the United States and in the USSR. Professor SOLOMON MICHOELS was characterized in articles appearing in the Daily Worker as the head of the Moscow Jewish State Theater and the holder of the Order of Lenin. Lt. Colonel ITZIK FEFFER was described as a popular Russian author and poet, and was a Lieutenant Colonel in the Red Army, having served in the Russian Civil War. From information furnished in a statement made in London, England in March, 1943, by LUCJAN BLIT, member of the Bureau of the Socialist Youth International and a member of the Warsaw, Poland, City Council in 1939, there was reason to believe that Professor MICHOELS was actually a representative of the NKVD. In this statement, BLIT, who shared a room with HENRYK ERLICH and VICTOR ALTER at the Intourist Hotel, Kuibishov, USSR, for three months in 1941, advised that ERLICH and ALTER were released by the NKVD in Moscow in September, 1941. Following their release, they were approached by a Colonel VOLKIVISKY of the NKVD with the suggestion that they should form an all-world Jewish anti-Hitler committee along the lines of the Slovanic Committee which had already been created in Moscow. At a conference between ERLICH, ALTER, and the Soviet officials, one of whom was LAVRENTY PAVLOVICH BERIA, then the head of the NKVD, the professional membership of the committee was named, including one MICHOELS as Vice-Chairman, who was identified as a Jewish artist in the USSR. All of the work undertaken by ALTER and ERLICH toward organizing this committee was done with the assistance and at the direction of the NKVD in the USSR. (X) (u)

The Bureau has advised that it was well-recognized that SOLOMON MICHOELS and ITZIK FEFFER came to the United States on a propaganda program directed to the Jews of America to overcome the anti-Soviet feeling brought about by the denouncement and the execution of ERLICH and ALTER by the Soviet authorities. There is every indication that SOLOMON MICHOELS was actually the individual who had been assigned by the NKVD to work with ERLICH and ALTER in the Soviet Union as Vice-Chairman of the Jewish anti-Hitler Committee. (X) (u)

While in the United States, MICHOELS and FEFFER made public appearances and visited in Washington, New York, Detroit, Chicago, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. [A physical surveillance disclosed that on September 22, 1943, and on October 11, 1943, SOLOMON MICHOELS and ITZIK FEFFER] (X) (u)

ITZIK FEEFER departed from the Soviet Embassy and visited with VASSTIL ZUBILIN, Third Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, identified elsewhere in this report, and who was believed to be the head of the NKVD in the United States. (X)(u)

On October 18, 1943, physical surveillance disclosed that ZUBILIN visited MICHOELS and FEEFER at the Lord Baltimore Hotel in Baltimore, Maryland, and it is known that ZUBILIN's personal secretary, ZINAIDIA I. GRACHENA, was assigned to MICHOELS and FEEFER while they were in Baltimore. (X)(u)

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Of possible significance to this investigation was the information supplied concerning the association between MICHOELS and FEEFER and Dr. ALBERT EINSTEIN. According to the Daily Worker, on July 8, 1943, a mass rally was held for FEEFER and MICHOELS at the polo grounds in New York City. Professor ALBERT EINSTEIN was the main speaker at this rally. [On June 28, 1943, Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that arrangements were being made by MICHOELS and FEEFER to meet EINSTEIN at Princeton University.] (X)(u)

Through the services of a highly confidential source, it is known that among the effects of MICHOELS and FEEFER during their residence at the Hotel Gotham in New York City, was a notation on stationery bearing the heading, [redacted]. The notation was a message to a [redacted] from [redacted] and was contained in an envelope bearing no stamps or postmark, indicating the possibility that the piece of correspondence was given to MICHOELS for transmission to some individual in Moscow. [redacted] is the [redacted] and [redacted] of Dr. ALBERT EINSTEIN, as well as his [redacted]. According to confidential informants, [redacted] has corresponded with one OTTO KATZ, a known NKVD agent active with the Free German group in Mexico City, Mexico. She is the maternal aunt of one [redacted] the [redacted] of the Friends of New Germany, a Communist front organization. (X)(u)

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On October 17, 1943, the highly confidential source referred to above supplied to agents of the New York Field Division the contents of a waste paper basket and other material from the suite of rooms occupied by Professor SOLOMON MICHOELS and Lt. Colonel ITZIK FEEFER at the Gotham Hotel in New York. Among this material was a seven-page typewritten report in the Russian language entitled, "A New Theory concerning Structure of the Atom," by I. S. FRANKFORT (phonetic), and further entitled, "Protosystem." There was also found a forty-two page treatise in the Russian language entitled, "The Processes of Non-Live Matter and Basic Processes of Life." These reports were submitted by the MED to a group of scientists for evaluation, and the Manhattan District advised that the treatise was a metaphysical treatment of what "probably was a harmless insane effort to (X)(u)

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account for the existence of the universe." According to the Manhattan Engineer District, it was certain to the scientists that the author of the treatise was not a trained scientist or an engineer in view of the childish absurdity of the theories advanced by him. In connection with this matter, on August 7, 1943, it is known that [redacted] then [redacted] to the Consul-General of the USSR in New York City, had a conversation with Professor MICHOELS wherein he advised that the consulate had been approached by a physicist-scientist who was working on the problem of shattering the atom and that he was of Russian origin and had written his theory and research in plain and simple language and that it had a philosophical base at the beginning. Professor MICHOELS expressed interest in the matter and was desirous of obtaining a copy of the report prepared by this man. It was known that on August 6, 1943, [redacted] had an appointment with a Mr. FRANKFORT on the day following. The identity of the FRANKFORT who met with [redacted] and the identity of the I. S. FRANKFORT (phonetic), the author of the treatise, "Protosystem," has not been definitely established. The examination of this treatise, however, suggests a strong similarity to the atomic theories by one JOSEPH S. FRANKFORD. The theories of this latter individual were furnished to the Bureau by a highly confidential source in July of 1944, and according to this source, these theories had been supplied by FRANKFORD to the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C. An examination was made by the FBI Laboratory between the written material found in the effects of SOLOMON MICHOELS and certain material which was found in the possession of JOSEPH FRANKFORD, and the Laboratory from its examination was unable to reach a definite conclusion as to whether JOSEPH FRANKFORD was the author of the material found in the possession of MICHOELS. (Klu)

JOSEPH FRANKFORD was born in Russia, December 6, 1925. According to his statements, he lived there until 1921, and claims to have studied and taught horticulture in various universities in France and Italy until his arrival in New York City in 1939. Investigation of FRANKFORD was originally instituted in August, 1944, when it was determined through the confidential source referred to previously that a letter dated March 13, 1944, was addressed by him to [redacted], an [redacted] of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C. This letter enclosed a clipping from the publication, "Russki Golos," concerning FRANKFORD's work entitled, "Protosystem," which clipping expounded FRANKFORD's theory of the stereometric construction of the atom. In the letter, FRANKFORD stated that he was sending his manuscript so that it might be published in the Soviet Union. During 1943 and 1944, JOSEPH FRANKFORD was engaged as an instructor by the University of Nebraska in the School of Agriculture at Lincoln, Nebraska. On August 1, 1944, he resigned this position and on October 16, 1944, applied for employment at the Radiation Laboratory of the University of California. Through the services of a confidential informant, other correspondence of FRANKFORD was obtained and examined. (Klu)

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This correspondence largely related to efforts by FRANKFORD to have his theories on the construction of the atom published and to secure grants for continued research work. In this connection, his manuscript was submitted to the Science Section of the National Council of Soviet Friendship and was forwarded by them to the Russian Academy of Sciences. There were also located letters emanating from the Soviet Embassy in Washington and from the Consulate General of the USSR in New York, indicating that FRANKFORD attempted to have his work published by the Embassy and further reflecting that the Consulate General in New York had actually undertaken the typewriting of his theories. FRANKFORD was refused employment by the D.S.M. Project at Berkeley, California. He is presently residing in Florida. (S)(u)

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Of some interest with respect to the visit of MICHOELS and FEEFER to the United States is the information that one [REDACTED] acted as their personal secretary while they were in the United States. [REDACTED] who formerly resided in Detroit, Michigan, was born in Poland and is a citizen of the United States by naturalization. A confidential informant of the Detroit Field Division who stated he attended three secret meetings of the Communist Party in the [REDACTED] area in [REDACTED] of [REDACTED] reported that [REDACTED] spoke at two of these meetings, and during her talks, stated that she had been sent direct from Moscow and was in the United States for the purpose of instructing and inspiring Communist activities. She further stated that while in Moscow, she had attended a school which trained her for missionary work in Communist activities in foreign countries. It is known that she has been in correspondence with VASSILI ZUBILIN who, as reported previously, was the head of the NKVD in the United States. (S)(u)

VICTOR PIERRE DEVISE,
alias Victor Pierre de Vise

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The Manhattan District advised that on the night of October 30, 1944, VICTOR PIERRE DEVISE, Chancellor of the Belgium Consulate from Chicago, Illinois, walked into the only hotel in Wendover, Utah, at 11:30 P. M. According to the Manhattan District, Wendover, Utah, at that time was the most important experimental site of the D.S.M. Project. They advised that DEVISE had gotten off a transcontinental bus enroute from San Francisco to Salt Lake City, and that while in Wendover, Utah, he had taken a walk into the hills away from Wendover on two occasions. At the time DEVISE was in Wendover, Utah, he had in his possession a roundtrip ticket, unused, on the Santa Fe Railroad from San Francisco, California, to Santa Fe, New Mexico, and return. Lt. Colonel [REDACTED] of the MED, advised the Bureau that Santa Fe, New Mexico, was the closest approach to the Los Alamos, New Mexico, site of the D.S.M. Project, and that Wendover, Utah, was a small settlement consisting of a few shacks and a small hotel located a short distance from the Wendover Army Airfield, at which field the U. S. Army was outfitting B-29 bombers with a special device for the use of the atomic bomb. According to Lt. Colonel [REDACTED] a large percentage of the basic material used in the D. S. M. Project came from the Belgian Congo, though no information had been made available to the Belgian Government as to the purpose for which this material was to be used in the United States.

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Investigation was conducted to determine the reason for the visit of PIERRE DEVISE at Wendover, Utah. Records of the State Department indicate that VICTOR PIERRE de VISE was notified to this government on March 1, 1941, by the Belgian Government as the Chancellor of the Belgian Consulate General in Chicago, Illinois. He assumed his duties there on July 26, 1937. The notification disclosed that DEVISE was born on May 4, 1890, at Brussels, Belgium, and first arrived in the United States on May 26, 1935, at New York City. Previous to July, 1937, DEVISE reportedly was in Hollywood, California, as a foreign correspondent for the movie industry. Investigation undertaken by the Chicago Office disclosed that DEVISE resides at 102 East Chestnut Street, Chicago. Investigation at San Francisco failed to disclose that DEVISE was in San Francisco as alleged in the original information obtained from the MED. The "Courier Du Pacifique," a French newspaper in San Francisco, reported in its issue of October 24, 1944, that DEVISE was vacationing at the home of Mr. and Mrs. [REDACTED] in Los Angeles, California.

No other information concerning the activities of DEVISE was available.

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TECHNICAL SERVICE INCORPORATED
Detroit, Michigan

On January 3, 1945, the Detroit Police Department advised that a call had been received from Technical Service Incorporated, 693 Monroe Street, Detroit, that on the mornings of January 29, 30, and 31, 1945, three men sitting in a black Buick Sedan were observed, the sedan being parked in front of the Technical Service Incorporated. On the morning of January 31, 1945, according to [REDACTED] at the Technical Service Incorporated, he was followed into the establishment by the occupants of the car. [REDACTED] stated that in the building, one of the three men went upstairs and when accosted by [REDACTED] accompanied him back to the main portion of the building where [REDACTED] said he observed the other two men examining some drawings and blueprints which were lying around. [REDACTED] advised that one of the individuals offered him the sum of \$50 for a "production clock box" and [REDACTED] allegedly persuaded them to sit outside and he would bring the box to them.

Investigation conducted by the Detroit Police Department failed to disclose any Buick Sedan in the immediate neighborhood or the identity of the occupants of such sedan. The Detroit Police made their investigation immediately after the call was received by them from [REDACTED]. According to [REDACTED] he placed the call to the Detroit Police Department as soon as he succeeded in getting the three men to leave the plant.

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Mr. [REDACTED] of Technical Service Incorporated, advised that the particular device which the three individuals had observed was a production clock box which the Technical Service Incorporated was manufacturing for the University of Michigan. [REDACTED] of the University of Michigan, described the clock box as of a highly confidential nature essential to the D. S. M. Project.

[REDACTED] for the Manhattan Engineer District, advised that the Technical Service Incorporated is engaged in two production jobs commonly known as clock boxes and the "informer." The Manhattan District was unable to determine whether blueprints for the "clock box" or "informer" were missing from the Technical Service Incorporated.

Subsequent interviews of [REDACTED] disclosed several discrepancies in his story and all efforts [REDACTED] made to determine the identity of the three persons alleged to have attempted to purchase one of the clock boxes met with negative results.

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DR. LUDWIK SILBERSTEIN,
also known as Dr. Ludwig Silberstein

b7c

The 1942-1945 issue of Who's Who reflects that Dr. SILBERSTEIN, a scientist, was born in Warsaw, Poland, May 17, 1872; that he studied at Cracow, Heidelberg, and Berlin Universities, obtaining his Ph. D. degree in Mathematics and Physics in 1894. From 1920 to 1929, Dr. SILBERSTEIN was engaged in mathematics and physics research in the laboratory of the Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, New York. He became a naturalized citizen of the United States in 1935. He is the author of several scientific papers dealing with light and astronomy as well as numerous papers on physics. Investigation was instituted and it was determined that Dr. SILBERSTEIN had advised an informant that he had been summoned to the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C., for a discussion with certain of the Soviet officials there. According to the informant, SILBERSTEIN had access at the Eastman Kodak Laboratory to confidential secrets and was acquainted with confidential work which was being performed on the atomic bomb. SILBERSTEIN's [redacted] is an employee of the Manhattan Engineer District project at the University of Rochester, Rochester, New York, at which employment she is a [redacted] of information in a highly confidential capacity. It is known that she was a member of the Communist Political Association in Rochester, New York.

SILBERSTEIN has not been regularly employed by the Eastman Kodak Company since 1929, but was retained on a consultant basis by that company. According to an official of the Eastman Kodak Company, during the past several months, SILBERSTEIN has been working on a book—the Quantum Theory of Exposure—in which he was collaborating with scientists of the Eastman Kodak Company and for which he was paid by the company on an hourly basis.

Of possible significance to the activities of SILBERSTEIN was the information that in 1929, when he left the Eastman Kodak Company, he was reported to have temporarily gone "out of his head," and again in 1937, according to an informant, he "went off his nut," and was sent to the Rochester State Hospital for observation. He was released from the hospital in 1941 but in the Fall of 1944, was again affected. In February of 1945, he was arrested for sending threatening letters through the mail. From that time, informant reported, SILBERSTEIN was confined to the Rochester State Hospital, but on July 28, 1945, escaped from the institution. A letter from SILBERSTEIN to Dr. C.E.K. NEES of Eastman Kodak Company, dated August 22, 1945, was received in which he stated that he had visited a friend in the vicinity of Buffalo after leaving the Rochester State Hospital on July 28. This friend, according to the

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statements of SILBERSTEIN in the letter, was an excellent airplane mechanic, an engineer who worked for the Curtis-Wright Corporation. SILBERSTEIN advised that he spent approximately twenty-two days in Upper New York with the unidentified individual and then traveled to Baltimore, Maryland, arriving there on or about August 17, 1945. [In the letter SILBERSTEIN stated that since coming to Baltimore, he visited a friend who has been affording him cordial hospitality in the Russian Embassy in Washington, and indicated that the Soviet Embassy would enroll him in the Russian community of people and would give him airplane passage to Warsaw, Poland, or Moscow, Russia.]

b7c
Investigation conducted in Baltimore, Maryland, disclosed through the services of a confidential source that among the personal effects of SILBERSTEIN was a copy of the "Information Bulletin of the Soviet Socialist Republics," on which, in his own handwriting, appeared the notation, "Received from Embassy August 22, 1945, L.S." (LUDWIK SILBERSTEIN), and the name, "PAVOLV." A letter dated August 26 in SILBERSTEIN's possession received from Dr. [REDACTED] informed that he, [REDACTED], was interested in "plans of writing reports for the Russians," but that he could not contribute material on the Theory of Photographic Processes "as much as I would like to aid the Russians in these matters." According to a confidential informant, on September 6, 1945, SILBERSTEIN wrote Dr. [REDACTED] at the Eastman Kodak Company, indicating that the Embassy officials were interested in the report on the "Advancement of Science in the United States," and SILBERSTEIN thought that Dr. [REDACTED] might be able to aid the Russians in these matters. In the same letter, Dr. SILBERSTEIN advised that he was desirous of writing two reports for the Russian Embassy--one on the "Theory of Photographic Processes," and the other on "Colorimetry." In this letter, SILBERSTEIN suggested that the Eastman Company pay him for the writing of these articles. (S)

b7c
In a letter dated September 15, 1945, the confidential informant stated that SILBERSTEIN wrote Mr. [REDACTED] of the Eastman Kodak Company concerning his work for the Soviet Embassy "which consists in writing technical (not popular) reports on the 'Recent Advances in Pure and Applied Science in the United States of America.'" In this same letter, SILBERSTEIN informed that during his first conference with the Russian Embassy's chief secretary and his associate, he told them that he needed no pay from the USSR, and then added that it was his intention to ask them for remuneration inasmuch as this was refused by the Eastman Company. In this letter, SILBERSTEIN was of the opinion that the remuneration would be given him since Mr. GROMOV's secretary had told him that only by writing these reports could he render the Soviet representatives an important service. (S)

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b7D

According to Confidential Informant [REDACTED] of the Baltimore Field Division, on December 17, 1945, an elderly man who identified himself as being from Rochester, New York, was present at Communist Party Headquarters in Baltimore and requested to be assigned to a Communist club and there engage in Communist Party work. It is known to Baltimore Confidential Informant [REDACTED] that on the same day, LUDWIK SILBERSTEIN purchased Communist Party literature in the Communist Party Headquarters, and it therefore appears that SILBERSTEIN was the individual referred to as requesting assignment to a Communist Party club. (X)

b7C

A physical surveillance disclosed that on October 8, 1945, LUDWIK SILBERSTEIN visited at the Soviet Embassy for approximately one hour, and thereafter, was observed to proceed to the residence of [REDACTED], a close contact of the Soviet Embassy and a friend of OSCAR LANGE, ex-Polish Ambassador to the United States. It is known that [REDACTED], who is active in the affairs of UNRRA with regard to Poland and at one time was an assistant to the Chairman of the China Defense Supplies Incorporated, was a "persona non grata" to the United States State Department. [REDACTED] is suspected of Soviet espionage activities. Following the visit of SILBERSTEIN to the [REDACTED] residence, he was observed to post a letter addressed to Dr. [REDACTED] in [REDACTED]. In this letter, SILBERSTEIN indicated that it was written from the Embassy of the USSR in Washington and he discussed in it an outline of the reports he intended to prepare for the Embassy on the advancement of science in the United States. SILBERSTEIN, in this letter, also made reference to a Mr. GROMOV, First Secretary of the Embassy, and his associate, Mr. [REDACTED], advising that they would provide for the translation of his report and the distribution of it to Soviet publications. According to SILBERSTEIN, the purpose of these reports, as stated by [REDACTED] and GROMOV, is "to acquaint Russian scientists and technologists with the actual developments on U.I.A. and to enable them to continue any research implied in these reports." (X)(a)

Investigation of Dr. SILBERSTEIN conducted at Baltimore disclosed that he resides at 1812 North Charles Street in that city. It is noted that he appears to be extremely eccentric in his behavior and frequently engages persons on the street in long conversations. He is also known to be a heavy drinker and visits several taverns in the vicinity of his residence.

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b7C

An informant of the Washington Field Office reported that Dr. SILBERSTEIN wrote a letter to Ambassador Gromyko at the Soviet Embassy on November 27, 1945. In this letter, SILBERSTEIN stated he had been induced by Mr. GROMOV to undertake the writing of reports about the "Advancement of Pure and Applied Science in the U. S. A.;" that he had met with Mr. [REDACTED] (according to the letter, [REDACTED] was an associate of GROMOV), and set up a preliminary program. SILBERSTEIN advised that he has communicated with GROMOV to make arrangements to deliver the reports. He further advised that GROMOV did not answer his communication, and stated that unless he heard by December 1, 1945, he would terminate his work and publicize the whole incident in the newspaper. (X)

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[redacted] with aliases. b7C

[redacted] nee [redacted]

b7C
b7D

[redacted] with his brother [redacted] at [redacted]
[redacted], a [redacted] He resides with [redacted] whom he
represents as his wife, at [redacted] On August 12, 1941,
X Confidential Informant [redacted] reported to agents of the New York
Field Division that a Mrs. [redacted] a former member of the
Communist Party, had indicated that [redacted] and his brother,
[redacted] were GPU agents. According to the informant, the
[redacted] claimed to be Swedish correspondents in the United States for
several of the leading Swedish newspapers, but they appeared to have
Russian backgrounds. Mrs. [redacted] advised that she first became sus-
picious of the [redacted] when they tried on several occasions to obtain
an introduction to her brother, [redacted] to whom she claimed the
GPU had frequently sent its agents, although [redacted] had severed con-
nections with the Communist Party. [redacted] it will be recalled,
is a prominent suspect in the investigation entitled "COMINTERN APPARATUS,
INTERNAL SECURITY - R," and he was identified with several prominent
Communists suspected of Soviet espionage. It is known that he is a
personal acquaintance of Mme. [redacted] the [redacted] of the
Soviet Ambassador to the United States. Thereafter, on December 1,
1942, [redacted] stated that it had come to his attention that one [redacted]
[redacted] had claimed that the Norwegian Intelligence had information to the
effect that the [redacted] brothers were engaged in military espionage acti-
vities in the United States for the benefit of the Soviet Government.
Specifically, the [redacted] were alleged to be obtaining information from
the crews of Norwegian ships and it was further alleged that they acted
as Soviet agents in Sweden prior to their entry into the United States.

b7C
In May of 1943, it was determined by the El Paso Field Office
that [redacted] and his alleged wife, [redacted] had
come to Santa Fe, New Mexico, in March of that year, and while in
Santa Fe, were in contact with [redacted] and [redacted] prominent
Communists in that area. It is recalled that during this period of
1943, there was increased activity at the Los Alamos site of the D.S.M.
Project.

The records of Selective Service Local Draft Board No. 27, 201
West 72nd Street, New York City, disclosed that [redacted] registered

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with the board on May 6, 1941; that he was born [REDACTED], in [REDACTED] but claimed Swedish citizenship, holding Swedish Service Citizens [REDACTED]. According to these records, on February 27, 1941, [REDACTED] filed a Declaration of Intention to become a United States citizen at New York City. On August 10, 1942, he executed an application for relief from military service by reason of his citizenship of a neutral country.

Immigration and Naturalization records at Ellis Island, New York, disclosed that [REDACTED] entered the United States on December 23, 1939, and was accompanied by his brother, [REDACTED], and his sister-in-law, [REDACTED]. During a portion of 1941 and 1942 [REDACTED] was employed by the [REDACTED]. He also served as a [REDACTED] on the [REDACTED], owned by the [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] claims to hold a [REDACTED] and claims past employment as a wood pulp engineer and chemist in the paper industry. In addition, he claims past employment in camouflage work and as a translator. Allegedly, he speaks Swedish, Russian, French, Spanish, and English.

According to a confidential informant, when [REDACTED] first came to Santa Fe, New Mexico, in March of 1943, he claimed that he was born in Russia, but was a Swedish citizen, and that at one time he had been employed by the FBI in the capacity of an interpreter during the exchange of foreign diplomats. He stated that subsequent to his departure from Sweden, he had been in Lisbon, Portugal, Singapore, Sumatra, Java, and Cuba. It is known that immediately prior to his coming to Santa Fe, New Mexico, he was employed by the [REDACTED] from February 5, 1943, until March 10, 1943, at a salary alleged by him to be \$300 per month. In Santa Fe, New Mexico, [REDACTED] applied for and was employed as a [REDACTED] at the [REDACTED].

With reference to [REDACTED] statement in Santa Fe that he was employed by the FBI as an interpreter, fellow employees at the [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] informed them that he had come to the United States from Singapore aboard the SS GRIPSHOLM, and that he acted as an interpreter on this boat. He also informed that he had gone to Portugal from New York City to act as an interpreter in an exchange of prisoners in Portugal in June of 1943.

At the inception of instant investigation, as was set forth above, [REDACTED] resided in Santa Fe, New Mexico, at the residence of Mrs. [REDACTED]. Mrs. [REDACTED], according to information made available to the El Paso Office, was active with the Communists in Gallup, New Mexico, and

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In June of 1943, [redacted] returned to San Francisco, residing at [redacted]. On or about June 15, 1943, [redacted] with one [redacted] traveled back to Santa Fe, New Mexico, for the express purpose of arranging for the printing of a book which was to be published under the auspices of the National Art Books Company, a concern allegedly owned by [redacted] and his brother, [redacted]. At the same time, [redacted] expressed his intention to accept employment on the [redacted] which he stated he had been offered to depart from New York City on a diplomatic exchange mission around July 1, 1943. Subsequent investigation disclosed that [redacted] was being considered for this employment but for reasons unknown at that time. While in Santa Fe, New Mexico, [redacted] expressed himself as being a Communist and also advised a gathering that he had spent some time in Russia within the past three or four years. His only contacts in Santa Fe were with persons who were writers or artists.

On August 3, 1943, [redacted] and [redacted] left Santa Fe in company of one [redacted] and one [redacted]. They traveled to Los Angeles, arriving there August 6, 1943. Following his arrival in Los Angeles, it is known that [redacted] visited at the home of [redacted]. [redacted] is a native of [redacted] and as of 1943, had been a resident of the United States for approximately two years. He was [redacted] and [redacted] employed by the [redacted] at Los Angeles. [redacted] was also observed to be in contact with [redacted] a member of the Communist Party in Los Angeles.

In Los Angeles. [redacted] asserted employment
On August 10, 1943, [redacted]
[redacted] and [redacted] [redacted]
On September 8, 1943, the [redacted]
employment in Santa Barbara and returned to Los Angeles. Their
contact or interest in Los Angeles was [redacted]
[redacted] Party, Communist House [redacted] among his personal
in [redacted] visited during [redacted] for approaching
two hours on September 7, 1943. [redacted] was killed
by [redacted] [redacted] the effects of [redacted]
[redacted] and [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]
vice consul in San Francisco, made [redacted] in this
by the [redacted] on September 11, 1943 and return

TO: [REDACTED]

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and accompanies him at all times, spending considerable time in the apartment at [REDACTED] For a two-month period in 1942, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was employed in the [REDACTED]

b7c [REDACTED] was also employed for a short period by the [REDACTED] in New York City, investigation of [REDACTED] disclosed that he claimed to be acting as a correspondent and representative of Swedish papers, publishers, and a radio station. Investigation in Washington, D. C., failed to disclose that he was a registered agent for a foreign principal. His main activity with his brother, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] has been in the publisher's business with the [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] which they operate.

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RUDOLF GEORGE SHILLERS

On December 22, 1944, the Manhattan Engineer District advised the New York Field Office that one [redacted] who was employed on D.S.M. work as a [redacted] at the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Plainfield, New Jersey, had been contacted by RUDOLF SHILLERS with regard to furnishing industrial information for the benefit of the Soviet Union. MED related that [redacted] native of New York City, had been employed by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company for a period of approximately one year, and according to them, investigation of [redacted] had determined that he was dependable and reliable. Thereafter, [redacted] advised agents of the New York Office that he had originally met with RUDOLF SHILLERS through his friendship with one [redacted]. According to [redacted] was employed and resided in New Jersey, and was born in Latvia.

67c During the early part of July, 1944, [redacted] met SHILLERS with [redacted] and at the request of SHILLERS who, according to the informant, was at that time financially pressed, he, [redacted] attempted to secure employment for SHILLERS. About the first of December, 1944, [redacted] stated that [redacted] had contacted him and advised that RUDOLF SHILLERS had a proposition of interest to him. With regard to this, [redacted] met SHILLERS at [redacted] house. On this occasion, SHILLERS advised [redacted] that in casting about for a job, he had made a connection with two men, one of whom was a lawyer and the other, a White Russian, and that these men had some sort of relationship with the Soviet Purchasing Commission in the United States. According to SHILLERS, these two men had advised him that the Soviet Purchasing Commission had at their command in the United States a large amount of money in credits running into millions of dollars, which was to be used during and after the war in the purchase of machine tools, and for whatever might be necessary for the rehabilitation of Russia. [redacted] stated that SHILLERS outlined to him a proposition that he, [redacted], should contact plants and plant personnel in New Jersey in order to interest them in doing possible war business with Russia and that he, [redacted], would divide with SHILLERS any commissions received by them in any sales entered into between the companies contacted and the Russian Government. According to [redacted] SHILLERS suggested that he should obtain a letter from the plant contacted, signed by the proper authorities of the company, which letter would contain the number of employees that were employed in the firm, the type of goods manufactured, and the number of units that could be turned out, as well as various other information concerning the character of personnel and history of the plant.

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b7c About the middle of December, 1944, according to [redacted] he again met with SHILLERS at which time SHILLERS specifically asked him the type of work that he, [redacted] was doing. When advised by [redacted] that he was in the electronics field, SHILLERS suggested that he contact planes engaged in this type of manufacture. On the occasion of this interview with [redacted] he advised that in his opinion, [redacted] was in no way involved or responsible for SHILLER's plans, and further, that SHILLER did not make known to him the identity of the White Russian or the Russian attorney who were supposed to be his principals.

The records of the Department of State disclose that on June 17, 1939, RUDOLF SHILLERS filed biographical data disclosing that he was then serving in the capacity of Consul for the Latvian Government, having assumed his duties on March 12, 1937. This data indicated that he was born on March 17, 1896, at Riga, Latvia, and attended the Latvian University there. He listed his prior employment as secretary of the "Press Section" of the Latvian Ministry, Riga, Latvia, 1925-1929; Latvian Vice-Consul in Vienna, Austria, 1929 to May, 1935; Latvian Consul at Leningrad, Russia, May, 1935 - March, 1937. According to the Department of State, the Latvian Legation in Washington, D. C., advised on September 4, 1940, that SHILLERS was removed from his position as Latvian Consul in New York City.

b7c According to the Immigration and Naturalization records maintained in New York City, SHILLERS filed a Declaration of Intention to become an American citizen, No. 551310, on October 17, 1944. He gave as his address, 529 Hudson Street, New York City, at which address he still resides. He stated that he first entered the United States at New York City on April 3, 1939. In this declaration, he advised that he was married on July 22, 1931, at Riga, Latvia; that his wife's name was LUDSA. He listed one son, [redacted] who was born in Riga, Latvia, June 22, 1936.

b7c A confidential informant of the New York Office, who was personally well-acquainted with SHILLERS, advised that SHILLERS became the Latvian Consul-General in New York in 1937 through his friendship with one MONTEC, then the Latvian Foreign Minister. In September of 1940, following the invasion of Latvia by the Soviet Union, the consulate office in New York City was abolished, and because of personal differences between SHILLERS and the Latvian Legation in Washington, he was dismissed from his employment with the Latvian Government. This informant reported that SHILLERS was known to be anti-Russian, but indicated that recently in 1944, there was some reason to believe that SHILLERS had changed his attitude toward Russia. According to the informant, SHILLERS was very friendly with an attorney named [redacted] who is undoubtedly believed

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Identical with [REDACTED]. It will be noted that [REDACTED] is a member of the law firm of [REDACTED], the attorney for the [REDACTED] in New York City, as well as the attorney for numerous other Soviet interests in the United States. The informant also reported that since SHILLERS' dismissal from the Consulate in New York City, he had experienced considerable family trouble, that his wife had left him and was living with an artist later identified as [REDACTED] the son of a former Latvian Minister of Communications.

With further reference to SHILLERS' attitude to the Soviet Union, the confidential informant advised that during November of 1944, SHILLERS made a public address in New York City, in which he denounced both the Soviet and German aggression against the Latvian people.

On August 5, 1944, prior to the original information furnished by [REDACTED], an anonymous complaint was received by the New York Office concerning SHILLERS. The complainant, who stated that he was known in diplomatic circles, identified SHILLERS as the former consul of the Government of Latvia, and stated that he had in his possession at his residence, 529 Hudson Street, New York City, documents and papers which would be of great interest to the United States. This complainant related that during conversations he had with SHILLERS, he had ascertained that SHILLERS was doing business with Russia and had much information concerning espionage matters. The complainant was unable to explain further and to date, has not recontacted the New York Office.

On December 24, 1944, [REDACTED] met with RUDOLF SHILLERS at the residence of [REDACTED]. At this meeting, [REDACTED] informed SHILLERS that he had contacted his employer at Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company and that the company had expressed interest in [REDACTED] suggestion for contractual relations with the Soviet Union. At the meeting, according to [REDACTED], SHILLERS requested him to do nothing further until he, SHILLERS had an opportunity to contact his principals to determine if they were interested in the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company.

On January 9, 1945, [REDACTED] met with SHILLERS and one [REDACTED] New York City. [REDACTED] was described as being one of SHILLERS' principals. On the occasion of the meeting, [REDACTED] informed [REDACTED] that he definitely was not interested in any contact [REDACTED] might have with the Westinghouse Company, nor was he interested in any other large corporation which had its own export office. [REDACTED] also informed that he was not interested in having [REDACTED] obtain letters from interested companies, setting forth the information previously suggested by SHILLERS. [REDACTED] stated that at the present time,

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his clients were primarily interested in the following items: 1) castiron kitchen stoves, 2) pre-fabricated houses, and 3) stock item centrifugal pumps. At this meeting, [REDACTED] stressed the fact that the entire transactions were to be strictly legitimate and in accordance with Government regulations regarding sales through lend-lease. Following the conclusion of the meeting, [REDACTED] privately stated to SHILLERS that he preferred to do business with [REDACTED] and not with his other contact whom he did not identify other than that he was an extremely pro-Russian individual who was continually speaking of Soviet politics and who was not adverse to making disparaging remarks concerning the Latvian situation.

[REDACTED] and his wife, [REDACTED] reside at [REDACTED] New York City. According to Mr. [REDACTED] of the premises at [REDACTED] is an attorney of Russian extraction. [REDACTED] stated that he had heard [REDACTED] speak of the refrigeration business, and also heard him speak of buying material and articles for the Soviet Government. Information available at the Immigration and Naturalization Service in New York is to the effect that [REDACTED] immigrated to the United States under the name of [REDACTED] on July 20, 1939. He filed a petition to become a United States citizen on August 16, 1944, at which time he listed his employer as the Consolidated Condition Corporation, export manager, Mt. Vernon, New York.

The investigation of [REDACTED] has disclosed that he has submitted proposals for the designing of sugar refining plants for the Soviet Union. For this purpose, [REDACTED] has recruited Americans familiar with the sugar refining process. One of these persons, [REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] continually boasts of his close relationship with Russian "big cats," and claims to be a close personal friend of a brother-in-law of the Russian diplomat, VOLOTOV. The investigation discloses that [REDACTED] is in contact with [REDACTED] Division of Foods, Soviet Government Purchasing Commission, Washington, D. C.

[REDACTED] met with SHILLERS approximately one week after their meeting of January 9, 1945. Following this meeting, [REDACTED] stated that he had attempted to draw SHILLERS out with reference to his political belief, that from their conversation, it was his opinion that SHILLERS was not pro-Russian but was a strong Latvian nationalist.

On December 6, 1944, RUDOLF SHILLERS filed Registration Statement No. 284 with the United States Attorney-General's Office under the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938. In this statement he named as his principal, Dr. ALFRED DILMANIS, the Latvian Minister in Washington,

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and described his functions as those of a public relations counsel and publicity agent for the Latvian Government.

b7C
On April 4, 1946, SHILLERS was interviewed by agents of the New York Office. He related that on an occasion when he was unemployed, the suggestion had been made to him that because of his background and former connections, he might possibly get some post-war work for the Edson Company from the Russian Government. SHILLERS advised that in line with this suggestion, he had gotten in touch with [REDACTED] an attorney he had come to know when he was the Latvian Consul. [REDACTED] according to SHILLERS, was previously associated with [REDACTED] attorney for the [REDACTED]. After a discussion with [REDACTED] regarding the possibility of securing post-war work for American companies from the Russian government, SHILLERS stated he was referred to [REDACTED] by [REDACTED]. SHILLERS described [REDACTED] as a business brother, a White Russian refugee. Thereafter, they reached an understanding whereby he, SHILLERS, would approach certain American firms who might be in a position to supply the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission with materials and equipment they desired. [REDACTED] was to negotiate the contract and SHILLERS was to receive a commission. SHILLERS stated that he considered [REDACTED] as anti-Communist. He also stated that through a friend, [REDACTED] he was referred to [REDACTED] at the Westinghouse Company. However, after several conversations with [REDACTED], it was determined that the Westinghouse Company was not interested.

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COLONEL GENERAL DIMITRI IOSIFOVICH GUREEV (X)(u)

b7c
On August 29, 1944, a confidential informant of the Los Angeles Field Division reported that Colonel General GUREEV, a Soviet Government Purchasing engineer at Washington, D. C., had come to Los Angeles specifically to discuss the atomic bomb with Dr. [REDACTED] of the California Institute of Technology. This informant, who obtained his information from one [REDACTED], related that GUREEV had made the statement that RUSSIA has several sources of uranium and that Russia had completed a bomb of her own some six years previously, but did not see fit to use it. (X)(u)

b7c
A review of protocol information filed with the Department of State reflects that DIMITRI GUREEV is an engineer and purchasing agent of the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission in the Aviation Department. He was born at Kuibyshev, USSR, on November 28, 1906, and first came to the United States, entering at Great Falls, Montana, on April 7, 1944. GUREEV was stationed in Washington, D. C. He left for Russia on November 19, 1946. Investigation disclosed that GUREEV was a guest at the home of PETR ALEXANDROVICH BELIAEV in Los Angeles on August 15, 1945; that GUREEV departed from Los Angeles, returning to Washington, D. C., on August 24, 1945. It is recalled that PETR BELIAEV, a citizen of the Soviet Union, was an employee of the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission assigned to the North American Aviation plant at Inglewood, California, and to the Douglas Aircraft plant at Santa Monica, California. He first arrived in the United States on January 1, 1942, and assumed his duties with the Amtorg Trading Corporation in New York City. BELIAEV was a frequent contact of GREGORI KILIFETS, former Soviet Vice-Consul at San Francisco who was engaged in espionage activities. KILIFETS' contacts with BELIAEV were noted on several occasions by agents of the Los Angeles Field Division to be conducted under surreptitious circumstances. In addition, it is known that BELIAEV was in frequent communication with ANDREI SCHEVCHENKO, the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission representative at the Bell Aircraft Corporation at Buffalo, New York. SCHEVCHENKO, who has since departed from the United States, was positively identified as being engaged in espionage. While at the Douglas Aircraft Company, BELIAEV has attempted on occasions to obtain information of a restricted nature, and also attempted to obtain restricted information from the Douglas Aircraft Corporation at Tulsa, Oklahoma. Colonel [REDACTED] of the AAF, stationed at the Douglas Aircraft Corporation, Santa Monica, California, advised BELIAEV that he was a persona non grata at the Douglas plant and requested that he remove himself from there. This occurred during July of 1945. BELIAEV since then has returned to the USSR, departing from Seattle on October 25, 1945. (X)(u)

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b7C [redacted] who originally furnished the information to the informant regarding the purpose of the visit of GUREEV, was an employee of the [redacted] and a close contact of [redacted]. The Manhattan Engineer District informed that Colonel GUREEV, accompanied by BELIAEV, had contacted Dr. [redacted] of the California Institute of Technology on August 21, 1945, and on this occasion, had a general discussion with Dr. [redacted] concerning air-planes, meteorology, and wind tunnel tests. According to Dr. [redacted] at no time during the conversation was there any mention of the atomic bomb and it is known that [redacted] has expressed himself as being of the belief that the United States and Great Britain should retain exclusively their knowledge of the bomb. No information was developed indicating that GUREEV obtained D.S.M. information while in Los Angeles. (X)(u)

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During August, 1945

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of the [redacted] California, furnished information concerning [redacted], indicating that he had acquired secret information regarding the Los Alamos site of the U.S.A. Project. According to the informants, on June 21, 1945, they were conducting [redacted] at the [redacted]

[redacted] California, of which [redacted] is the owner and manager. [redacted] was present on the occasion to observe the experiment. He was introduced to the informant as a [redacted]. During the course of the experiment, mention was made of Santa Fe, New Mexico, and [redacted] told the informants that it was near Santa Fe where "they were harnessing the atom." According to the informants, he mentioned the name of some town, which they were unable to recall. [redacted] stated that the atom had been brought under control and that it had been a race between the various countries of the world as to which one would finish first, and further stated that if Germany had had nine months' more time, they would have perfected the atom bomb. [redacted] spoke of the secrecy under which the atomic bomb experiment was being conducted and stated that the personnel working on it had to agree not to leave the quarters, even in greatest personal emergency, for a period of six months. At this point, the informants recalled [redacted] referred to someone whom it was their recollection, [redacted] knew to be working on the experiment. At the same time, [redacted] nodded to [redacted] in such a manner as to indicate that [redacted] was already familiar with [redacted] story of the atomic bomb. Informants were unable to recall the name of the individual who was supposed to be working on the experiment and who was by inference the source of [redacted] information. Subsequently, in the course of their conversation, [redacted] mentioned that he had been in Germany, and specifically stated that he had never been in Russia.

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The following biographical data concerning [redacted] was obtained from "Current Biography," Volume 2, No. 5, for May 19, 1941: [redacted] was born in [redacted]. In 1920, he went to Fargo, North Dakota, where he was a [redacted] and [redacted] on the "Forum," and subsequently, he arranged for an economic survey of the motion picture industry in collaboration with Columbia University and the "Motion Picture News." In 1925 [redacted] visited all the principal European countries in a survey of motion picture production, distribution, and exhibition, and from 1927 to 1932, was connected with French and British motion picture productions. From 1932 through 1937, [redacted] worked in and for the Soviet Union. He was invited to the USSR to work in the Soviet film industry. He headed the Physics Division of the Scientific Research Institute of Motion Pictures and Photography. He was adviser

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to the State Gramophone Trust and consultant to the State X-Ray Institute. [redacted] introduced standards into the manufacture of motion picture apparatus and introduced dubbing of foreign language films into Russian. He also wrote for the Moscow Daily News and was selected for the special brigade which made a film based around Stalin's speech on the new Soviet constitution. In 1939, [redacted] was in Antwerp, Belgium, operating a laboratory for the Truecolour Film, Ltd. Following the German invasion, he continued to work in Belgium, and on October 22, 1940, was permitted by the Germans to leave there, from whence he came to the United States via Lisbon, Portugal. The files of the Los Angeles Field Division disclose that [redacted] in November, 1944, spoke at the Studio Club at Paramount Studios upon the showing of the Russian film, "Battle of Russia." On May 24, 1942, he spoke at a forum sponsored by the Los Angeles Communist Party on the subject of "Attack Hitler on Both Sides Now." His calling card was found in the notebook of [redacted], a prominent Communist suspect in espionage activities. [redacted] was employed by the Paramount Studios from March 20, 1944, to July 14, 1945, at which time he left of his own accord.

Subsequent interview was conducted with [redacted] and [redacted]. From [redacted] it was ascertained that he had no knowledge of the D.S.M. Project prior to the release of publicity concerning it, and further, that he had never heard [redacted] speak of the atom bomb at any time prior to the time the first bomb was dropped on Japan. [redacted] advised that he had stayed in Santa Fe, New Mexico, for a few days in 1943, and while there, he found it was common talk among the townspeople that a highly secretive project was being carried on nearby. He stated that the townspeople of Santa Fe spoke generally about individuals working on the project being obliged to sign a contract prior to their employment which shut them off from the outside world in that they had to agree not to leave the grounds for six months, even in the event of dire personal emergency. [redacted] denied knowing that it was the atom bomb experiment of which the townspeople spoke, and further denied knowledge or acquaintance of anyone who was employed on the project.

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b7C [redacted] Attention was first directed to [redacted] when on May 5, 1945, confidential informants of San Francisco reported that one [redacted] (phonetic), an artist from New York, attempted to get in touch with [redacted] for the purpose of painting his portrait. [redacted] who is an international Mexican and Latin American labor leader, was in the San Francisco area at the time to attend the World Trade Union Conference. According to the confidential informants, an appointment was made for [redacted] to meet with [redacted] on May 6, 1945, and it was further indicated by these informants that [redacted] made the statement that he had previously been in touch with PHILIP MURRAY, the President of the CIO.

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b7C [redacted] Subsequently, on June 4, 1945, Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that one [redacted] contacted LOUISE TODD LAMBERT, then State Secretary of the Communist Political Association in California. [redacted] informed LAMBERT that he desired to be transferred from New York to San Francisco, but that he had been in town for only a month and had not had the opportunity to effect his transfer. At the same time, he stated that he wished to paint the portrait of WILLIAM SCHNEIDERMAN. On the day following, June 5, 1945, Confidential Informant [redacted] related that one [redacted] (phonetic), but believed identical with [redacted], endeavored to contact MIKHAIL VAVILOV, the Soviet Consul-General in San Francisco. (X)(u)

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b7C [redacted] The Los Angeles Field Division reported that information received by them from Confidential Informant [redacted] on August 6, 1945, was to the effect that TUMANTSEV, the Los Angeles Soviet Vice-Consul, in a conversation with VAVILOV, informed him that an artist by the name of [redacted] had talked with him and asked to be introduced to some Hollywood personalities for portraits. VAVILOV informed TUMANTSEV that [redacted] had been in San Francisco during the United Nations Conference and had painted some of the delegates. VAVILOV stated he, referring to [redacted] over-rates his own artistic ability but is all right otherwise and it would be O. K. to help him or at least send him away in good spirits. On August 9, 1945, TUMANTSEV, in a conversation with [redacted] of the Russian-American Club in Los Angeles, informed that [redacted] was in his office and wanted to paint the portraits of [redacted] CHARLIE CHAPLIN, and other big names. TUMANTSEV stated that [redacted] had painted portraits of MOLOTOV, KUZNETSOV, and TARASOV, during the United Nations Conference. (X)(u)

b7C [redacted] Lt. [redacted], Manhattan Engineer District, attached to the Metallurgical Laboratory at the University of Chicago, on December 6, 1945, informed that Dr. [redacted] to the D.S.M. Project Director at the laboratory, had been contacted by one [redacted]

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who asked [redacted] to pose for his portrait. According to the information supplied, it was indicated that [redacted] had represented himself to Dr. [redacted] as a Russian painter commissioned by the Soviet Government to obtain the portraits of twenty leading United States physicists, and [redacted] had further represented that [redacted] of the California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California, had recommended Dr. [redacted] to him.

Dr. [redacted] was interviewed and informed that on or about November 15, 1945, he had received a telephone call from [redacted] who reported to him that he and his wife were portrait painters and had been given a commission by the Soviet Government to paint the portraits of outstanding scientists in the United States. Dr. [redacted] agreed to sit for his portrait, and at the appointed time, [redacted] and his wife called at [redacted] office. During the ensuing conversation, it was disclosed that [redacted] resided at [redacted] New York City, and that he was proceeding from Pasadena, California, to Chicago, Illinois. At the request of [redacted], Dr. [redacted] advised he recommended Dr. [redacted], among others, as subject for [redacted] to paint.

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Dr. [redacted] of the [redacted] informed MED representatives that on December 7, 1945, he had been sketched by [redacted]. According to [redacted] he represented himself as a naturalized United States citizen who was born in Warsaw, Poland. [redacted] wife, [redacted] was described as a Czech who fled from Czechoslovakia to London shortly before Hitler's entry into that country. [redacted] stated that while he was not able to obtain specific information regarding [redacted] commission by the Soviet Government, he was of the impression that the [redacted] had been commissioned by either the Russian Government or a Russian Institute to make the paintings. At the conclusion of the sitting, [redacted] indicated that he would return to California to do the portrait of Dr. E. O. LAWRENCE of the Radiation Laboratory of the University of California, and also requested the names of scientists located at Princeton University. [redacted] reportedly informed that while in Chicago, he had made portraits of Doctor [redacted] and [redacted]. The MED has advised that [redacted] is reportedly a member of the Communist Party and has made portraits of Communists while on a tour of the United States. [redacted] wife was described as having attended the Workers School in New York and the Jefferson School there.

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COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF MANHATTAN PROJECT

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By 1940, nuclear reactions had been studied for over ten years. It was known that large amounts of energy were released in the fission of atomic nuclei. In March of 1939, E. FERMI suggested the possibility of obtaining controllable reactions using a fissionable material such as Uranium and slow neutrons, and the possibility of an explosive reaction using fast neutrons.

In December, 1941, Dr. VANNEVAR BUSH, Director of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, which included the National Defense Research Council, made the decision that the possibility of the development of an atomic bomb justified an "all-out" effort to effect its development. The need for a new organization for this purpose was recognized, and what was known as the S-1 Section of the OSRD was set up. In the Summer of 1942, the Manhattan Engineer District, U. S. Army, took over the procurement operations for the OSRD S-1. On May 1, 1943, the S-1 Section was dissolved and the Manhattan Engineer District took over the entire atomic bomb project, known as the D.S.M. Project. Major General L. E. GROVES was the Director of the Project.

The foregoing informative paragraphs were extracted from the H. D. SMYTH Report on Atomic Energy for Military Purposes.

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COMMUNIST INFILTRATION

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INSTALLATION AT THE RADIATION LABORATORY,
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA:

The following information appears in the H. D. SMYTH Report on Atomic Energy:

In the Fall of 1941, Dr. ERNEST O. LAWRENCE of the University of California suggested that a separation of uranium isotopes might be made by electro-magnetic methods. To this end a machine was designed which was given the name "calutron." This machine separated the isotopes of uranium by the principles of mass spectrometry. The magnetic field necessary for this work was created by using the magnet from the "37 inch cyclotron" at the University of California. By March of 1942, it was shown that the calutron was able to effect the large-scale separation of uranium isotopes. At that time, Dr. LAWRENCE mobilized a group of scientists at the Radiation Laboratory to investigate the large-scale production of Uranium 235 (U-235).

The following formed this group: D. COOKSEY, P. C. AEBERSOLD, W. M. BROBECK, F. A. JENKINS, K. R. MCKENZIE, W. D. REYNOLDS, D. H. SLOAN, F. OPPENHEIMER, J. G. BACKUS, B. PETERS, A. C. HELFOLZ, T. FINKELSTEIN, W. E. PARKINS, J. R. RICHARDSON, and R. L. THORNTON. In 1943, the English scientist, M. L. OLIPHANT, and his group arrived from England to join the project at the University of California.

Research conducted there showed that a larger magnet was needed for mass production of U-235. There had been under construction at the University of California a large magnet having a pole diameter of 184 inches for use in a new cyclotron. Work on this had been interrupted due to the war, but was immediately resumed and in May, 1942, this large magnet was ready for use.

Six separation units were built at Berkeley for experimental and pilot plant purposes. The first unit began operation in April, 1943.

Since experiments with the calutron and other work at Berkeley had shown that a large-scale electromagnetic separation plant was possible, the construction of such was authorized on November 5, 1942. This plant built by Westinghouse Electric Co., General Electric Co., Allis-Chalmers, and the Webster Engineering Company, was to be operated by the Tennessee Eastman Co. The plant was built in the Tennessee Valley and during the Winter of 1944-1945, produced U-235 in sufficient quantities and purity for use in an atomic bomb.

In addition to research work with the calutron, investigation was conducted at the Radiation Laboratory to separate the isotopes of uranium by a method known as the ionic centrifuge method. However, the results of this research were not clear-cut or consistent.

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By report dated December 28, 1944, the Manhattan Engineer District furnished the following information concerning [redacted]. He was born in [redacted] of Polish-Jewish parentage. He received an A. B. Degree from [redacted] in 1940, majoring in Chemistry. At [redacted], he was considered an outstanding student and was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa scholastic fraternity. Thereafter, from 1940 to 1943, [redacted] did graduate work at the [redacted], and in the latter year, obtained his Ph.D. Degree in Chemistry. During this period, he was employed as a teaching assistant in Chemistry and in February, 1943, was employed as a chemist on the D.S.M. Project at the Radiation Laboratory. Confidential Informant [redacted] advised agents of the San Francisco Field Division that on May 5, 1943, [redacted] attended a meeting of the FAECT Chapter 25, held at the home of [redacted] California. It will be recalled that the FAECT (Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists, and Technicians) in the San Francisco area was a completely Communist-dominated organization.

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On July 5, 1943, agents of the Manhattan Engineer District ascertained that JOSEPH DODSON WEINBERG, a principal espionage suspect in this investigation, instructed his wife to call at the home of [redacted], the wife of [redacted], a Communist employed on the D.S.M. Project. Thereafter, [redacted] and MERLE WEINBERG were observed to have in their possession numerous packages, each of which contained the book, "Victory and After," and in each of which packages appeared the note, "Compliments of the Robert Merriman Branch of the Communist Party." One of these packages was addressed to [redacted] at the International House in Berkeley, where he [redacted] resided.

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The investigation of [redacted] disclosed that he was closely associated with MARTIN DAVID KAMEN who was discharged from the D.S.M. Project because of his association with GREGORY HEIFETS, which incident is set forth elsewhere in this report. On August 22, 1944, it became known that [redacted] addressed a letter to [redacted] Physics Department, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, in which he vigorously protested the dismissal of KAMEN from the Radiation Laboratory and the trend of "Army policy" toward secret war workers with pro-Russian feelings. The Manhattan District advised that on or about June 2, 1945, [redacted] was to be discharged from his employment as a chemist at the Radiation Laboratory due to a cut-back in employment there. He was last known to reside at [redacted] Berkeley, California.

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According to the Manhattan Engineer District, who supplied the following information, [REDACTED] California, was employed as a physicist at the Radiation Laboratory, University of California. He was [REDACTED] and officially began employment on the D.S.M. Project on January 1, 1942. However, according to Lt. [REDACTED] probably worked for many months prior to that time at the Radiation Laboratory. He was born of native American parents in [REDACTED]. He attended [REDACTED] and received an A.B. Degree from that institution in 1932. Thereafter, he was enrolled for one year at [REDACTED] and attended the [REDACTED] for five years, where he received his M. A. Degree and Ph.D. Degree in 1940. [REDACTED] was a [REDACTED] from 1932 to 1933 in the [REDACTED] at [REDACTED] and was employed for a one-year period, 1933 to 1934, as a [REDACTED] with the [REDACTED]. Investigation of [REDACTED] discloses that as of November, 1943, he was an active member of the FAECT, the Radiation Laboratory local of Chapter 25 of this union.

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An intensive investigation of the activities of [REDACTED] was conducted by MED because of his close association with JOSEPH WEINBERG. According to a confidential informant of the Manhattan District, on January 15, 1944, WEINBERG and [REDACTED] discussed the fact that they were being investigated, and the tone of their conversation indicated that [REDACTED] as well as WEINBERG, was afraid that such an investigation of his background and character might be prejudicial to his employment at the Radiation Laboratory. This investigation disclosed that [REDACTED] was closely associated with [REDACTED] FERNANDO PETERSEN, DAVID [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] all of whom have been established as being members of the Communist Party or Communist sympathizers engaged on the D.S.M. Project. A confidential informant reported that [REDACTED] was a regular subscriber to the Daily People's World, the West Coast Communist publication, and maintained in his premises Communist literature, including ERL BROWDER's book, "Victory and After." [REDACTED] was twice married, his first wife being the former [REDACTED] now married to one [REDACTED] [Confidential Informant] of the San Francisco Field Office identified [REDACTED] as of September, 1942, as a member of the Communist Party in Alameda County. The investigation disclosed that [REDACTED] was an introvert with neurotic tendencies. Through the services of a highly confidential source known to the San Francisco Office, it was disclosed that the name of [REDACTED] was maintained by the Communist Party in their official headquarters at Oakland, California. This source stated the name appeared on a single card in a file index box and was not otherwise identified, though there was a possibility that he was connected with the Professional Section of the Party. (S) (u)

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The Manhattan Engineer District advised that their investigation established for them that [REDACTED] had a record of Communist activity and was probably sympathetic to the Communist cause, but the investigation failed to reveal that he was interested in any subversive activities. According to information supplied by MED in May, 1945, [REDACTED] was to be [REDACTED] the Radiation Laboratory because it was believed by Dr. S. O. LAWRENCE, the Director of the Laboratory, that [REDACTED]

On October 2, 1945, [REDACTED] resigned his position at the Radiation Laboratory to accept an associate professorship at the University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California.

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A separate investigation of [REDACTED] was instituted by the Los Angeles Field Office. It was ascertained that commencing August 5, 1946, [REDACTED] began part-time consultant's work at North American Aviation, Inc., working on a project carried on under a joint Army and Navy plan. The project involves a study of atomic energy for the propulsion of guided missiles. [REDACTED] presently resides at [REDACTED]

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alias [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was employed as a research assistant and physicist at the Radiation Laboratory in January, 1942, and was transferred to Site X of the Project on July 17, 1945. He formerly resided at [REDACTED]. He was born in [REDACTED] on [REDACTED] and was educated at the [REDACTED] and the [REDACTED] of [REDACTED]. He was previously employed by the [REDACTED]

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On June 5, 1943, Confidential Informant [REDACTED] identified [REDACTED] as a probable member of the Communist Party who was employed at the Radiation Laboratory. He was active in the formation of the FAECT local at the Laboratory, being nominated for the post of Vice-President of this union. He has been placed at numerous FAECT meetings held in 1943 while the union was active at the Laboratory. It is known that he subscribed to the People's World in July, 1943 (X)(C)

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[REDACTED] is a close friend of JOSEPH WEINBERG and his wife, MERLE WEINBERG, having been observed in their company at public affairs. He received a copy of EARL BROWDER's "Victory and After," which [REDACTED] and MERLE WEINBERG sent to him in the mail bearing the notation, "With the compliments of the Robert Herriman Branch of the Communist Party."

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CHARLES NOEL BARTLETT,
alias Charles Noel Nielsen

As of December 13, 1946, CHARLES NOEL BARTLETT was residing at 2244 Moore Street, Los Angeles, California, with his wife, MARGO BARTLETT. Latest available information indicates that BARTLETT was shipping out as a radio operator in the Merchant Marine Service.

CHARLES BARTLETT, who is generally known as NOEL BARTLETT, is an American citizen born December 24, 1913, at Los Angeles, California, the son of ARTHUR HANSEN and VIRGINIA STIVERS WILSON. At the age of seven, he assumed the name of BARTLETT when his mother married one LAMIER BARTLETT. He was educated in grade and high schools in Los Angeles, California, and attended the National Radio School for a one-year period until 1933. Thereafter, from 1936 to 1940, BARTLETT was employed as a dental technician, and from 1940 to 1942, was employed as a radio technician by the Perry Sound Laboratory in Los Angeles. In this area, BARTLETT was also employed by the Leach Relay Company and left this latter employment to become affiliated with the D.S.M. Project at the Radiation Laboratory of the University of California at Berkeley, California, as an electronics laboratory technician. His employment commenced there on August 4, 1942, and continued to June 10, 1944, when he was discharged.

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On July 10, 1944, BARTLETT enrolled in the United States Maritime Service and according to the records of the Maritime Service Radio School, Hoffman Island, New York, he was transferred there on August 19, 1944. He graduated from this school on January 19, 1945, and received a professional radio operator's certificate from the Federal Communications Commission. BARTLETT returned to the Pacific Coast and shipped out as a second radio operator aboard the SS BRIGHAM YOUNG from the port of San Francisco on February 16, 1945. He next returned to the United States in May of 1945, and according to Confidential Informant [REDACTED], BARTLETT signed off of this vessel, stating that he preferred to ship on a boat manned by a crew of the National Maritime Union. According to confidential sources, BARTLETT returned to the United States at an eastern port in February of 1946.

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BARTLETT has been twice married. His first wife, PEARL, was divorced by him in May, 1941. The records of the Alameda County Recorder's Office disclose that BARTLETT married MARY MARGARET ROACH, known as MARGO, on November 4, 1942, in Oakland, California. With respect to MARGO BARTLETT, Confidential Informant [REDACTED] has, during the period from 1943 to the present date, furnished information [REDACTED]

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[Concerning her Communist activities. This informant reported that MARGO BARTLETT stated to him that she first became active in the Communist movement when she was a member of the American League Against War and Fascism. In 1944, a confidential source known to the MEO positively identified her as a member of the Communist Party in Alameda County. It is known that she has been engaged in several Communist front activities, giving parties at her home for the benefit of the People's World and the California Labor School, as well as the FAECT. From 1943, MARGO BARTLETT was employed as an office secretary by the FAECT, Chapter 25, Oakland, California. She resigned this position in 1946.

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CHARLES BARTLETT in February of 1939 was a registered Communist Party voter in Los Angeles, California. On October 10, 1943, a cocktail party was held at the home of CHARLES and MARGO BARTLETT, Berkeley, California, in honor of JOSEPH NORTH, an editor of the New Masses magazine. This party was attended by many of the leading Communists in Alameda County, including STEVE NELSON, who has been prominently identified elsewhere in this report. According to Confidential Informant [redacted] a party honoring Professor RALPH GUNDLACH, who also has been mentioned in connection with the espionage section of this report, was given by the BARTLETTS on February 27, 1944. An informant known to the Manhattan District reported a conversation by MARGO BARTLETT in which she denied that her husband was actually affiliated with the Communist Party. Information concerning this conversation was received during 1944. While BARTLETT was employed by the Radiation Laboratory, he was an active member of the FAECT, and was elected vice-president and a steward of the local organized at the Laboratory. In August of 1943, BARTLETT served as Membership Chairman of the Radiation Laboratory local of the FAECT, and JOHN SCUYTEN, prominent Communist active with the FAECT, characterized BARTLETT as being the most active member of the Radiation Laboratory local.

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The investigation of BARTLETT while he was employed at the Radiation Laboratory disclosed that he numbered among his close personal friends the most active Communist Party members employed on the D.S.M. Project, including DAN DYBON, [redacted] JOSEPH WOODROW WEINBERG, and BERNARD VETTERS. It will be noted that the BARTLETTS occupied an apartment at 148A Tunnel Road, Berkeley, California, which was formerly the residence of Dr. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER. In the premises at 148A Tunnel Road lived Dr. FRANK OPPENHEIMER, a key employee of the D.S.M. Project and it is known that the BARTLETTS and the OPPENHEIMERS were close personal friends.

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b7C [REDACTED], was employed as a painter by the Radiation Laboratory at the University of California, from July 26, 1943, to April 29, 1944. On this latter date, he resigned his employment on the advice of his doctor.

According to the Manhattan Engineer District, [REDACTED] claimed that he was born [REDACTED] and that he attended the [REDACTED] in 1943. On December 10, 1944, a confidential informant of the Manhattan District reported that [REDACTED] attended a party at the home of [REDACTED]

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Confidential Informant [REDACTED] reported that [REDACTED] was a subscriber to the People's World newspaper, official Communist publication on the West Coast, and according to Confidential Informant [REDACTED] one [REDACTED] believed identical with the [REDACTED] in instant matter, communicated with ROSE ISAAK, then Director of the American-Russian Institute. During their conversation, according to the informant, [REDACTED] signified that he would join the American-Russian Institute and that he was desirous of attending a banquet which was being tendered by the Institute in honor of the Soviet delegates to the United Nations Conference at San Francisco. (S)

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[REDACTED] was employed as a chemistry laboratory assistant in the Radiation Laboratory at the University of California. Her employment on the D.S.M. Project was terminated on or about June 2, 1945.

The Manhattan Engineer District advised that [REDACTED] was believed to have attended a party at the home of MARGO BARTLETT on July 3, 1943, at which party it was known that prominent Communists were in attendance and the party was sponsored by the FAECT for the purpose of raising funds. An informant of MED reported that [REDACTED] was a member of the FAECT at one time, and characterized her as being one who had progressive ideas. This same informant stated that in conversation with her, she refused to pay her dues in the union and continue her membership.

Investigation conducted by the Manhattan District disclosed that [REDACTED] is a close friend of [REDACTED], an employee of the project who is suspected of Communist affiliations. According to information received by the MED, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] discussed in a discreet manner secret affairs pertaining to the work of the D.S.M. Project.

[REDACTED] was employed as a junior clerk in the Donner Laboratory of the D.S.M. Project at the University of California until her services were terminated on July 31, 1945. She resides with her father, [REDACTED], and her mother, [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] is known to have been a member of the former Metal Trades Section of the Communist Party. This section has since been disbanded. In addition, it is known that the [REDACTED] residence on July 13, 1940, was used by the Communist Party for a birthday reception for [REDACTED], longtime Communist member in California. Before the employment of [REDACTED] at the Radiation Laboratory, she was employed as a physicist by the Bureau of Standards in Washington, D. C. According to information supplied by the Manhattan Engineer District, [REDACTED] entertained at a tea given for BETRADETTE LOYLE, who was the Communist Party candidate for mayor in the City of Berkeley in 1943.

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DAVID JOSEPH BOHM

DAVID BOHM, 38 Mosswood Road, Berkeley, California, was employed by the Radiation Laboratory on October 24, 1942. According to Dr. R. T. BIRGE, Chairman of the Physics Department at the University of California, BOHM resigned his position as teaching assistant in February, 1943, in order that he might devote himself fully to the atomic bomb project. Until December, 1946, BOHM was employed as a physicist on the project, working in the field of mathematical and nuclear physics and was considered a key employee of the project. The personnel security questionnaire filed by DAVID BOHM discloses that he was born December 20, 1917, in Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania, the son of SAMUEL BOHM and FRILDA POPKY BOHM. BOHM's father was born in Czechoslovakia and his mother in Poland. Both are declared to be United States citizens. BOHM attended the Pennsylvania State College, graduating in 1939 with a B. S. Degree in Physics. He did graduate work in Physics at the California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California, from 1939 to 1941, completing his graduate work at the University of California in Berkeley, where he received a Ph.D. degree in April, 1943. While engaged as a graduate student, he was employed as a teaching assistant at both the California Institute of Technology and the University of California at Berkeley.

b7C Investigation of JOSEPH BOHM was originally instituted by the Manhattan Engineer District when it was ascertained that he was a close personal friend of JOSEPH WOODROW HEINBERG, [redacted] and [redacted] all of whom were considered at the inception of the Cinrad investigation as logical suspects for the unidentified WOE who furnished STEVE NELSON with espionage information concerning the atomic bomb on March 29, 1943. It is of interest to note that Dr. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER informed a representative of the Manhattan District that DAVID JOSEPH BOHM and Dr. BERNARD PETERS were, in his opinion, tremendously dangerous in their place of employment at the D.S.M. Project. OPPENHEIMER was quoted as implying that BOHM's temperament and personality were such that he could be influenced by others. The Manhattan District reports that their investigation disclosed that BOHM became an active Communist through his association with Communist employees of the Radiation Laboratory and students at the University of California.

b7C Dr. [redacted] California Institute of Technology, described DAVID BOHM as a pacifist during his attendance at CIT, and was of the opinion that BOHM was a believer in Communism.

b7D b2 [Confidential Informant [redacted] during June of 1943, identified BOHM as a Communist Party member in Alameda County, California.] On [redacted]

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b7C
May 23, 1943, BOHM was mentioned by [REDACTED] then the organizer of the Southwest Berkeley Branch of the Communist Party, in such a manner as to indicate his, BOHM's, Party affiliation. On a subsequent occasion, BOHM was identified as a Party member by [REDACTED] herself a prominent Communist. The physical surveillance of BOHM, which was conducted by agents of the Manhattan District, disclosed that he had few friends and associates while he was employed at the Radiation Laboratory, that his close circle of friends consisted of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] all of whom were Communists. Of this group, following 1943, only [REDACTED] and WEINBERG remained in Berkeley. BOHM discontinued his association with [REDACTED] except on the D. S. M. Project, but he has continued to date to visit socially with JOSEPH WEINBERG in the latter's home.

b7C
On April 23, 1943, WEINBERG, [REDACTED] DAVID BOHM, and an unidentified girl, attended a meeting honoring [REDACTED] at the Scottish Rite Auditorium in San Francisco. This meeting was attended by prominent Communists in the Bay area. On June 10, 1943, together with [REDACTED] and JOSEPH WEINBERG, BOHM attended a small meeting at the home of BERNEDETTE DOYLE, then the organizational secretary of the Communist Party in Alameda County. The purpose of the meeting was believed to organize opposition to the Smith-Connally Anti-Labor Bill. On June 30, 1943, BOHM attended a meeting at which WILLIAM FOSTER, then National Executive Secretary of the Communist Party, was the principal speaker, and on August 17, 1943, at the home of JOSEPH WEINBERG, he was present with other Communists employed at the Radiation Laboratory at a meeting presided over by STEVE NELSON, the Communist organizer. With respect to the association of WEINBERG and BOHM, it is of interest to note that they enjoyed each other's mutual confidence to such a degree that it would appear likely that BOHM was acquainted with the action of WEINBERG in furnishing information concerning the atomic bomb project to STEVE NELSON. The Manhattan District noted this during the early period of 1944, following the dismissal of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] from the D.S.M. Project.

On March 1 and 2, 1944, BOHM and WEINBERG engaged in conversations which indicated that both were aware that they were under investigation, that both feared that this investigation would result in the disclosure of activity unfavorable to them.

In 1944, shortly following WEINBERG's termination at the Radiation Laboratory, according to a confidential informant who was close to him, WEINBERG made the statement that matters concerning his termination should be discussed only with him and with BOHM. WEINBERG then stated that he and BOHM were in "complete cahoots." On May 10, 1944, in response

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to an invitation from [REDACTED] at one time the organizer of the Merriman Branch of the Communist Party, Berkeley, with which branch BOHM was alleged to have been affiliated. He met with her at her home for dinner. It is noted that [REDACTED] is a close friend of [REDACTED] and BOHM frequently accompanied [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] to social engagements.

The investigation of DAVID BOHM disclosed that he was a member of the FAECT Union active in the Radiation Laboratory local, and was listed as a steward in this union as of November, 1943. He regularly attended meetings of the union during the period from May to November of 1943, until the Radiation Laboratory local was disbanded on the instruction of PHILIP MURRAY, president of the CIO. In conjunction with this, an informant of the Manhattan Engineer District stated that BOHM was also a member of the Science for Victory Committee and regularly attended meetings of this committee. It is noted that the committee was organized and dominated by Communists, and the announced purpose of it was to aid the war effort by providing a clearing house for scientific developments. This committee is no longer active.

In October of 1944, Professor E. O. LAWRENCE, the Director of the Radiation Laboratory, was approached to determine whether it would be feasible to dispense with BOHM's services. At that time, Professor LAWRENCE stated that BOHM was the most important man engaged on an unidentified theoretical program under Dr. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER, and that it would not be possible to separate BOHM from the D.S.M. Project.

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b7D
X Confidential Informant [REDACTED] has reported that DAVID BOHM is highly regarded by J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER. This source has disclosed that sometime during the latter part of January, 1947, BOHM will commence employment in a teaching capacity at Princeton University, New Jersey.

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b7c [REDACTED] resides at [REDACTED] and is employed by the Radiation Laboratory of the University of California in the Chemistry Department. He claims his D.S.M. work was originally obtained on January 18, 1943.

b7c [REDACTED] was born [REDACTED] at [REDACTED]. His father, [REDACTED], was born in Russia but claims United States citizenship and presently resides in Los Angeles with his wife, [REDACTED], who was also born in Russia. [REDACTED] attended the University of California from 1940 to 1943. According to information furnished by the Manhattan Engineer District, [REDACTED] is a member of the Consumers Union in New York City.

During the evening of December 14, 1945, it was known that a meeting of the Atomic Energy Committee, sponsored by the FAECT, was held at the home of Dr. THOMAS ADDIS, Pacific Avenue, San Francisco. ADDIS, who is also a member of the Communist Party, has been prominently identified with practically all of the Communist front organizations, both nationally and locally, for a period of many years. With respect to the Atomic Energy Committee, confidential informants of the San Francisco Office reported that the committee originally grew within the ranks of the FAECT, Chapter 25, Berkeley, California. The purpose of the Committee, as published in the Labor Herald, CIO newspaper, as of November 16, 1945, was to oppose the May-Johnson Bill then pending before Congress. The Atomic Energy Committee favored internationalization of the atomic bomb and atomic energy. Others who were active with the committee included Dr. BERNARD PETERS and FRANK OPPENHEIMER, both key employees of the D.S.M. Project believed to be of Communist sympathy. The person primarily behind the organization of the Atomic Energy Committee was FRANK COLLINS, a Communist Party member who is mentioned elsewhere in this report as a close friend of STEVE NELSON.

b7c The Atomic Energy Committee of the FAECT was subsequently merged into the Northern California Association of Scientists. This organization held a meeting on February 15, 1945, at which [REDACTED] acted as Chairman. At this meeting a resolution was passed opposing the May-Johnson and the Hall bills pending in Congress. [REDACTED] together with Dr. FRANK OPPENHEIMER, expressed himself as favoring civilian control of the development of atomic energy. The Northern California Association

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of Scientists was first organized on December 7, 1945, for the ostensible aim of assuring use of scientific and technical advances in the best interests of humanity. The organization, which purports to be affiliated with the Federation of American Scientists, advocates international control of atomic energy, and FRANK COLLINS, as well as the Atomic Energy Committee of the FAECT, were determined to be the motivating force behind the organization.

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[REDACTED] is employed as a [REDACTED] of [REDACTED]. He is also engaged as a [REDACTED] at the Radiation Laboratory on the D.S.M. Project and as of January, 1945, was doing work for the Metallurgical Laboratory at the University of Chicago. Dr. [REDACTED] Department of Chemistry at the University of California, described [REDACTED] as an unusually brilliant chemist. According to Dr. [REDACTED] obtained his Ph. D. Degree at the [REDACTED] and spent a year or so in England, studying before he came to California. Dr. [REDACTED] further informed that [REDACTED] was of the Jewish faith and had been granted the Guggenheim Fellowship to Russia for 1943. According to [REDACTED] was not expected to avail himself of this scholarship until subsequent to the cessation of hostilities and at a time when world conditions would be more settled. [REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] had impressed him as being of the opinion that the Soviet Union would be the most alert scientific spot in Europe after the end of World War II.

According to Mrs. [REDACTED], who was [REDACTED] his parents were born in Russia. This informant also related that [REDACTED] has evidenced at times a certain feeling of respect or sympathy toward Russia, and has indicated a certain sympathy for Communism, although he never exhibited any strong interest in politics. [REDACTED] is married, his wife being the former [REDACTED], who was formerly employed as a case worker for the Probation Department in Oakland, California.

Through a highly confidential source, whose identity is known to the San Francisco Field Office, it has been determined that [REDACTED] is a subscriber to either the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee or to one of the committees from which it was formed.

Investigation of [REDACTED] was originally instituted on advice from a confidential informant that during 1943 the name of [REDACTED] and his telephone number, [REDACTED] appeared as a personal listing in the home of GEORGE ELTENTON, and also appeared among the personal telephone numbers maintained by ELTENTON at his place of employment, the Shell Development Company, Emeryville, California. Investigation has subsequently developed that [REDACTED] is a personal friend of GEORGE and DOLLY ELTENTON and has been with them on numerous occasions. (S)

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On June 5, 1944, Confidential Informant [redacted] reported a conversation between LOUISE BRANSTEN and [redacted], both of whom have been identified elsewhere in this report. During this conversation, [redacted] commented that he had secured from [redacted] a magazine on organic chemistry, of which [redacted] was a co-author. It is recalled that immediately prior to June 8, 1944, confidential informants reported that BRANSTEN solicited [redacted] to obtain from his acquaintances scientific and other data which could be sent to the Soviet Union by ANNA LOUISE STRONG. (X)

On the evening of December 31, 1944, at the invitation of DOLLY ELTENTON [redacted] and his wife were guests at the ELTENTON residence at a New Year's Eve party. Others of interest who attended this party were Dr. THOMAS EDWARD ALLIBONE, an English scientist who was loaned to the MED for work at the Radiation Laboratory; [redacted] a Communist Party member who was formerly employed at the Radiation Laboratory; BERNARD YOUNG, the Communist international organizer for the PAECT; and JEROME and SHERNA VINCIGRAD, Communists who were associates of GREGORI KHEIFETS, the Soviet Vice-Consul. At this party, according to Confidential Informant [redacted] who was also in attendance, [redacted] expressed his desire to organize the various scientists in the area so that they could get together to discuss common problems of a scientific nature. According to the informant, [redacted] did not mention any information relating to the D.S.M. Project on the occasion of the Party. (X)

An informant of the Manhattan Engineer District reported that DOLLY ELTENTON invited [redacted] and his wife to attend a reception which was given by the Soviet Consul-General on June 4, 1945, in conjunction with the American-Russian Institute, for the purpose of cultivating and maintaining contacts between Russian and American scientists. At the time this invitation was tendered and accepted by Mrs. [redacted], she mentioned to DOLLY ELTENTON that she, Mrs. [redacted], had endeavored to arrange a meeting for her husband with Dr. ALEXANDER VLADIMIROVICH PALLADIN in order that they might discuss recent scientific developments in Russia in connection with [redacted] work in organic chemistry. Mrs. [redacted] statement in this regard was, "We were real anxious to know about scientific developments on one particular problem in which [redacted] is working on right now. We thought maybe the Russians might have done something more than we had done." During the same conversation, Mrs. [redacted] mentioned that they were in contact with the Council of Soviet Friendship (Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Incorporated) relative to whether they would be accepted in the Soviet Union after the end of the war. Mrs. [redacted] further mentioned that [redacted] of the University of California, and the [redacted] of the United States Reparations Commission, and agreed to (X)

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ascertain for the [redacted] their acceptability in scientific work in the Soviet Union. Investigation disclosed that [redacted] attended the reception at the Soviet Consulate on June 4, 1945, and has further disclosed that Dr. [redacted] agreed with [redacted] to arrange for permission from the United States and Russian Governments for [redacted] visit to the Soviet Union. (S)

b7c
The Manhattan Engineer District reported that on April 25, 1945, [redacted] attempted to contact members of the Soviet Delegation to the United Nations Conference at San Francisco, but was unsuccessful. On May 26, 1945, the same source indicated a contact between Mrs. [redacted] and Dr. PALLADIN, member of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic Delegation to the UNCIO. On August 8, 1945, [redacted] attended a meeting of the American-Russian Institute at the Palace Hotel in San Francisco. This meeting, purportedly of the Scientific Committee, was addressed by Dr. [redacted] of Stanford University, who gave an account of his trip to the Soviet Union. At this meeting, which was also attended by MIKHAIL VAVILOV, the Soviet Consul-General, it was explained to the gathering how the American-Russian Institute intended to sponsor groups of people who would be organized for the purpose of gathering ideas and facts to exchange with the USSR. At the conclusion of the meeting, [redacted] introduced himself to Dr. [redacted] and according to an informant, stated to [redacted] that he had been trying to contact a Russian scientist believed to be PETER KAPITZA. Dr. [redacted] suggested that [redacted] should try to make his contact through the Russian Academy of Sciences and [redacted] replied that he had tried to do this without success. Dr. [redacted] suggested [redacted] attempt to contact KAPITZA through the Soviet Consul-General in San Francisco. PETER KAPITZA is a noted Soviet physicist who has from time to time been reported as being engaged in atomic research. (S)

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On September 11, 1945, Confidential Informant [redacted] reported a conversation at which he was present between DOLLY ELTENTON and HOLLAND ROBERTS, the president of the American-Russian Institute. In the course of the conversation, DOLLY ELTENTON mentioned that [redacted] had attended the science meeting of the ARI and was expecting to go to the Soviet Union on a Guggenheim Fellowship. ELTENTON remarked that when he returned to the United States, the ARI might possibly use him to make some talks. At the same time, HOLLAND ROBERTS stated that when [redacted] went to the Soviet Union, he could be used to make some contacts there for the ARI, and added that there would be many advantages for him if he were to go to the Soviet Union as a member of the American-Russian Institute, inasmuch as he would be able to get in places to which he would ordinarily not have access. (S)

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b7C Of possible interest to this investigation is the information supplied by NED that [REDACTED] was a contact of MARTIN KAMEN, the Radiation Laboratory employee who was discharged because of his association with KHEIFETS. It is known that [REDACTED] contacted KAMEN with reference to the latter's discharge from the Radiation Laboratory on July 17, 1944.

b7C Recent information reflects that [REDACTED] is active in and is listed as a sponsor for the Northern California Association of Scientists, an organization favoring the international control of the atomic bomb secrets.

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GEORGE ADRIAN CHALFONT

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CHALFONT, who resides at 1627 Walnut Street, Berkeley, California, was formerly employed as a technical assistant in the glass shop of the Radiation Laboratory. The Manhattan Engineer District in 1943 reported that CHALFONT was active in organizing the FAECT local at the Radiation Laboratory, together with other employees, some of whom were Communists and suspected of Communist affiliation. [Confidential Informant ██████████ reported that on April 28, 1943, CHALFONT was present at a meeting of the FAECT, which was addressed by Professor ██████████ of the University of California and by ██████████ and NOEL BARTLETT, the latter two being Communists employed at the Radiation Laboratory.] (X)

b7C
██████████
██████████ was employed as a ██████████
██████████ of the D.S.M. Project of Berkeley, California, from November 10, 1942, to May 12, 1945. He resides at ██████████
██████████ and before accepting employment on the D.S.M. Project, he was engaged by the ██████████ where he belonged to the ██████████

A physical surveillance conducted on July 17, 1942, in the vicinity of the Pacific Building, Oakland, California, at a time when it was known that a closed meeting of the Communist Party was in progress, disclosed an automobile registered to ██████████ in the immediate vicinity of the building. It is known that admittance to this meeting was granted only to members of the Communist Party whose branch or section organizer executed a credential certifying the individual's membership. Physical surveillance also disclosed that ██████████ on September 3, 1945, attended a meeting under the sponsorship of the Scientific Committee of the American-Russian Institute. This meeting was held at the Rockridge Women's Club, 5682 Keith Avenue, Oakland, California. It is noteworthy that the arrangements for the meeting were made by LOUISE BRANSTEN, DOLLY ELTON, and JEROME VINOGRAD, all of whom were prominently mentioned in the espionage section of this report.

22208

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] a, was employed at the Radiation Laboratory of the University of California from May 29, 1943, to October 30, 1944, as a [REDACTED]. During the period of this employment, he was engaged on D.S.M. work at [REDACTED] of the project, from January 12 to March 12, 1944, and from April 26 to October 30, 1944. On this latter date [REDACTED] voluntarily resigned his position to accept an engineering position with the [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was born [REDACTED]. He attended the [REDACTED] and received a B. S. Degree in Mechanical Engineering on January 1, 1939, from this latter institution. Prior to his employment on the D.S.M. Project, he was employed by [REDACTED]

During an investigation conducted by the Manhattan Engineer District, [REDACTED] with which agency [REDACTED] had previously been employed, advised that while they would re-hire him, they would not recommend him for confidential war work.

According to information received from Confidential Informant [REDACTED] is reported to have talked extensively about Communism. [REDACTED] furnished to Confidential Informant [REDACTED] also to the effect that while in Cleveland, Ohio, [REDACTED] had openly admitted being a Communist. Subsequent investigation by the MED failed to confirm this. It was later reported that [REDACTED] was indiscreet in discussing the work he had done at the [REDACTED] and further, was described as being unsuitable and irresponsible. The files of the San Francisco Field Division failed to disclose that [REDACTED] is active with Communist groups in this area.

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b7C [redacted] was employed at the Radiation Laboratory as a computer in the Theoretical Physics Department on November 2, 1942. He was transferred to the Los Alamos, New Mexico site of the D.S.M. Project on March 28, 1943. His wife [redacted] was also employed on the D.S.M. Project at Los Alamos.

b7C [redacted] was born [redacted], and lived in the state of Oregon until 1929. Thereafter, [redacted] whose father is [redacted] of one of the local branches of the [redacted] in California, attended high school and the [redacted] at [redacted] and the [redacted]. In 1941, he received an A. B. Degree from this latter school, majoring in Art. According to [redacted] file at the [redacted] during his first year there--1937--he took a number of psychology tests, which tests among other things indicated that he had "a marked leftist tendency on political matters."

b7C b7D b7E Investigation conducted by the Manhattan District further disclosed that among the associates of [redacted] and his wife were those who advised that the [redacted] had Communist ideas and sympathies. Confidential Informant [redacted] has advised that on [redacted] was recruited for the Merriman Branch of the Communist Party by [redacted] and [redacted], according to the informant, was said to be an artist and a member of the FAECT (CIO), who had formerly attended the Campus Class. It is known that the Merriman Branch, a professional unit of the Communist Party in Alameda County, was the same branch which numbered among its members numerous of the prominent Communists employed at the Radiation Laboratory. It will be noted that [redacted] obtained his A. B. Degree, majoring in art, from the [redacted] and it is further known that Confidential Informant [redacted] reported that [redacted] was a member of the Radiation Laboratory local of the FAECT.

b7C The investigation conducted by the MED disclosed that [redacted] was closely associated with [redacted] and others who were prominent for their Communist sympathies, on the D.S.M. Project. It was the conclusion of MED that [redacted] was an undesirable employed at the Los Alamos site of the D.S.M. Project.

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[redacted]
alias Mrs. [redacted]

[redacted] was [redacted] employed in the New Classroom Building at the Radiation Laboratory from November 1, 1942, until approximately June 10, 1943, at which time [redacted] to [redacted] where, according to Confidential Informant [redacted] (X)

They formerly resided at [redacted], where a number of meetings of the Laboratory local of the FAUCT were held.

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Confidential Informants [redacted] and [redacted] who are believed to be reliable, reported on June 5, 1943, that [redacted] was a member of the Merriman Branch of the Communist Party, which is known to be a professional unit of the Party. (X)

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Confidential Informant [redacted] has advised that [redacted] was a Party member and a competent organizer for the Party.

During the period of her employment at the Laboratory, she was also extremely active in the early organization of the Laboratory local of the FAUCT and became its treasurer. She took a leading position in directing the policies of the union.

123211

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] has been employed as a physicist at the 184" Cyclotron Laboratory since January 26, 1942. He resides at [REDACTED]. He was born [REDACTED] and was graduated from the [REDACTED] with high honors in Physics in 1940. He was thereafter a graduate student and teaching assistant until his employment on the project.

It is known that [REDACTED] attended meetings of the Laboratory local of the FAJCT during the Spring of 1943, and was known to be a member in November, 1943. He was listed by informants as among the laboratory personnel active in the affairs of the local.

b7c
On July 6, 1943, an envelope was mailed to [REDACTED] by MERLE WEINBERG and Mrs. [REDACTED] containing a copy of EARL BROWDER's "Victory and After" with the compliments of the Robert Harriman Branch of the Communist Party.

[REDACTED] has not been seen in company with known Communists except at the Laboratory and meetings of the FAJCT. No other adverse information is available concerning him.

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WILLIAM RAY DENNES

DENNES was born April 10, 1898, at Healdsburg, California. He is married to MARGARET STEVENSON DENNES and resides with her and their infant son and their daughter at 15 Eucalyptus Road, Berkeley, California.

DENNES attended secondary school at Healdsburg, California, and entered the University of California at Berkeley in 1915, obtaining an A. B. Degree in 1919, and an M. A. Degree in 1920. He also attended Oxford University, Oxford, England, from 1920 to 1923, and was awarded a Ph. D. Degree by that institution. DENNES became a Professor of Philosophy at the University of California in 1923 and at the present time is Chairman of that department there. He was employed by the Radiation Laboratory in March, 1943, and was assigned to work at Site Y, Los Alamos, New Mexico, of the D.S.M. Project. In June, 1943, he returned to the Radiation Laboratory and has continued his employment with them, doing personnel work. At the same time, he conducts his classes in the Philosophy Department at Berkeley.

Investigation was conducted by MED with the conclusion that the loyalty, integrity, and discretion of Professor DENNES was established. Confidential Informant [REDACTED] advised the San Francisco Field Office that Professor WILLIAM R. DENNES was a sponsor for a reception tendered to PAUL ROBESON at the residence of [REDACTED] Berkeley, California, in 1944. During the same year, it was determined that DENNES was listed as a member of the Educational Advisory Council of the California Labor School for their Summer Term. In 1943, a highly confidential and reliable source close to Communist Party Headquarters in Alameda County furnished the San Francisco Office with the information that the name of W. R. DENNES was maintained in an unidentified card index in the Communist Headquarters. Another informant has reported that DENNES was a contributor to the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee in the East Bay area.

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122213

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] was employed on October 1, 1942, as an analytical chemist at the Radiation Laboratory of the University of California. He was placed in charge of a group analyzing the results of experiments conducted for the D.S.M. Project and as such, was one of the first persons to know of developments on the atomic bomb. In July of 1943, after an investigation conducted by IED, it was recommended that he be removed from the project when it was found that he was undesirable to it. His employment with the project was terminated on June 2, 1945.

At the institution of this investigation, [REDACTED] resided at [REDACTED], and as of February, 1944, moved to [REDACTED]. He was born [REDACTED] at [REDACTED]. He is married to a German alien, [REDACTED] who resides in Sacramento, California. This marriage occurred on August 15, 1940, at Carson City, Nevada. Investigation disclosed that [REDACTED] had previously been married in April, 1938, to one [REDACTED] and they were divorced in August, 1939. [REDACTED] attended [REDACTED] California, from 1928 to 1931, majoring in Chemistry. In August, 1931, he entered the [REDACTED] and was a regular student there through the Spring semester of 1935. He received a B. S. Degree in May, 1933, and an M. S. Degree in Chemistry in 1935. Subsequently, he took additional courses at the University from 1935 to 1936, and from 1936 to 1937. His first regular employment in the period from 1935 to 1937 was that of a [REDACTED] in the Food Products Division of the University of California. In September of 1937, he obtained a position as a [REDACTED] with the [REDACTED] California, which position he retained until the time of his employment at the Radiation Laboratory.

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From the time the FAECT first became active on the D.S.M. Project at the University of California, it was known that [REDACTED] was an active member organizing for this union and regularly attended their meetings. In December of 1943, when the FAECT local at the Radiation Laboratory was disbanded upon the order of PHILIP MURRAY, President of the CIO, it is known that [REDACTED] together with [REDACTED] and JOHN SCHUYTEN, prepared the letter notifying the project employees of the action of the union and recommending the employees to continue their membership in the FAECT by affiliation with the Amalgamated Local, Chapter 25, of this union. In April of 1944, an employee of the IED spoke with [REDACTED] under a suitable pretext and learned from him that [REDACTED] did not believe in unionization on a secret experimental project such as the Radiation Laboratory.

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122214

At a meeting of the Radiation Laboratory local of the FAECT held on April 7, 1943, a confidential informant who was present at this meeting advised that [REDACTED] stated that many of the people he contacted objected to joining the union because they felt that the FAECT was under Communist control and favored setting up a Communist government in the United States after the war. According to the informant who reported the incident, [REDACTED] answered [REDACTED] statement, declaring that he understood this attitude and felt the same way, and further stated that the United States Communist Party should set up its own government in this country.

b7c
Investigation conducted by MED disclosed that [REDACTED] might have had a change of attitude with regard to Communist policies inasmuch as on September 24, 1944, at a party given by [REDACTED] [REDACTED] condemned the Soviet Union to [REDACTED] and warned that Russia would be sure to foment another world war in which it would be pitted against the United States. [REDACTED] also expressed his belief that the government of the United States should have little to do with the Soviet Government and that the Communist form of government had failed to improve conditions in Russia for the common man. It was noted by the informant, who reported the above information, that [REDACTED] statements were made when [REDACTED] and his wife, [REDACTED] a known Communist Party member, upheld and praised the policies of the Soviet Union.

Investigation of [REDACTED] established that he was a close personal friend of BERNARD PETERS, key employee of the D.S.M. Project who is known to have Communist tendencies. In this regard, the MED advised that on one occasion, BERNARD PETERS called [REDACTED] on the telephone, and according to information received by the MED, inquired regarding tests being conducted by [REDACTED] group, in such a manner as could be called indiscreet in that he revealed secret information concerning the project.

On November 18, 1945, according to an informant of MED, BERNARD PETERS discussed with [REDACTED] the policy of the Army authorities on the D.S.M. Project in terminating the employment of Laboratory employees. [REDACTED] indicated personal concern in the matter, informing PETERS that it now occurred to him that the FBI had men planted in the Laboratory who were responsible for the firing of employees. During this conversation, [REDACTED] mentioned his close association with [REDACTED] and informed PETERS that he did not desire to lose touch with his old associates at the Laboratory who still continued to be employed there.

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[REDACTED] was employed on the D.S.M. Project at Berkeley on March 4, 1943, as a [REDACTED]. On November 19, 1943, after an investigation conducted by IED, it was recommended that she be removed from the project and her employment there was terminated on April 4, 1944.

[REDACTED] was born [REDACTED] at [REDACTED] and is the widow of [REDACTED] who was born in Sweden but claimed to be a citizen of the United States. She resided with her husband until his demise in August of 1944 at [REDACTED]. [REDACTED], in a personnel security questionnaire, stated that she attended the University of California at Berkeley in 1934. The investigation failed to verify this information, although it is possible that she took a summer or short-term course at the University, the records of which are not available. [REDACTED] claimed no continuous gainful employment since 1935, stating, however, that she worked on child care committees and that she managed a victory conference on women in industry. Her former husband, [REDACTED] was employed until his death as the [REDACTED].

[REDACTED] newspaper in San Francisco. Associates of the [REDACTED] have advised that [REDACTED] was at one time engaged in newspaper work and it is known that she was a member of the American Newspaper Guild. In the application for employment submitted by [REDACTED] she listed among the organizations of which she was a member, the Interprofessional Association, which, it will be noted, has been established as one of the most prominent Communist front organizations active in this area until 1941. She listed as a reference in the application, [REDACTED] an employee of the Radiation Laboratory, known to be a Communist Party member.

Confidential Informant [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] was a member of the FAECT Branch of Section 5 of the Communist Party in Alameda County, California, as of December 14, 1943. At approximately the same time, the same informant reported that she was acquainted with STEVE NELSON and [REDACTED] functionaries of the Communist Party, and was considered by them to head a Communist program involving nursery schools. Immediately prior to her employment at the Radiation Laboratory in October of 1942, the Monthly Review, a publication of Chapter 25 of the FAECT in Berkeley, stated that [REDACTED], a member of the Newspaper Guild, was active in making surveys and obtaining publicity for proposed full-time nurseries which were to be sponsored by the CIO. While [REDACTED] was an employee of the Radiation Laboratory, it was determined by confidential informants that she was an active member of the FAECT and regularly met with the Radiation Laboratory local of that union.

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The investigation conducted by MED of [REDACTED] determined that she was a close friend and associate of [REDACTED], the wife of DAVID ABELSON, president of the FAECT, and [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] was a Communist employed by the CIO Council in Oakland, California. In connection with this it is known that on February 1, 1944, [REDACTED] suggested to [REDACTED] that she accept a position with the CIO Council.

As set forth above, on April 1, 1944, [REDACTED] employment at the Laboratory was terminated. On that date, according to a confidential source known to MED, she discussed her dismissal with DAVID and VALERIE ABELSON and with [REDACTED], mentioned above, and threatened to make a complaint to the Commissioner of Labor for the State of California, claiming that she was not given thirty days' notice or thirty days' pay. However, it was subsequently determined that she failed to take any further action on her complaint. Following the death of her husband in August, 1944, [REDACTED] accepted a position at the East Bay California Labor School as Financial Director, which she resigned in January of 1945. Confidential Informant [REDACTED] as of February, 1945, reported that [REDACTED] was employed by the Russian War Relief, and in this connection, it is noted that she was friendly with DOLLY BLUNTEN, the wife of GEORGE BLUNTEN, a principal espionage suspect in this case. (X)

According to Confidential Informant [REDACTED] was interested in the organization of the Technical Bureau, a group involving certain employees of the Radiation Laboratory favoring international exchange of scientific information with the Soviet Union and Communist China. On August 15, 1945, this informant related that [REDACTED] contacted [REDACTED] relative of HAARON CHEVALIER, requesting the use of the latter's home for a meeting of the group which was planning to send microfilm and a Recordac to the Soviet Union for use in the scientific libraries. [REDACTED] identified the group as being mostly those of the old Interprofessional Association and mentioned the names of Professor [REDACTED] of Stanford University and FRANK OPPENHEIMER, a key employee of the Radiation Laboratory. (X)

In December of 1945, Confidential Informant [REDACTED] reported that in a conversation between [REDACTED] and SANDRA JOHNSON, both Communist Party members, it was indicated that [REDACTED] was no longer a member of the Party "at her own request," but that she is "still friendly." (X)

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[REDACTED] was employed at the Radiation Laboratory on April 2, 1943, as [REDACTED] and was terminated on May 6, 1944. He resides at [REDACTED] with his wife, [REDACTED] and their daughter, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was born [REDACTED] at [REDACTED] and attended [REDACTED] from which institution he received a B. S. Degree in 1928. Subsequently, he attended the [REDACTED] from 1928 to 1929, and [REDACTED] from 1933 to 1934. From 1934 until his employment on the Radiation Laboratory, he was the [REDACTED] of a [REDACTED]. Concurrent with this, from April, 1934, to June, 1942, he was a [REDACTED] of [REDACTED] at the [REDACTED]. In the personnel security questionnaire executed by [REDACTED] he stated that he had been a member of the Furniture Workers Union, Local 1799, AFL, at Oakland, California, 1935 to 1937, and the American Federation of Teachers, Local No. 442, AFL, Palo Alto, California, 1937 to 1943. Investigation of the American Federation of Teachers Local in California has determined that a large percentage of the members of the local are classified as being extremely liberal or radical. In his questionnaire [REDACTED] stated that he visited in England, from 1933 to 1934, and during July and August, 1933, he traveled to Russia from England, with a tourist group known as the "Open Road" group.

Investigation conducted by the San Francisco Field Office disclosed that [REDACTED] was registered with Local Draft Board No. 56, 1111 Ward Street, San Leandro, California, and that in June of 1941, he filed as a conscientious objector, stating that he was opposed to war by reason of his religious training. [REDACTED] was subsequently classified 3A, and re-classified 1A. In April of 1943, he notified the Local Draft Board that he no longer desired to be classified as a conscientious objector because he had come to the belief that the evil of fascism was worse than the evil of war. According to Confidential Informant [REDACTED] is a subscriber to the People's World on a charter subscription. His wife, [REDACTED], was reported by Confidential Informant [REDACTED] as a member of the Communist Party on December 8, 1942, who was assigned to the Warehouse Branch of the Alameda County Party. A highly confidential source of this field division furnished the information that [REDACTED] name appeared on a mailing list used by the Communist Party and maintained by them at their headquarters in Oakland, California. [REDACTED]

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b7c Investigation conducted of [REDACTED] at the request of MED by the Protest Marshal's Office resulted in information furnished by Miss [REDACTED] who described herself as the [REDACTED] of the [REDACTED] where [REDACTED] was employed for many years. Miss [REDACTED] explained that [REDACTED] was liberal in his thought and outspoken in his radical opinions; that he numbered among his friends many persons of radical tendencies. Another person interviewed, one [REDACTED] who described himself as a close associate of [REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] frequently expressed himself as a Communist and at one time informed him that it was best to educate children to the Communist doctrines so that the revolution to come would be less bloody.

b2c b7d Investigation of [REDACTED] conducted by the Manhattan Engineer District disclosed that he was a close personal friend of [REDACTED] a known Communist Party member in Oakland, California, and according to Confidential Informant [REDACTED] on April 3, 1943, while [REDACTED] was still employed at the Radiation Laboratory, BENJAMIN DOYLE remarked that he was a good enough person to the Party but the situation was such that he should not be recruited as a member. It is believed that DOYLE's statement had reference to his confidential employment [REDACTED]

b7c Subsequent to the termination of his employment at the Radiation Laboratory, [REDACTED] was employed as a [REDACTED] by the Shell Development Company at Emeryville, California. It is noted that in making application, he stated that he left the Radiation Laboratory "due to differences on the Laboratory personnel policies." In the application for employment he stated that he had certain sympathies with Communism and then enumerated his belief that Soviet-American Friendship was vital to a peaceful world, his belief that the danger of Communism was removed, and his belief that anti-labor race hatred and red-baiting and anti-Soviet policies were reminiscent of the doctrines which led Fascism into power in Europe. This statement in his application concluded with the remark, "I am not in sympathy with Communism as a revolutionary doctrine nor as an ultimate philosophy." In connection with his employment at the Shell Development Company, it is known that he worked directly with GEORGE ELTONTON, with whom he conducted experiments in the vicinity of Tracy, California, for extended periods in January and February of 1945.

[redacted] resided at [redacted] where he occupied an apartment with [redacted] a former employee of the Radiation Laboratory. In an employee's declaration executed by [redacted] when he accepted employment at the Radiation Laboratory on February 20, 1942, he signified that his normal home residence address was [redacted]

[redacted] was employed at the Radiation Laboratory as a physicist and was assigned for a considerable period of time to the D.S.M. Project at Oak Ridge, Tennessee. His employment was terminated on October 13, 1945. MED reported that the separation of [redacted] was brought about for repeated SMI (safeguarding military information) violations. As of October 13, 1945, the Director of the Radiation Laboratory requested that [redacted] be continued in his employment for a short time, that when he was advised by MED that complete and final clearance could not be given for [redacted] the latter resigned.

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[redacted] was born in [redacted] about [redacted]. His father, [redacted] a clerk, was born in Roumania. He has one sister, [redacted] who served as a Lieutenant in the WAC during the war and who was reliably reported to be a Communist Party member. [redacted] attended [redacted] from 1934 to 1935, and [redacted] from 1935 to 1942. He received his A. B. Degree in 1938, his M. A. Degree in 1939, and his Ph. D. Degree in May, 1942, while at [redacted] he was engaged as a research assistant from September, 1937, to February, 1942, in the Physics Laboratory [redacted] where, according to his statements, he was engaged on work similar to the work performed by him at the Radiation Laboratory. MED reported that during the physical surveillance of various employees at the Radiation Laboratory who were suspected of Communist affiliation, it was determined [redacted] that on the evening of November 8, 1943, BERNARD PETERS, [redacted] CHARLES NOEL BARTLETT, [redacted] and [redacted], along with [redacted] attended an open meeting of the FAECT in Berkeley. On the evening of December 5, 1943, it was determined that [redacted] and [redacted] a visitor from Edgewater, New Jersey, visited in the home of BERNARD PETERS.

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The investigation conducted by MED disclosed that [redacted] was a member of the FAECT. Confidential Informant [redacted] stated that [redacted] together with [redacted] FRANK COLLINS, [redacted] SCHERER, were the reported policy-making group of the Communist Party organizing activities through the FAECT in the Radiation Laboratory at the University of California. Of possible significance to [redacted]

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alleged affiliation with the Communist movement is the information furnished by Confidential Informant [REDACTED] on May 27, 1943, that the name of [REDACTED] was found on a piece of paper at Communist Party State Headquarters in San Francisco, California.

With further reference to [REDACTED] membership in the FAECT, according to an informant whose identity is known to the MED, a meeting of the Radiation Laboratory local of the union was held on November 17, 1943, at which meeting it was stated that [REDACTED] membership dues were paid well in advance.

Through a highly confidential source, certain of the personal correspondence of [REDACTED] was made available to MED and among this material are a number of letters between [REDACTED] and one [REDACTED] professor at [REDACTED]. From a review of the material, it was disclosed that the letters contained several discussions of technical problems and in one letter to [REDACTED] stated that he was now working with enormous vacuum systems and large voltage magnetic fields. It was the opinion of MED that [REDACTED] violated the secrecy of his employment in writing to [REDACTED].

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On April 23, 1945, MED reported that [REDACTED] arrived at Berkeley, California, from Oak Ridge, Tennessee, via the United Airlines, at which time his suitcase contained two letters indicating that [REDACTED] was corresponding with [REDACTED], concerning the possibility of commercial development of some "isotope idea," but it was not indicated what the exact nature of the correspondence was. On this trip he carried with him some 136 prints of drawings classified as restricted which he had obtained sometime prior to April 22, 1945, without proper authority. The collective prints showed the latest developments of a unit which was classified secret by MED. These prints were placed by [REDACTED] in his suitcase and the suitcase was turned over to the United Airlines by him. At Los Angeles, California, [REDACTED] became separated from his baggage and the suitcase was lost for approximately half a day.

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A highly confidential informant who had access to the effects of [REDACTED] reported on December 7, 1943, that [REDACTED] had referred to [REDACTED] a Communist, [REDACTED] and FRANK OPPENHEIMER, among others, all of whom were Laboratory employees suspected of Communist affiliation. [REDACTED] On March 5, 1945, [REDACTED] contacted MARTIN KAMEN and informed him that he was leaving town and would be gone from six to nine months. Arrangements were made for [REDACTED] to meet with KAMEN and [REDACTED] on that evening. This information was furnished by Confidential Informant [REDACTED] and it is recalled that KAMEN and [REDACTED] both figured prominently as espionage suspects in this investigation.

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[REDACTED] was employed by the D.S.M. Project at the Radiation Laboratory of the University of California on May 13, 1942. In this employment he served as the [REDACTED] of physicists and was considered a key employee. In September of 1943, it was recommended that he be removed from the project because of his Communist affiliations. On August 16, 1944, he was approached relative to employment at the Clinton Engineer Works, but clearance for this transfer was denied. On or about June 2, 1945, WED advised that [REDACTED] was to be separated from the D.S.M. Project due to a general curtailment of personnel at the Radiation Laboratory. He was separated from the Project on September 23, 1946.

b7c [REDACTED] with his wife, [REDACTED] formerly resided [REDACTED] until February of 1944, when they moved to [REDACTED]. He was born in [REDACTED]. Both of his parents, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] who now reside in Los Angeles, were born in Russia and claimed to be United States citizens by naturalization. [REDACTED] attended schools in [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. He obtained an A. B. Degree in Mathematics from the [REDACTED] in May of 1942. [REDACTED] listed his first employment, commencing July of 1937, with a construction company in Los Angeles, California. Immediately prior to his employment at the Radiation Laboratory, [REDACTED] claimed to have been employed for the period from November, 1941, to February, 1942, with the [REDACTED] as a chairman and file clerk.

The parents of [REDACTED] are known to be members of the Communist Party of Los Angeles, having joined the Party there in 1936. Through investigation conducted at Los Angeles, it was determined that while [REDACTED] was a student at [REDACTED] he was placed on probation on April 1, 1938, "for distributing radical literature on the campus," and was believed by fellow students at [REDACTED] to have been a member of the Young Communist League. In a personnel security questionnaire executed by [REDACTED] he stated in 1939, and 1940 that he was a member of the [REDACTED] at the [REDACTED]. This organization reportedly was Communist-dominated and according to investigation, was so closely associated with radical groups that it was forced off the campus of the [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] claimed that during the years 1938 and 1939, he was a member of the [REDACTED] purportedly a [REDACTED]. The records of the Berkeley Police Department reflect that this foundation was a subversive group closely affiliated with the Communist Party.

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Subsequent to [redacted] employment at the Radiation Laboratory, Confidential Informant [redacted] reported to this office that [redacted] and his wife, [redacted] were members of the Communist Party in Alameda County. During a conversation had with [redacted] on July 20, 1943, this informant reported that [redacted] admitted the existence of a secret branch of the Communist Party whose membership was comprised of the Laboratory employees and also admitted that his wife, [redacted], was a member of this branch. (X)

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On June 10, 1943, [redacted] together with [redacted] and JOSEPH WEINBERG and DAVID BOHE, D.S.M. employees, attended a meeting at the home of BERNADETTE DOYLE, then the organizational secretary for the Communist Party in Alameda County. On June 19, 1943, physical surveillance disclosed that [redacted] and his wife attended a Communist meeting held at the apartment of BERNADETTE DOYLE. On August 17, 1943, [redacted] attended a meeting at the home of JOSEPH WEINBERG. Other in attendance included STEVE NELSON, BERNADETTE DOYLE, [redacted], DAVID BOHE, and [redacted]. In connection with the membership of [redacted] in the Communist Party, it is noted that on July 5, 1943, on the instructions of JOSEPH WEINBERG, his wife, HELE WEINBERG, met with [redacted] and packaged copies of EARL BROWDER's book, "Victory and After." Through a confidential source, it was noted that these books, addressed to various persons, contained a note, "With compliments of the Robert Merriman Branch of the Communist Party."

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The investigation of [redacted] disclosed that he was an active member of the FAECT, Chapter 25, and was [redacted] of the Radiation Laboratory local of this union. Confidential Informants identified [redacted] in attendance at meetings of the union, and according to the MED, he, together with [redacted] NOEL BARTLETT, and BERNARD PETERS, was largely responsible for the organization of the Radiation Laboratory local. [Of possible interest to this investigation and pertaining to his membership with the FAECT, Confidential Informant [redacted] and [redacted] advised that at a meeting of union members on April 7, 1946, held at [redacted] home, considerable discussion took place as to the ways of increasing the membership of the union. At this meeting, [redacted] suggested that the union members maintain a permanent mailing list on a card catalogue, to be closely guarded, which would include the names, addresses, job numbers, and personnel data of D.S.M. employees.] (X)

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Investigation of [redacted] disclosed that he was a close associate of DAVID BOHE, [redacted] and JOSEPH WEINBERG, all of whom are known Communist employees of the D.S.M. Project. In addition, it was noted that he was friendly with SANDRA and FRANK COLLINS, Communist Party members who have been mentioned elsewhere in this report by reason of their association with STEVE NELSON.

[redacted] is presently a [redacted] at the [redacted]

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[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] was employed on the D.S.E. Project as a physicist at the Radiation Laboratory from April 1, 1941, to March 28, 1943, at which time he was transferred to Site Y of the project at Los Alamos, New Mexico. While in Berkeley, California, he resided at [REDACTED] with his wife, [REDACTED]

b7c [REDACTED] is an American citizen, born at [REDACTED] on [REDACTED]. He attended schools in Los Angeles, California, and was in attendance at the [REDACTED] from 1935 to 1937. He was in school at the [REDACTED] during the years 1937 to 1939, and from 1940 to 1942. He attended the [REDACTED] during 1939 and 1940. [REDACTED] was awarded an A. B. Degree in 1938, and a Ph.D. Degree in 1942 by the [REDACTED]

Investigation conducted in Los Angeles revealed that [REDACTED] father, [REDACTED] a Jewish attorney, and his mother, [REDACTED] are known Communist Party members active in Communist Party affairs. [REDACTED] was at one time associated with [REDACTED] in the defense of HARRY SPILLER.

In a personnel questionnaire executed by [REDACTED] he advised that he was a member of the FAECT and also a member of the American Federation of Teachers. Investigation of [REDACTED] did not disclose that he was a member of the Communist Party. However, it was noted that he had close association with Laboratory employees who were identified as Communists, including JOSEPH WEINBERG, a major espionage suspect in this case,

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alias [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was first employed as a physicist on the D.S.M. Project on September 4, 1942, at the Radiation Laboratory. On August 4, 1943, it was recommended that he be dropped from the project because of his Communist background. On August 25, 1943, he resigned from the project to accept employment in the Physics Department of the University of California. On September 15, 1943, he was dismissed from this employment and subsequently became an instructor in Physics at the University of Wyoming. [REDACTED] was re-employed on the D.S.M. Project at the Metallurgical Laboratory of the University of Chicago on April 10, 1944. He was separated from this employment on September 25 of that year. Thereafter, until October 17, 1944, he was taking a course in Physics as a graduate student at the University of Chicago. Subsequent to this time, through March of 1945, [REDACTED] was employed as a [REDACTED] by the [REDACTED].

On September 5, 1945, he notified his local draft board in Berkeley, California, that he was then using the name of [REDACTED] and was employed as an Assistant Professor of Physics in the School of Science of the [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] he began this employment on August 1, 1945.

The personnel security questionnaire executed by [REDACTED] in conjunction with his employment on the D. S. M. Project reflected that he was born in [REDACTED] His parents, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], who now reside in [REDACTED], were born in the vicinity of [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] attended the [REDACTED] at [REDACTED] and received a B. A. Degree from that university in 1940. From August of 1940 until September, 1942, he attended the [REDACTED] at [REDACTED] as a graduate student working for his Ph. D. Degree. From 1941 to 1942, he was [REDACTED] in the Physics Department at the [REDACTED].

Investigation in the vicinity of [REDACTED] disclosed that while [REDACTED] attended the [REDACTED] he was a close associate of one [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] both of whom were described as ardent Communists. While there, he participated in various peace strikes which were generally considered to be Communist-inspired. The investigation at Los Angeles further disclosed that [REDACTED] mother was reported to have been interested in Communism and it was further disclosed that his brother, [REDACTED] is now reportedly living in the Soviet Union and was described as a high official in the Soviet Government. Investigation further disclosed that [REDACTED] parents were described as members of the [REDACTED].

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International Workers Order. Mrs. [redacted] a neighbor of [redacted] parents in [redacted] reported that [redacted] brother, [redacted] had received a scholarship at Oxford University in England which he had accepted and from which place he traveled to Russia. According to Mrs. [redacted], [redacted] is engaged as a teacher in an unidentified university in the Soviet Union and is also a writer for the Soviet paper, "Red Star." The informant stated that copies of this newspaper were sent by [redacted] to his parents and were exhibited by Mrs. [redacted] to the informant. In the personnel security questionnaire executed by [redacted] he listed among his relatives, a brother, [redacted] and stated that he was an English teacher and lived in Moscow, USSR.

Confidential Informants have identified [redacted] as an active member of the FAECT. These informants reported that [redacted] served on the Executive Committee and was Membership Chairman of the Radiation Laboratory local of this union. When [redacted] resigned his position with the Radiation Laboratory on August 25, 1943, he also resigned his office in the FAECT. However, it is noted that the time he accepted employment in the Physics Department of the [redacted] he stated to [redacted] when the International Representative of the FAECT affiliated with Chapter 25, that he would attempt to organize members of the faculty in the union. According to Confidential Informant [redacted] who was also active in the FAECT affairs [redacted] a member of the Communist Party, was one of the individuals advising on policy matters pertaining to the Communist Party through his membership in the FAECT. (S)

A highly confidential source who was close to Communist Party Headquarters in Alameda County, California, informed that while [redacted] was employed by the Radiation Laboratory, he was an active member of the Ferriman Club of the Professional Section of the Communist Party in Berkeley. Confidential Informant [redacted] in January and in August, 1943, identified [redacted] as a Communist Party member, stating that he was affiliated with the Campus Section of the Party. (S)

Physical surveillance conducted on July 30, 1943, disclosed that [redacted] accompanied by [redacted] D. S. M. employee, attended a general membership meeting of the Communist Party held at Danish Hall, Oakland, California. The physical surveillance of [redacted] was disclosed that while he resided in Berkeley, California, and was employed on the D.S.M. Project, he was a close associate of [redacted] DAVID BOHM and JOSEPH WEINBERG, all of whom are known to be Communist Party members and are considered key subjects in this investigation.

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On June 20, 1943, [REDACTED] ROHL, EMBERG, and [REDACTED] attended a Communist Party sponsored meeting in San Francisco, California, which was addressed by WILLIAM E. FOSTER, then the National Chairman of the Communist Party. At this meeting, it was known that [REDACTED] contributed a \$10 check and a \$2.00 cash contribution to the Communist Party funds. (S)

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On July 10, 1943, accompanied by [REDACTED] ROHL, and [REDACTED] FRIEDMAN attended a meeting at the home of JEROME RUBIN VINOGRAD, a Communist espionage suspect. (S) In addition, the physical surveillance disclosed that [REDACTED] associated with [REDACTED] NOEL BARTLETT, and his wife, MARGO BARTLETT, Dr. HANNAH [REDACTED], and [REDACTED] [REDACTED], all of whom are Communist Party members.

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[REDACTED] who now resides at [REDACTED], California, was employed on the D.S.M. Project at the Radiation Laboratory on April 19, 1945, as an analytical chemist. In his employment, he had access to all developments of consequence concerning the D.S.M. Project. Subsequently, [REDACTED] was promoted to the position of [REDACTED]. In the [REDACTED] On May 9, 1945, he was notified that his services on the D.S.M. Project were to be terminated, effective June 9, 1945. On May 26, 1945, he accepted employment at the [REDACTED], and so far as is known, his work there consisted of experiments with rocket propulsion under the direction of the United States Navy and the Office of Scientific Research and Development. On or about June 12, 1945, [REDACTED] left the San Francisco area and moved to Los Angeles. It is noted that prior to his departure from this area and subsequent to the notice of dismissal on May 9, 1945, he applied for a transfer to Site X of the D.S.M. Project with the Tennessee Eastman Corporation, but this employment was denied.

[REDACTED] while employed at the Radiation Laboratory, resided with his wife, [REDACTED] and an infant son at [REDACTED]. He was born at [REDACTED] on [REDACTED] and enrolled at the [REDACTED] from 1930 to December, 1934, and received a B. S. Degree in Chemistry. From 1941 to 1942, he took a post-graduate course in spectrography at the [REDACTED] was employed as a research chemist by the Shell Development Company at Pittsburg, California, from December, 1934, to April, 1943.

Confidential informants of the San Francisco Field Division have identified [REDACTED] and his wife as members of the Communist Party for a number of years. Confidential Informant [REDACTED] and Confidential Informant [REDACTED] in June of 1943, identified [REDACTED] as a Communist Party member during his employment on the D.S.M. Project. [REDACTED] Reports received from [REDACTED] have reflected that [REDACTED] was formerly a member of the Robert Minor Branch of the Communist Party, and in October of 1944, she was transferred either to the Bloor Branch or the Thomas Paine Branch in Alameda County. As of January, 1945, [REDACTED] was known to be attending classes of the California Labor School, a Communist-sponsored organization. Confidential Informant [REDACTED] has identified the [REDACTED] as subscribers to the People's World, a Communist newspaper on the West Coast since 1941.

A physical surveillance conducted by agents of the Manhattan Engineer District disclosed that [REDACTED] and his wife attended a

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meeting sponsored by the Communist Party in San Francisco on June 30, 1943, which was addressed by WILLIAM Z. FOSTER. On July 9, 1943, [REDACTED] attended a meeting at the home of JEOLE VINOGRAD, a Communist. [REDACTED] meeting was also attended by [REDACTED] DAVID BOH, and [REDACTED] along with others. The meeting is known to have been called by BERNARDINE DOYLE who, at that time, was the organizational secretary of the Communist Party in Alameda County. [REDACTED] attended a similar meeting at VINOGRAD's home on July 19, 1943.

The investigation of [REDACTED] reflected that he numbered among his close personal friends JOHN and INEZ SCHUYTEN, DAVID and [REDACTED] ADELSON, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], [REDACTED], and FRANK and SANDRA COLLINS, all of whom are known Communists.

b7c A confidential informant of the Manhattan Engineer District during August of 1944 reported on his association with [REDACTED] and stated that it was his opinion from his conversations with [REDACTED] that he placed his loyalty to the Communist Party above his loyalty to the Government. The same informant stated that both [REDACTED] and his wife were thoroughly convinced that the Soviet form of government holds the solution to all social, political, and economic problems. It is known that on September 24, 1944, [REDACTED] and his wife vigorously defended and praised the government of the Soviet Union during a heated argument on that subject with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED].

An MED informant who was in daily association with the [REDACTED] reported on the close personal friendship between [REDACTED] and his wife, and JOHN and INEZ SCHUYTEN. Of significance in this regard is the information furnished by the informant on May 7, 1945, who reported a contact between [REDACTED] and JOHN SCHUYTEN, in the course of which [REDACTED] furnished to SCHUYTEN the names of three Laboratory employees whom he described as being very loyal, pro-union, and liberal, and requested that SCHUYTEN endeavor to obtain employment for them inasmuch as they were to be released from the Laboratory. According to the informant, [REDACTED] expressed his opinion that the D. S. M. Project was being closed down and that the lay-off of the employees was essential. Such information, according to the MED, constituted a serious breach of discretion and violated the secrecy of the D.S.M. work. On May 16, 1945, this same informant reported a contact between [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] the wife of [REDACTED], both Communist Party members. During their conversation, [REDACTED] stated that there was a possibility that she and her husband would go to work in a place in Tennessee which is connected with the Radiation Laboratory in Berkeley. On May 25, 1945, in a conversation between JOHN SCHUYTEN and [REDACTED], SCHUYTEN mentioned that he was going to Russia after the war and assist in the reconstruction

of that country. [REDACTED] stated that he and his wife had often considered doing the same thing and in view of the fact that the Russians desire it, [REDACTED] informed it was his belief that he should accept the job with the California Institute of Technology so that he would have knowledge to offer the Russians. It is noted, as set out previously, that [REDACTED] employment with the California Institute of Technology was concerned with the development of rocket projectiles.

b7c [REDACTED] was employed as a [REDACTED] by the Shell Development Company, Pittsburg, California, from December, 1934, to April, 1943. According to a confidential informant, [REDACTED] was the first employee of this company to take an active interest in affairs of the FAECT and was the contact of MARCEL SCHERER, the union organizer, at the Shell Development plant. Investigation disclosed that [REDACTED] served as the [REDACTED] of the Organizing Committee of the FAECT at the Shell Development plant, and it is further reported that with MARCEL SCHERER, he had an article printed in a Pittsburg, California, paper, making extravagant charges that the company was wasting large quantities of oxygen valuable to the war effort. It was reported that the charges made by [REDACTED] and the FAECT were so extravagant that they were generally discredited, and [REDACTED] resigned his employment, partially due to the ridicule of his fellow scientists.

[REDACTED], an employee of the Shell Development Company at Pittsburg, advised that while [REDACTED] was active in the FAECT, confidential plant information was disseminated to this union, and this informant further stated that [REDACTED] expressed himself as being in favor of reporting subversive activities to the Government, provided such activity was first cleared with the union.

On the D.S.M. Project, [REDACTED] was actively affiliated with the FAECT local and with [REDACTED], and NOEL BARTLETT, was largely responsible for the organization of the Radiation Laboratory local.

The investigation of [REDACTED] disclosed that he was an active member of the Science for Victory Committee and was active in the affairs of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. In a questionnaire executed by him, he claimed membership in the Consumers Union as of 1936.

In connection with [REDACTED] employment at the California Institute of Technology, it is noted that in a conversation between [REDACTED] and BERNARD PETERS on November 18, 1945, it was mentioned that [REDACTED] had been fired from his employment.

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22230

b7C [redacted] who resides at [redacted] was employed as a [redacted] in the Records and Patents Group of the D.S.M. Project at the Radiation Laboratory. Physical surveillances and confidential informants disclose that [redacted] attended several meetings of the FASCT Radiation Laboratory Local during the Spring of 1941, and according to informants who were associated with him he was one of the project employees active in the affairs of the union.

Through a highly confidential source who had access to the personal effects of GEORGE ELTENTON, a principal espionage suspect in this investigation, the number of the business telephone which is used by [redacted] and shared by him with other physicists at the Radiation Laboratory, was found among the personal effects of ELTENTON (b)

b7C No further information concerning [redacted] is presently available, and there is no indication that he is an active member of the Communist Party.

122221
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] while in Berkeley, California, resided at [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] He was employed as an assistant physicist on the D. S. M. Project at the Radiation Laboratory and resigned this employment on February 3, 1945, to accept a position as an instructor in the Physics Department at the University of California, Los Angeles.

b7C
The investigation of [REDACTED] disclosed that he was an active member of the Radiation Laboratory Local of the FARECT and was elected treasurer of this local. At a meeting of the Executive Board of the local held on July 13, 1943, [REDACTED] proposed one [REDACTED] for membership in the union but withdrew the nomination, making the statement that [REDACTED] had definite Fascist tendencies since he entertained racial prejudice.

It is known that during 1941, through 1943, [REDACTED] was a subscriber to the People's World newspaper, the Communist publication on the West Coast. [REDACTED] physical surveillance disclosed that an automobile registered to [REDACTED] was observed in the vicinity of an International Workers Order picnic held in Oakland on September 3, 1944.

On April 18, 1945, while MARTIN KAMEN was enroute from Berkeley, California to St. Louis, Missouri, he stopped over in Los Angeles, California, and on this day, it was noted that [REDACTED] accompanied KAMEN to Union Station prior to the departure of KAMEN for St. Louis. MARTIN KAMEN, a former employee of the Radiation Laboratory, is a principal espionage suspect in this investigation.

122200
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] was employed as a chemist on the D. S. M. Project at the Radiation Laboratory on January 13, 1943, and was transferred to the Site Y Project at Los Alamos, New Mexico, in 1943. While in Berkeley, California, he resided at [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was born at [REDACTED] on [REDACTED]. His father, [REDACTED] and his mother, [REDACTED] were both born in Russia. His wife, [REDACTED] who resided with him in Berkeley, was born in Canada. According to the personnel questionnaire completed by [REDACTED] he advised that he was educated in schools in the vicinity of Los Angeles, California, and attended [REDACTED]. He matriculated at the University of California in Berkeley and was awarded a B. S. Degree by that institution in 1941. Thereafter, until January of 1943, when he accepted employment at the Radiation Laboratory, [REDACTED] was employed by the [REDACTED] as an [REDACTED].

b7c

Investigation conducted by the Manhattan Engineer District failed to disclose that [REDACTED] was a member of the Communist Party. Investigation in the vicinity of Los Angeles established that his [REDACTED] was reported to have Communist tendencies and was described as a reader of Communist literature. It is noted that [REDACTED] is separated from his wife and lived with [REDACTED] in Berkeley while the latter was employed at the University of California.

Investigation also disclosed that [REDACTED] is a personal friend of [REDACTED] Communist, former employee of the Radiation Laboratory. [REDACTED] listed [REDACTED] as a reference for his employment on the D.S.M. Project.

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122233

[REDACTED] was employed as a research chemist on the D. S. M. Project at the Radiation Laboratory.

b7C [REDACTED] was born in [REDACTED]. His parents were both born in the Ukraine. A confidential informant of the Manhattan Engineer District reported that [REDACTED] during May of 1945, stated that he was planning to have dinner with members of the Ukrainian Delegation to the United Nations Conference on International Organization then being held in San Francisco, and the same informant later reported that [REDACTED] remarked that he had had dinner with one of the delegates from the Ukraine.

It is noted that [REDACTED] in his employment on the D.S.M. Project, had access to reports from other sites of the atomic bomb project and consequently, had a fairly comprehensive knowledge of the various phases of the project. Investigation conducted by MED disclosed that on two occasions, he was guilty of loose talk in connection with his employment, and on one occasion, was interviewed and admitted his indiscretions.

On February 8, 1946, it was disclosed that [REDACTED] signed in at Suite 325, 68 Post Street, San Francisco, and was in attendance at one of the regular meetings of the Executive Committee of the Northern California Association of Scientists.

b2
b7D
b7C Confidential Informant [REDACTED] on September 7, 1944, reported that the name of [REDACTED] was found among the effects of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] both Communists. According to this informant, [REDACTED] name was filed in a card index system under the heading, "American Youth for Democracy." The investigation did not disclose that [REDACTED] was a member of the Communist Party or was actually a member of the AYD.

b2
b7D
b7C Confidential Informant [REDACTED] has reported that [REDACTED] is one of the most active members of the Northern California Association of Scientists and is on the Executive Committee. This group, an affiliate of the Federation of American Scientists, was in its origin Communist-dominated and favors international control of atomic energy. [REDACTED] is at present [REDACTED]

122234

b7C [REDACTED] who from 1927 to 1942 was employed as an Assistant Professor of Biochemistry at the University of California, was an employee of the D. S. M. Project at the Radiation Laboratory as a chemist working under Dr. E. O. LAWRENCE. From January, 1943, to April, 1944, he was employed at the Metallurgical Laboratory at the University of Chicago as a senior chemist under Dr. GLEN T. SEABORG. From August 20, 1944, to April 30, 1945, he was engaged as a technical specialist, advising on micro-chemical equipment and micro-chemical processes at the D.S.M. Project at the Hanford Engineering works in the state of Washington.

b2
b7C
b7D Investigation conducted discloses that [REDACTED] is presently active in the Northern California Association of Scientists, a group sponsored and organized by Communists active in the FAECT and seeking to promote the internationalization of the atomic bomb. On October 8, 1945, Confidential Informant [REDACTED] reported that Dr. [REDACTED] had tentatively agreed to speak on the subject of the atomic bomb before a group affiliated with the California Labor School, a Communist organization. According to the informant, [REDACTED] a Communist member of the FAECT, stated that while he believed [REDACTED] to be all right, arrangements were being made to have scientists of the right political beliefs at the meeting to insure that the discussion would be given "the correct slant."

b2
b7D
b7C On November 16, 1945, [REDACTED] International Representative of the FAECT, in a conversation with DAVID ADELSON, stated that he had heard Professor [REDACTED] speak at the California Labor School on November 11, 1945, and added that he, [REDACTED] had given a terrific report on the Manhattan Project, that [REDACTED] was extremely critical of the Army control and stated outright that the Army tried to sabotage the atomic bomb project. According to YOUNG, [REDACTED] is also reported to have stated that the labor unions are the chief support the scientists have for their views on the control of the Manhattan Project. It is noted in connection with this speech that GEORGE ELINTON was interested in the arrangements whereb [REDACTED] spoke. [According to Confidential Informant [REDACTED] ELINTON reported to Dr. THOMAS ADDIS, a Communist who is interested in promoting the Communist program pertaining to the internationalization of the atomic bomb, that [REDACTED] was "cozy" and cautious but was acceptable to make the speech and agreed to make such a speech on condition that there would be no publicity.] (S)

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On December 4, 1945, FRANK COLLINS, who was instrumental in the organization of the International Technical Exchange, the FAECT Atomic Energy Committee, and was the man who figured most prominently in the organization of the Northern California Association of Scientists, invited BERNARD PETERS to attend a meeting of the FAECT Atomic Energy Committee for the purpose of organizing a Bay Area Atomic Energy Committee. COLLINS advised PETERS that Dr. [REDACTED] was one of the persons who was invited to this meeting and would attend.

At the second public meeting of the Northern California Association of Scientists, held on February 15, 1946, [REDACTED] was mentioned as one of the sponsors of the organization and was present at the meeting, making a motion that the Atomic Energy Committee set up should be broadened so that it would embrace developments on rockets and other scientific matters. At this meeting, [REDACTED] asked that the committee consider some action to avert the appointment of General GEORGE MARSHALL as head of the Atomic Energy Commission.

b7c
A confidential informant on February 18, 1946, furnished the San Francisco Office with a copy of an announcement of a meeting of the Northern California Association of Scientists to be held on March 1, 1946, in San Francisco. This announcement listed [REDACTED] as one of two speakers and described him as being a Professor of Biochemistry at the University of California, formerly associated with the Manhattan Project at the University of Chicago's Metallurgical Laboratory and the Hanford Engineering Works in Washington.

[REDACTED] was elected to the Executive Committee of the Northern California Association of Scientists in March of 1946. According to a newsletter published by the NCAS (Vol. 1., No. 2, March, 1946), [REDACTED] was a member of the group that brought the Steering Committee into being.

[REDACTED] who has terminated his employment with the D. S. M. Project, is an Associate Professor of Chemistry at the University of California. He resides at [REDACTED]

123236

HUGH PERRY KYLE

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b7D

KYLE was employed at the Radiation Laboratory from January, 1943, to July 16, 1943. He was born August 29, 1899, at Tacoma, Washington. As of September 9, 1944, according to Confidential Informant [REDACTED] KYLE was employed by the Chemical Process Company, San Francisco, California, and as of September, 1946, according to Confidential Informant [REDACTED] he was an active member of the Southwest Berkeley Club of the Communist Party in Alameda County. (X)

According to [REDACTED], a member of the Waves, United States Naval Reserve, stationed at the Naval Air Station in Alameda, California, she visited with HUGH KYLE in July of 1944, on which occasion KYLE informed her that he had lost his position at the University of California because he liked the Russians. KYLE stated that he was a chemical engineer and would like to get a job in Russia because he believes that it is his duty to work for the Soviets and to do all in his power for the present Soviet Government.

b7C

It was noted that during 1944, KYLE resided at [REDACTED] Berkeley, California with [REDACTED] and her husband, [REDACTED] (both of whom are prominent Communists. In 1944, subsequent to the discharge of KYLE from the D.S.M. Project, information was received that he was an active member of the Science for Victory Committee, which committee numbered among its members prominent Communists employed on the D.S.M. Project and many who were active in the affairs of the FAECT. On February 10, 1945, the Berkeley Police Department observed an automobile registered to KYLE in the vicinity of 605 Woodmont Avenue, Berkeley, at a time when a party was being given by the veterans of the Robert Merriman Post of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. While employed on the D.S.M. Project, according to the Manhattan Engineer District, KYLE was active in the affairs of the Radiation Laboratory Local of the FAECT.

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[REDACTED] is presently employed by the Donner Laboratory at the University of California, doing research work on animal tissues under Dr. JOSEPH G. HAMILTON. His employment with the Laboratory is under contract with the D. S. M. Project. [REDACTED] was previously employed by the Health Division of the Metallurgical Laboratory at the University of Chicago from June to September, 1943, at which latter time he was transferred to the Clinton Laboratories at Oak Ridge, Tennessee. His employment at the Donner Laboratory at the University of California began on or about February 15, 1945.

[REDACTED] was born in [REDACTED] on [REDACTED], but claims to be a naturalized citizen of the United States, which proceedings took place at Los Angeles, California, on November 27, 1942. He is married to [REDACTED] the daughter of Dr. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] father, and [REDACTED] his mother, were both born in Russia and presently reside at Palo Alto, California. [REDACTED] father is employed as a Professor of Slavic Languages at Stanford University.

b7c [REDACTED], according to the personnel security questionnaire executed by him, studied at Stanford University and the California Institute of Technology. In addition, he listed studies at the Carlsberg Laboratories in Copenhagen on a fellowship from the University of Chicago. [REDACTED] reportedly visited Denmark and Austria for a period from 1936 to 1938 for the purpose of study.

Investigation conducted by the Manhattan Engineer District revealed that [REDACTED] was associated with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] while he was employed at Oak Ridge, Tennessee. Both of these persons have been investigated for alleged Communist sympathies. While no record has been located which indicates his membership in the Communist Party, informants of MEED have described him as a political liberal. It is noted that his father, [REDACTED], has been affiliated with various Communist front organizations over a period of several years. He has delivered lectures at the Tom Mooney Labor School, the forerunner of the California Labor School, a Communist-supported group.

According to information in the files of the San Francisco Field Division, [REDACTED] father, who was born in Russia, left there in 1906 because of his activities in connection with the then growing Bolshevik movement. In 1942, he was an officer of the Russian War Relief in Palo Alto, California, and it is known he has been visited by the Soviet Consul General at his home there. [REDACTED]

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On February 17, 1945, a confidential informant of MED reported that at the time [redacted] arrived at the Radiation Laboratory from Site X of the D.S.M. Project at Oak Ridge, he inquired for his mail, and there was found a letter bearing the return address of the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission at Dayton, Ohio. An informant of MED who had access to the letter reported that it was one written by his mother, on the letterhead of the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission, Representative with Material Command, United States Army Air Forces, Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio. In the letter, according to the informant, [redacted] requested that she be advised concerning her son's employment.

Investigation at Cleveland, Ohio, revealed that [redacted] was employed as [redacted]

[redacted] She was subsequently dismissed from this employment.

b7c
A confidential informant of MED in March of 1946 reported that [redacted] has exhibited considerable curiosity concerning the work presently being conducted on the D.S.M. Project at the Radiation Laboratory. This informant reported that his wife on a recent date was invited to the [redacted] home and during the course of their discussion, [redacted] remarked that he "wished to go to Russia" to help them out in their nuclear physics program. According to the informant, [redacted] was scheduled to take part in the Crossroads Project and expressed the desire to travel to the project via hospital ship, a request which the informant characterized as unusual inasmuch as it would necessitate [redacted] absence from his family of an extended period and would result in personal inconvenience to [redacted]. The informant raised the possibility that [redacted] would be able to obtain more general knowledge concerning the Crossroads Project through conversations with the other passengers aboard ship, all of whom would be members of the Manhattan District Medical Group.

According to MED, on July 18, 1946, [redacted] endeavored to contact one Dr. GEORGE GAMOW, a member of the Association of Academy of Scientists, USSR. It appeared that [redacted] previously met GAMOW at the University of Copenhagen. GAMOW is a physicist and at the time, was returning to the United States after receiving the Bikini tests.

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[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] was employed at the Radiation Laboratory as a circuit file clerk on January 1, 1943. On June 13, 1945, he was transferred to a group working under the direction of Dr. JOSEPH G. HAMILTON, which group was involved with medical research. [REDACTED] resides at [REDACTED]

b7c [REDACTED] as born [REDACTED] at [REDACTED]. He attended grade and high schools at Berkeley, California, and attended for one year the University of California at Berkeley, California. On March 28, 1945, according to a confidential informant of the Manhattan Engineer District, [REDACTED] appeared at the Radiation Laboratory, wearing a red lapel pin in the shape of a flag. The pin had a gold hammer and sickle in one corner. When he was asked by fellow employees where he had obtained such a pin, [REDACTED] reportedly remarked that he had obtained it from some of his Communist friends. The same informant reported that on April 22, 1945, while at the Radiation Laboratory, [REDACTED] was engaged in a conversation with one [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] suggested that he would take [REDACTED] to a party which was to be given by a group of young Communists.

There is no available record indicating that [REDACTED] is a member of the Communist Party or is associated with any of the Communist front organizations.

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122241

[REDACTED] resides at [REDACTED], and is employed on the D. S. M. Project at the Radiation Laboratory as a technician in the sixty-inch cyclotron group.

According to the personnel security questionnaire signed by him, [REDACTED] was born in [REDACTED] and formerly resided, prior to coming to California, at [REDACTED]. Both of his parents were born in Poland although he claims that they are now United States citizens. [REDACTED] was formerly employed by the [REDACTED] and by the [REDACTED].

b7C
According to a confidential informant who is in a position to know, [REDACTED] was listed as a paid-up member of the American Youth for Democracy as of June, 1944. A confidential informant of the Manhattan Engineer District reported that [REDACTED] was an active member of the Radiation Laboratory Local of the FAECT during 1943. In this connection, it is noted that in a letter posted by [REDACTED] on November 20, 1943, and furnished to the MED by a highly confidential source, [REDACTED] advised that the policy of the Radiation Laboratory was to grant selective service deferments although he has "heard of two active union men whose deferments weren't renewed. I have joined the union, by the way."

The investigation of [REDACTED] reflected that he was an active member of the Science for Victory group while that organization was functioning in the Berkeley area. In this connection, it will be noted that the Science for Victory was an affiliation of persons who were interested in promoting a national clearing house of scientific information for the benefit of small industries and as an aid in the war effort. The group was Communist-sponsored and controlled and many of the Communists employed at the Radiation Laboratory were members. [REDACTED] was observed to attend meetings of the Science for Victory Committee on December 31, 1943, January 11, and 26, 1944, and February 11, 1944. At the meeting of January 11, held at the home of RALPH GUNDELACH, who has been identified as an espionage suspect in this investigation, [REDACTED] was selected to serve on the committee to make plans for the next public forum of the Science for Victory organization. (S)

During the investigation of [REDACTED] conducted in the vicinity of New York City, it was discovered that [REDACTED] had many social contacts with one [REDACTED] who reported that while she was associated with him, he spoke favorably of Communism and attempted to persuade

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her that his own talents and capability would receive better recognition under a communistic form of government. Another acquaintance of [redacted] in New York City, one [redacted], advised that [redacted] was a member of the American Labor Party and was considered "progressive."

Through the services of a highly confidential source, there was made available to the LEO a list of approximately one hundred names, in a notebook maintained by [redacted] which were apparently names of people residing in the vicinity of New York City with whom [redacted] had associations. Among these names were those of [redacted] reported to be a member of the Communist Party in Albany, New York, [redacted] Communist key figure in New York City, and [redacted] a resident of New York City, who was arrested in Philadelphia on charges of sedition, conspiracy, and possession of a bomb, after a detective found a bomb in a building occupied by the Philadelphia Workers School. [redacted] was subsequently found to be not guilty after a jury trial.

b7c
The investigation of [redacted] was originally instituted on information furnished by Miss [redacted] an employee of the Radiation Laboratory, who reported that a [redacted] telephoned [redacted] at the Radiation Laboratory and appeared to be on friendly terms with him. On November 20, 1943, through the services of a highly confidential source, the contents of a letter addressed by [redacted] to a friend was furnished LEO, in which was contained the statement that he had met a "swell gal--divorced with a two-year-old kid"--believed to refer to Mrs. [redacted] On March 23, 1944, according to an informant, [redacted] attended a dance sponsored by the Office Workers Union with Mrs. [redacted]

[redacted] California, is a member of the Communist Party in Alameda County. She is employed as a business agent for the AFL Office Workers Union and was known to be a close personal acquaintance of STEVE NELSON and [redacted]. At one time she was employed by the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, and according to a confidential informant, on one occasion she was discovered to leave her place of employment with a copy of telephone lines and installations in various military establishments in and about the Bay area. It was discovered that these plans were carried by her in her hat.

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alias [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was employed on the D.S.M. Project at the Radiation Laboratory as a mechanical design engineer from September 6, 1943, to June 9, 1945. At the time his employment was terminated, he attempted to secure a position with the D.S.M. Project at Inyokern, California, but was refused. [REDACTED] is presently employed at the firm [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] He resides with his wife, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was born in [REDACTED]. Both of his parents, who were also born in the United States, presently reside in Chicago. [REDACTED] attended [REDACTED]

b7c Investigation of [REDACTED] was originally instituted on receipt of information that he and his wife were associated with various members of the Communist Party in San Francisco. [In this regard, it is noted that the Los Angeles Field Division received information from a confidential informant that one [REDACTED] joined the Communist Party in 1937, using the name of [REDACTED]

The personnel security questionnaire executed by [REDACTED] at the Radiation Laboratory discloses that he formerly resided at [REDACTED] at which time he was employed by [REDACTED] as a draftsman. In this regard, an informant of the Manhattan Engineer District reported a conversation on March 30, 1945, between [REDACTED] sister of [REDACTED] and an unidentified friend. During this conversation, [REDACTED] attempted to stimulate the interest of her friend who was beginning to lose faith in Communism and urged her friend to be a realist. [REDACTED] explained that [REDACTED] believed to refer to [REDACTED] was a realist—one who knew enough to scrap his moral principles to accomplish his ideals. At the same time, [REDACTED] said that [REDACTED] was fortunate because he was guided into Communism when he was young by a well-informed person whom she called [REDACTED] of the San Francisco College. This [REDACTED] is believed to be [REDACTED] formerly active in the Young Communist League in San Francisco.

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A physical surveillance disclosed that the occupants of an automobile registered to [REDACTED] contacted STEVE NELSON on September 21, 1944. On August 6, 1944, this same automobile was observed parked near the home of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] during a party given for the benefit of the People's World.

A confidential informant on November 15, 1944, reported that GORDON WILLIAMS of the California Labor School thanked [REDACTED] for a design which had been prepared by him, to be used as a cover for his publication of the school.

b7c With regard to [REDACTED] it is known that she was formerly employed by the [REDACTED] which position she left in order to become [REDACTED] or GEORGE COHELAN, candidate for the State Assembly in 1944. COHELAN received the support of the Communists in the East Bay area. During the course of the election campaign, [REDACTED] was closely associated with [REDACTED] and with [REDACTED] prominent members of the Communist Party. On one occasion, [REDACTED] remarked that [REDACTED] was "not one of us but very close to us." On October 20, 1944, [REDACTED] was approached to do promoting work for the East Bay Branch of the California Labor School, at which time she indicated that she was interested in this project. On April 9, 1945, she was appointed employee counselor in the Personnel Relations Division at the Naval Supply Depot, Oakland, California.

[REDACTED], was employed on the D. S. M. Project at the Radiation Laboratory on October 5, 1942, as an assistant technician in electronics maintenance. He was discharged on June 23, 1945, at which time, according to the Manhattan Engineer District, he claimed that he was being discriminated against and prosecuted. However, while he made statements to the effect that he would seek publicity of his case, no evidence in this regard was developed.

The personnel security questionnaire executed by [REDACTED] states that he was born at [REDACTED]. His father, [REDACTED] and his mother, [REDACTED] were both native-born [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] attended the [REDACTED] and the University of California at Davis and Berkeley, California. According to the questionnaire, [REDACTED] claims membership in the Associated Students of the University of California and in the University of California Students Cooperative Association, a group which included Communist Radiation Laboratory employees [REDACTED] DAVID BOHM, and [REDACTED], among others.

b7c [REDACTED] father, [REDACTED] deceased, according to the investigation conducted by MED, was [REDACTED] of [REDACTED] in New York City. [REDACTED] a liberal attorney, has been identified with many Communist activities there. [REDACTED] during World War I, was tried and convicted for aiding the New York German Consulate.

According to a confidential informant of the Manhattan Engineer District, [REDACTED] was a member of the American Youth for Democracy during March of 1944. In this regard, one [REDACTED] a known Communist and former member of the AYD, listed [REDACTED] as a reference for employment on the D.S.M. Project. It is further noted that on April 29, 1944, an automobile registered to [REDACTED] was observed parked near the scene of an AYD dance.

According to informants of MED, [REDACTED] was associated with the activities of the FAECT when the union was organized at the Radiation Laboratory. An informant of the San Francisco Office reported that [REDACTED] attended meetings of the FAECT during April of 1943, and at one of these meetings, [REDACTED] was given the names of

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prospective member of the union whom he was to contact and solicit for membership in the union.

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[According to confidential informants [REDACTED] was a subscriber to the People's World, the West Coast Communist newspaper, and Confidential Informant [REDACTED] reported that NOEL BARTLETT suggested that he be [REDACTED] invited to a party sponsored by the People's World, to be held in September of 1943. Investigation of [REDACTED] has also disclosed that he frequently visited with [REDACTED] California, both of whom are well-known Communist Party members and friends of FRANK OPPENHEIMER, a key employee of the D. S. M. Project.

From the Berkeley Police Department, there was furnished information that [REDACTED]

b7C
[REDACTED] was subsequently released because no formal complaint was made by the sailor. While he was in custody, he signed a confession of his activity, a copy of which was obtained by the Manhattan Engineer District.

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IMMEDIATE REL.

Urey, Harold Clayton
Chemist

Born: Washington, Indiana, April 29, 1893
Education: BS University of Montana 1917; Ph. D University of California 1923; University of Copenhagen 1923-24; D.Sc. University of Montana and Princeton University
Experience: Teacher rural schools 1911-14
Chemist, Barret Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa., 1917-19
Instructor chemistry 1919-21 at University of Montana
Associate professor Columbia University 1929-34
Executive Officer department chemistry Columbia University since 1939

01553

Nobel Prize in chemistry 1934
Davy medal Royal Society of London 1940

Specialized in - Structure of atoms and molecules; thermodynamic properties of gases; separation of Isotopes; and Discoverer of hydrogen atom of atomic weight two.

Residence: Leonia, New Jersey

Marital Status: Married Frieda Daum, June 12, 1926; children, Frieda, Mary

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~

Bush, Vannevar, B.

FCIPA 246235
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9/21/84

Born: Everett, Mass. March 11, 1890
Education: B.S., M.S. Tufts College, 1913; Eng. B.S. 1914
Lila Brown, MIT, 1915; James H. Perkins, 1916
Yale 1942; Harvard and Williams, 1943

Present occupation and address: Carnegie Institution,
Washington, D. C.

Experience: General Electric Test Dept. 1913
Inspection Dept. U. S. Navy, 1914
Tufts College as Inst. and Ass't Prof. Math. and
Electric Eng. 1914-17
Submarine Research, U. S. Navy, 1917-18
Consulting Eng. Amer. Radio and Research Corp. 1917-22
1919-38 with MIT as Asst. Prof; Prof. and Dean of Eng.
since 1938; Pres. Carnegie Institution, Wash., D. C. since
1939.

Regent Smithsonian Institution; life member Mass. Inst.
Tech. Corp.; Fellow Am. Inst. E. E. (dir.); Am. Acad.
Arts and Sciences, etc.

Director, Office of Scientific Research and Development

conducting, field work

Marital Status: Married Phoebe Davis, September 1914
REV 16, 36

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Hugh Perry Kyle

Frank Friedman Oppenheimer

Dr. Julius Robert Oppenheimer

Dr. Bernard Peters

Dr. Hannah Peters

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APPROPRIATE AGENCIES

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[redacted] California, was first employed on the U.S.M. Project at the Radiation Laboratory, commencing in April of 1944, as a physicist with the Assay Group. His employment was terminated on June 12, 1945, at which time he advised that he would accept employment on an antenna research project being conducted in the Electrical Engineering Department of the University of California at Berkeley, California.

[redacted] was born [redacted] and attended the University of California at Berkeley, California, from 1938 to 1942, receiving a B. S. Degree in Electrical Engineering. From March 1943 to April 1944, he was employed with the [redacted] and resided at [redacted]

The investigation of [redacted] by the Manhattan Engineer District was predicated upon information furnished during April of 1945 by a confidential informant who stated that [redacted] continually referred to various government officials, prominent industrialists, and other prominent persons in public life as Fascists. According to this informant, [redacted] exhibited a lack of morals, was opposed to marriage, and from his conversation, favored radical changes in society.

According to the same informant, on April 22, 1945, [redacted] in a discussion with [redacted] a fellow employee, urged [redacted] to take him to a party which was to be given by a group of young Communists.

A confidential informant of the San Francisco Field Division has reported that as of January, 1946, [redacted] was a subscriber to the People's World, West Coast Communist newspaper.

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[REDACTED] was employed as a physicist sometime prior to June 1, 1942, with the Fundamental Studies Group on the D. S. I. Project at the Radiation Laboratory, University of California. [REDACTED] whose permanent residence address is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], now [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was born [REDACTED]

His father, [REDACTED], born in Germany but a naturalized United States citizen, has for many years been a [REDACTED] at [REDACTED]. His sister, [REDACTED], was married in July, 1943, to [REDACTED] a chemist employed at Site Y of the D.S.I. Project in Los Alamos, New Mexico. [REDACTED]

b7c
In the personnel security questionnaire executed by [REDACTED] he indicated that he was graduated from the [REDACTED] with a B. A. Degree in 1936, and graduated from [REDACTED] with an M. A. Degree in 1938, and attended the University of California at Berkeley, California, from 1940 to 1942. During the Summer of 1938, [REDACTED] stated that he was employed by the [REDACTED] engaged in cine process work and performed similar work for the same company at San Francisco, California, during the Summer of 1941. He was also employed as a teaching assistant in Astronomy at [REDACTED] school during the school year, 1938 to 1939, and was a reader and teaching assistant in the Physics Department of the University of California from 1940 to 1942.

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Through the services of a highly confidential source, it was determined that [REDACTED] was listed by the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee in Berkeley, California, as a donor to that chapter or to one of the committees from which it was formed. Confidential Informant [REDACTED] reported that [REDACTED] was a subscriber to the [REDACTED] World, Communist Party publication, during the years 1941, 1942, and 1943. [REDACTED] An informant, who is close to the Communist Party Headquarters in Alameda County, California, reported that the name of [REDACTED] was contained on a mailing list maintained by the Communist Party, although it was not known to the informant that the list was any type of membership roster. (S)

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According to the investigation conducted by the MED of [REDACTED] it was reported that he probably was a member of the Radiation Laboratory Local of the FAECT and it was known to confidential informants that he attended meetings of this local during [REDACTED]. A physical surveillance conducted on June 16, 1944, developed information that [REDACTED] was an associate of MARTIN KAMEN, identified elsewhere in this report.

b7C
Further investigation conducted by the MED in the vicinity of [REDACTED] where [REDACTED] was reared, reflected that one of the references listed by him, [REDACTED] informed that during recent years, [REDACTED] had had socialistic viewpoints and was reported to have attended a Summer School with a socialistic reputation. Another acquaintance of [REDACTED], who was associated with him while they were both attending the [REDACTED] reported that [REDACTED] was active in the Peace Mobilization movement on the [REDACTED] Campus.

1
The [REDACTED] of [REDACTED], while he attended [REDACTED] School, reported that he read a great deal about Communism and maintained many books on Communism in his room.

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[REDACTED] has been identified as a member of the Executive Committee of the Northern California Association of Scientists. According to confidential informants [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] is one of the most active leaders of the NCAS.

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26313

[redacted] who formerly resided at [redacted] was employed at the Radiation Laboratory of the University of California from December, 1936, to January, 1939, and from August, 1939, thereafter. He was therefore engaged on the D.S.M. Project at the Radiation Laboratory at its inception in 1942. He was transferred to Site X of the D.S.M. Project at Oak Ridge, Tennessee on October 12, and returned to the Radiation Laboratory on November 17, 1943. Upon completion of the MED investigation of [redacted] it was recommended that he be removed from the project on November 22, 1943, but thereafter, he was transferred and employed at Site Y of the project at Los Alamos, and he executed a personnel security questionnaire there on November 25, 1944. In December of 1944, [redacted] returned to Berkeley, California, and moved his family to Santa Fe, New Mexico. He was a member of the Coordinating Council at Los Alamos and is considered a key employee of the atomic bomb project. He returned to Berkeley, California, for work at the Radiation Laboratory during October of 1945.

b7c [redacted] was born [redacted] at [redacted]. His parents, [redacted] and [redacted], were both born in Sweden and are naturalized citizens of the United States. [redacted] is married, his wife being [redacted]. He received his secondary education attending schools at [redacted] California. He attended junior college at Los Angeles from 1933 to 1936, and attended the University of California at Berkeley, California, from 1936 to 1942, and received an A. B. Degree from that institution in 1938.

[redacted] was employed as an assistant in the Physics Department from 1938 to 1940, and a personnel security questionnaire executed by [redacted] reflected that he claimed membership in the American Federation of Teachers. This union was known on the Berkeley campus as a Communist front organization, although membership is not conclusive of participation in radical activities.

b2
b7D Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that [redacted] was listed as a subscriber to the People's World, the West Coast Communist daily, in 1939 and 1941, although current lists of subscribers to the People's World do not include his name.

b7c Records of the Berkeley Police Department disclose that one [redacted] believed identical, attended a meeting of the Young Communist League at the University of California on August 21, 1937, and [redacted] sold tickets to a labor rally held in the Oakland Civic Auditorium on September 18, 1937.

TOP SECRET

100-220

b7C The investigation conducted by the Manhattan Engineer District reflected that [REDACTED] is a close personal friend of JAUNETTE [REDACTED], reported to be a former member of the CP and wife of FRANK [REDACTED], project employee. This investigation also disclosed that the [REDACTED] were friendly with ROSL BARTLETT and his wife, MARCO [REDACTED], and with the [REDACTED] who are Communist Party members. In connection with this, it is noted that [REDACTED] was invited by [REDACTED] to attend various functions of the Council for American-Soviet Friendship and MARCO BARTLETT invited the [REDACTED] to attend a meeting honoring JOSEPH NORTH, an editor of the New Masses magazine.

b2
b7C
b7D Confidential Informant [REDACTED] reported that [REDACTED] was an associate of THOMAS VINOGRAD, a Communist who is suspected of complicity in espionage activities with GREGORY KHEIFERS, the former Soviet Vice-Congul in San Francisco.

b7C Through the services of a highly confidential source, it was determined that [REDACTED] and his wife were reported as donors to either the Berkeley Chapter of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee or to one of the committees from which it was formed.

b7C Professor [REDACTED] under whom [REDACTED] worked for a time in the Physics Department at the University of California and who was employed with [REDACTED] at Site Y of the D.S.M. Project, informed that he was convinced that [REDACTED] was loyal to the United States, but was not necessarily a thorough believer in the capitalistic system.

26321

[redacted] with aliases:

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[redacted] was first employed on the D.S.M. Project on [redacted] as a physicist in the [redacted] at the University of California under Dr. [redacted]. It was recommended by the CIO Detachment of the MEO that [redacted] should be separated from the project on July 15, 1943, and thereafter his employment was terminated on September 20, 1943, when he was inducted into the United States Army.

While residing in Berkeley, California, [redacted] lived at [redacted] until June, 1943, when he moved to [redacted] DAVID BOHM, a project employee and a member of the Communist Party.

[redacted] was born in [redacted]. His father [redacted] and his mother, [redacted], were both born in Poland and now reside in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, where [redacted] is in business under the name of [redacted]. [redacted] attended grade and high schools in Oklahoma City and from 1936 to 1940, matriculated at the [redacted] where he was awarded a B.S. degree. From 1940 to 1942, he did graduate work at the [redacted] in [redacted] as a physicist. For a period of three years, while attending the [redacted] and the [redacted], he was employed as a teaching assistant.

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that [redacted] was a member of the Campus Committee for Peace Mobilization and as a representative of this group attended the California Youth Legislature held on February 9, 1941 in San Francisco. Both of these organizations were reported to be Communist front groups.

Confidential Informant [redacted] during 1942 and 1943, reported that [redacted] was a member of the Communist Party assigned to the Professional Section in Alameda County, California. (X)

Through the services of a highly confidential informant, who was close to Alameda County Communist Party Headquarters, there was obtained a copy of the "Credential for Representatives to Alameda County Party and Press Building Campaigns, July 17, 1942." This conference, held at the Pacific Building in Oakland, California, was known to have been a closed Party meeting. On the particular credential referred to there appeared nine nicknames, including that of [redacted] and the notation, "Sec. 4 Branch 3, Function T.U." (X)

TOP SECRET

26322

b7C
A confidential source who is close to the Communist Party State and County Headquarters, then maintained at 121 Haight Street in San Francisco, furnished a copy of a paper maintained in that headquarters which contained a list of names and was headed, "Group 5." Included was the name of [REDACTED]

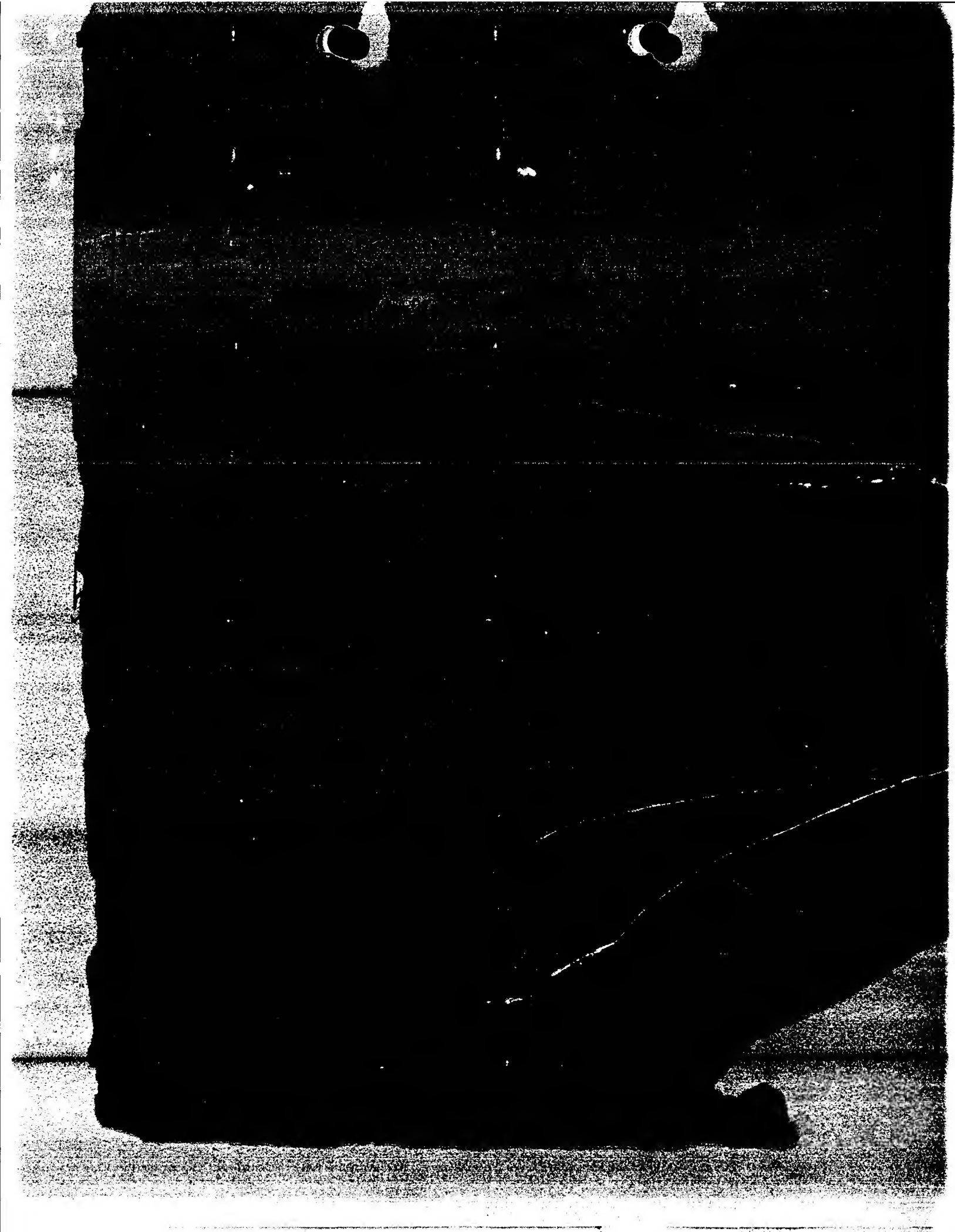
b2
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Confidential Informant [REDACTED] reported that he had photographs of [REDACTED] attending meetings sponsored by the American Students Union, the Young Communist League, and the Student Workers Federation, which meetings were held on the campus of the University of California.

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On October 10, 1942, Confidential Informant [REDACTED] was present at Communist Party Headquarters in Alameda County during a conversation between STEVE NELSON, then the Communist Party organizer for Alameda County, and [REDACTED]. According to the informant, [REDACTED] referred to by NELSON as [REDACTED] informed that he was employed on a research project in connection with a very dangerous weapon. The informant stated that at this point, NELSON indicated that he had prior knowledge of the work referred to by [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] then indicated that he might leave his position on the project, and NELSON instructed him that he should continue his technical employment for the reason that he was considered an undercover member of the Communist Party and that it was important for the Communist Party to have knowledge of such scientific discoveries and research developments. (A)

b7C
Following the date of March 29, 1943, when JOSEPH WEINBERG, a project employee, revealed to STEVE NELSON matters pertaining to the D. S. M. Project, an intensive investigation was instituted by the Manhattan Engineer District, during the course of which a physical surveillance was placed on [REDACTED]. This surveillance disclosed that [REDACTED] was a close personal friend of and in constant association with JOSEPH WEINBERG, DAVID BOHL, and [REDACTED] all of whom were project employees and active Communists. In connection with this physical surveillance, it was disclosed that on [REDACTED] and DAVID BOHL visited the residence at 2632 Channing Way, Berkeley, California, the address of BERNADETTE DOYLE, then the organizational secretary of the Communist Party.

b7C
On April 16, 1943, [REDACTED] attended a meeting at Berkeley, California, also attended by [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] both Communist Party members. It is noted that [REDACTED] to HAAKON CHEVALIER, an espionage suspect in this case.

TOP SECRET



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Oklahoma, and also visited in Houston, Texas. He returned to California in October, 1943, and was placed on active duty with the United States Army. In subsequent letters written by him to JOSEPH WEINBERG, he indicated that his induction and service in the Army was the result of a prosecution of his political ideas.

b7C
On January 22, 1944, through the services of a confidential informant, it was ascertained by HED that JOSEPH WEINBERG, in a conversation with his wife, HEILE, expressed his personal belief that [REDACTED] had been drafted into the Army for the purpose of getting rid of him and possibly to subject him to court martial. The same informant indicated that WEINBERG, in this conversation, was of the belief that [REDACTED] as well as himself, was being investigated for possible espionage activities.

b7C
On May 22, 1944, [REDACTED] visited in San Francisco on a short leave from the Army. At this time he was met by WEINBERG and with him, visited DAVID BORN. On the day following, May 23, 1944, WEINBERG gave a party in honor of [REDACTED] which was attended by DAVID ADELBSON, [REDACTED] and DAVID BORN. Subsequently, [REDACTED] was transferred to the Pacific Theater of operations and through a highly confidential source, it is known that on several occasions he wrote to Dr. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER, the director of the Los Alamos site of the D.S.M. Project. During this correspondence, [REDACTED] requested OPPENHEIMER to recommend him for transfer to one of the technical services of the Army so that he could utilize his scientific background. On September 7, 1945, [REDACTED] wrote to OPPENHEIMER congratulating him on the success of the atomic bomb, and expressing his desire to be associated with OPPENHEIMER in future scientific research.

It will be noted that while [REDACTED] was employed on the D.S.M. Project, he was one of the most active members of the University of California Local of the NAACP. In addition, he was a member of the Executive Committee in the Radiation Laboratory Local of the Union and regularly attended meetings during 1943.

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Confidential Informant [REDACTED] reported that on May 28, 1943, [REDACTED] a Communist Party member, remarked that [REDACTED] kept him informed about the personnel at the Radiation Laboratory. This same informant as of June, 1943, stated that [REDACTED] spoke with BERNADETTE POWIE, the organizational secretary of the Communist Party in Alameda County (X)

San Francisco 100-
at that time, about coordinating the activity of the FAECT union and the Communist Party at the Radiation Laboratory. (X)

b7c
Further in connection with the activities of [REDACTED], as has been mentioned elsewhere, he was in frequent association with [REDACTED] also known as [REDACTED] the divorced wife of [REDACTED] a Communist Party member. During the period from September 20 to October, 1943, while [REDACTED] was in Oklahoma City, [REDACTED] was also visiting with her family there. On September 28, 1943, a confidential informant reported that she wrote to [REDACTED] stating that she "would enjoy having a better chance to really get the lowdown on the news from Berkeley." A physical surveillance disclosed that on October 1, 1943, she met [REDACTED] in Oklahoma City and traveled with him to Norman, Oklahoma.

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A separate surveillance of [REDACTED] disclosed that while in Oklahoma City, prior to and subsequent to her meeting with [REDACTED] she was in contact with [REDACTED], the State Secretary of the Communist Party for Oklahoma. Of possible significance was the information furnished by Confidential Informant [REDACTED]. This informant reported that at a Communist Party meeting of the Eastside Branch, Oklahoma City, held on October 6, 1943, [REDACTED] urged greater activity in the Communist movement by the Negro members, and in conjunction with his remarks stated that there was then an invention which was being worked on and experimented with in California which would materially affect the war and shorten the conflict. (X)

b7c
Further in conjunction with the activities of [REDACTED], it was known to a confidential source that when she departed from San Francisco enroute to Oklahoma City in August of 1943, she had among her effects a piece of paper containing certain chemical formulae. An examination of this paper was made by competent authorities connected with the D.S.M. Project and it was advised that while the chemical formulae in the possession of [REDACTED] had no direct bearing to the work conducted by the D.S.M. Project, nevertheless, these formulae were in a related field and it appeared to agents of the FED that the formulae in the possession of [REDACTED] were in the handwriting of [REDACTED]

b7c
[REDACTED] as discharged from the Army and re-employed at the Radiation Laboratory in May, 1946. He worked under Dr. JOHN LAWRENCE on a medical research program and reportedly had no access to classified material. [REDACTED] voluntarily terminated his employment on September 11, 1946, to continue his graduate studies in the [REDACTED]

TOP SECRET

26323

bc [redacted] was interviewed by agents of the San Francisco Field Office on September 5, 1946. At that time, [redacted] denied that he was personally acquainted with STEVE NELSON; he likewise denied membership, past or present, in the Communist Party, or association with Communist Party members. [redacted] advised that his acquaintance with JOSEPH WEINBERG, [redacted] DAVID JOSEPH BOHM, and [redacted] was of a social nature. In conclusion, [redacted] denied ever discussing his work on the Manhattan Project with any unauthorized person.

TOP SECRET

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TOP SECRET 6324

DR.

alias

Dr. [redacted] who resides at [redacted], was employed at the University of California Hospital in San Francisco in the Radiology Department under a sub-contract with the Metallurgical Laboratory of the University of Chicago. This contract provided for experimentation concerning radiation exposure effects, and according to the Manhattan Engineer District, the work performed by Dr. [redacted] was not of a Classifying nature.

Dr. [redacted] was employed as a technician at the Radiation Laboratory of the University of California between January, 1941, and September, 1942. He first became employed as a consultant at the U.S.A. Project and executed a personnel security questionnaire on May 14, 1943. In this questionnaire, [redacted] advised that he was born in [redacted] and is a Czech citizen, having received his first papers in San Francisco in September of 1941. [redacted] is registered under the Alien Registration Act and his number is [redacted]. In this questionnaire he also stated he was educated at the University of Prague, graduating in 1923, that he served in the Czech Army at various times from 1918 through 1938. He was employed in an X-ray Department of a hospital in Prague from 1935 to 1939, and from August, 1939, to January, 1941, he worked in the Physics Department of the [redacted]. [redacted] also claimed to have been employed [redacted] January to [redacted] the [redacted] and [redacted].

He first arrived in the United States in [redacted] which time he was employed at the Radiation Laboratory and at the University of California Hospital. In connection with the information furnished by Dr. [redacted] in his personnel security questionnaire, Dr. [redacted] of the Department of Radiology, University of California, advised that [redacted] was the most outstanding radiologist in [redacted].

Through the service of a highly confidential source, the [redacted] Field Office was furnished with an official record of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee reflecting that [redacted] was a member of the [redacted] Investigation conducted by IED disclosed [redacted] [redacted] mail from the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. In this [redacted] according to a confidential informant, Dr. [redacted] entertained [redacted] for the benefit of the JAFRC given by him at his home on March [redacted] source stated that LOUISE BRANSTEN, prominent espionage suspect, investigation, was invited to attend this reception. Physical [redacted] conducted on the residence of Dr. [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] did not attend but there were noted [redacted] and [redacted] [redacted] investigation in this area because of their [redacted] [redacted].

A highly confidential source known to the San Francisco Office on January 21 and January 31, 1945, produced an official record of membership in the part of Dr. and Mrs. [redacted] in the American [redacted] Institute in San Francisco, a prominent Communist front organization. [redacted]

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alias [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was employed September 11, 1942, as a chemist at the Radiation Laboratory at the University of California and was engaged on work for the D.S.M. Project. His employment there was terminated on November 28, 1945. The available personnel records disclosed that [REDACTED] was engaged in a part-time capacity on the D. S. M. Project, supplementing his employment as an instructor in chemistry at the [REDACTED] in [REDACTED]

In a personnel security questionnaire, [REDACTED] stated that he was born in [REDACTED]. He listed his wife as [REDACTED] nee [REDACTED], a native-born citizen, with whom he resides at [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] attended [REDACTED] for a period of two years and enrolled at the University of California, Berkeley, California, in August, 1931. He was awarded an A. B. Degree by the University of California in 1933, an M. A. Degree in 1935, and a Ph. D. Degree in 1937. For a two-year period, 1933 to 1935, [REDACTED] was engaged as a teaching assistant in chemistry by the [REDACTED] and from 1935 through to the present, he has been engaged as an instructor in chemistry, physical sciences, and mathematics at the [REDACTED]

Confidential Informant [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] who originally resided in Orange, New Jersey, was reported to be a radical and an associate of [REDACTED]. It is noted that [REDACTED] was also an employee of the Radiation Laboratory.

Confidential Informant [REDACTED] stated that he received a report dated in December of 1935 advising that [REDACTED] was a radical and was engaged in the dissemination of Communist Party literature at the San Francisco Junior College and at the [REDACTED]. This informant further further reported that [REDACTED] financed a Communist Party bookstore in the Sunset District of San Francisco, and was a close friend of ALEXANDER S. KAUN, a professor at the University of California who was prominently identified with various Communist front activities. In connection with the above information, it will be noted that this office has no information relating to a Communist bookstore in the Sunset of San Francisco.

Through the services of a highly confidential source, Dr. [REDACTED] was [REDACTED] the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee or to one of the [REDACTED] which it was formed. On February 1, 1946, one M. [REDACTED] register to Suite 325 at 68 Post Street, San Francisco. It is known that the Northern California Association of [REDACTED] Executive Committee meeting in their [REDACTED]

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b7c [redacted] who formerly resided at [redacted] was employed on the D.S.M. Project at the Radiation Laboratory on April 1, 1942. He was transferred to Site Y at Los Alamos, New Mexico, on April 13, 1943.

b7c [redacted] was born [redacted] at [redacted]. He attended [redacted] from 1934 to 1938, when he obtained a B. A. Degree. Thereafter, he matriculated at the [redacted] in Berkeley from 1938 to 1942, and was awarded a Ph.D. Degree. During his school years from 1938 to 1940, [redacted] was a teaching assistant in Physics at the University of California.

b7c In a personnel security questionnaire, [redacted] informed that he was a member of the American Federation of Teachers at the [redacted]. In this connection, according to the Manhattan Engineer District, the American Federation of Teachers, a trade union, is generally considered a leftist organization and is thought to be Communist-dominated. Through the services of a highly confidential informant, it is known that [redacted] was a member of the FAECT at the Radiation Laboratory and was in attendance at a meeting of that group on April 7, 1943. A confidential informant furnished this office with the minutes of the meeting and it was therein reflected that [redacted] a Communist employed on the D.S.M. Project, suggested that it would be necessary to obtain a complete personnel list of employees at the Radiation Laboratory. To this suggestion, [redacted] according to the minutes of the meeting, raised an objection, stating that the filching of such personnel lists would probably come to the attention of the FBI and would cause trouble for the FAECT. When [redacted] was transferred to Site Y of the D.S.M. Project in April of 1943, information developed by MED disclosed that he withdrew his membership in the FAECT.

b7c Captain [redacted] who was formerly a Professor of Physics at the University of California, advised that [redacted] was a graduate student who studied under Dr. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER. Captain [redacted] stated that while at the University, [redacted] was a radical and was considered something of a leader among the Communist group there.

The investigation conducted of [redacted] by the MED developed the information that he, [redacted] was responsible for the employment of JOSEPH DOBROG WEINBERG on the D.S.M. Project. In an interview with WEINBERG, his close association with [redacted] was confirmed. It was the conclusion of MED that during the four years of association between WEINBERG and [redacted], the latter must have been cognizant of the Communist views of JOSEPH WEINBERG prior to the time when [redacted] recommended WEINBERG for employment on the D.S.M. Project.

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[REDACTED] was employed as a [REDACTED] in the 181" Cyclotron Building on the D.S.M. Project, Radiation Laboratory, on March 29, 1943. As of March, 1945, [REDACTED] was a [REDACTED] in the graphite shop and in the course of his employment, had access to information which was classified no higher than "restricted." At the conclusion of a security investigation conducted by MED, it was recommended that [REDACTED] be separated from his employment and this was done when he was laid off on May 8, 1945.

[REDACTED] resides with his wife, [REDACTED]. He was born [REDACTED] at [REDACTED] and attended high school in [REDACTED] graduating in 1925. From August, 1927, to July, 1942, [REDACTED] was employed by [REDACTED], as an [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. This firm was a stock and bond brokerage house. He left his employment there to accept defense work which was considered more essential. From July, 1942, to March, 1943, he was employed by the [REDACTED] as a [REDACTED]. According to his statement, [REDACTED] left this employment for a better opportunity for using his machinist skill.

In July of 1943, a confidential informant reported that [REDACTED] and his wife, [REDACTED] were subscribers to the People's World, the Communist publication on the West Coast, which subscription was renewed by him in January of 1944.

A physical surveillance conducted on October 22, 1943, disclosed that an automobile registered to [REDACTED] was observed parked in the vicinity of [REDACTED] the residence of [REDACTED], a Communist Party member, at a time when a dinner was being given for the Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc. The automobile registered to [REDACTED] was also observed on May 8, 1944, and on April 24, 1944, in the vicinity of meetings being conducted by the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. A highly confidential source furnished information that [REDACTED] was listed as a donor to the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee in Berkeley, California, and another confidential informant stated that [REDACTED] was active in sponsoring a party at the home of Dr. CHARLES LESLIE COLLINS on October 29, 1944, for the benefit of the JAFRC. In July of 1945, Mrs. [REDACTED] also

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invited persons to a party by the JAFRC to be held at 605 Woodlawn Avenue in Berkeley, the former residence of HAARON CHEVALIER.

b7c The investigation conducted of the [REDACTED] discloses they are friends of VALERIE ADELSON, who solicited Mrs. [REDACTED] to help raise funds for the East Bay Branch of the California Labor School in July of 1944. This school is sponsored and controlled by the Communist Party.

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b7D *Confidential Informant [REDACTED] advised that Mrs. [REDACTED] was a sponsor for the American Youth for Democracy, Berkeley, California, as of February, 1944. This Mrs. [REDACTED] in June of 1943, was also a sponsor for the Women's Committee for BERNADETTE DOYLE for Mayor. BERNADETTE DOYLE was a Communist Party candidate in the majority election for the City of Berkeley in 1943.

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FRANK FRIDMAN OPPENHEIMER

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OPPENHEIMER first became affiliated with the Radiation Laboratory at the University of California as a research fellow on November 10, 1941, and was therefore familiar with the purpose of the D.S.M. Project before the actual work on the contract began in 1942. OPPENHEIMER is engaged as a physicist and was placed in charge of the operation of the R-1 phase of the D. S. M. Project at the Radiation Laboratory. During the period of his employment, he has worked at various times at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, and at Los Alamos, New Mexico.

Jacqueline & Yvonne Givinn Oppenheimer

OPPENHEIMER resides at 118 Tunnel Road, Berkeley, California, with his wife, JACQUINETTE YVONNE GIVINN, his infant daughter, JUDITH, and a son, MICHAEL. He was born August 14, 1912, in New York City, and is the brother of JULIUS ROBERT OPPENHEIMER, who will be mentioned elsewhere in this report as the Director of the Los Alamos site of the D. S. M. Project and one of the world's foremost theoretical physicists.

In a personnel security questionnaire, FRANK OPPENHEIMER listed his educational background as follows:

Fiedston High School, New York City, 1926 to 1930.

John Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, 1930 to 1933, B. A. Degree.

Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge, England, 1933 to 1935.

California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California, 1935 to 1939, Ph.D. Degree.

OPPENHEIMER was employed at the Leland Stanford University, Palo Alto, California, during the summer of 1939, as an assistant in the Physics Department. During this period he was doing special laboratory research work in the field of nuclear physics. He continued in this capacity until June of 1941 when he left to accept the position at the Radiation Laboratory of the University of California.

The Los Angeles Field Division by report dated December 10, 1940, reported that FRANK OPPENHEIMER joined the Communist Party in 1936, under the name of FRANK FOLSON. He was a member of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists, and Technicians, CIO, and also a member of the American Federation of Teachers. In 1937, FRANK OPPENHEIMER, residing at 1288 Cordova, Pasadena, California, held Communist Party Book No. 56385 and in 1938, held Book No. 60493. In 1939, he held Book No. 1001.

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In September of 1943, Lt. Colonel BORIS PASH interviewed Dr. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER, the brother of FRANK OPPENHEIMER, during the course of which Dr. OPPENHEIMER stated that he knew that his brother, FRANK, and his brother's wife, JACKIE OPPENHEIMER, had been members of the Communist Party, but that he had advised them to break their ties with the Party and not associate with Communists. According to Dr. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER, it was his belief that FRANK OPPENHEIMER and his wife, JACKIE, had broken off their association with the Communist Party.

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During the course of the background investigation conducted by the Manhattan Engineer District of FRANK OPPENHEIMER, while he resided in the Los Angeles area, there was obtained from a Mrs. [REDACTED] the premises at 361 South Wilson, Pasadena, California, [REDACTED] by FRANK OPPENHEIMER, an original letter [REDACTED] after the OPPENHEIMERS [REDACTED]. According to the interpretation of this letter as given by MED, it was reported that on the back of the letter were contained notes with frequent references to the Workers Alliance and the Communist Party. It appears that the notes were references to the order of business for a particular meeting of the Communist Party and were in the handwriting of FRANK OPPENHEIMER.

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The investigation at Los Angeles disclosed that FRANK OPPENHEIMER associated there with one [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. During the war, [REDACTED] of an Army Project on rockets at the California Institute of Technology and [REDACTED] was his assistant. Information obtained from the plant protection manager of the Vultee Aircraft Corporation was to the effect that [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] were both [REDACTED] and FRANK OPPENHEIMER attended meetings at the [REDACTED] residence when he was in this area from 1935 to 1939.

Investigation conducted by the MED in the neighborhoods where the OPPENHEIMERS resided while living in the Pasadena and Los Angeles areas disclosed information to the effect that the OPPENHEIMERS were considered by several tenants and neighbors as being undesirables who lived a Bohemian type of existence.

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On December 2, 1940, the San Francisco Field Division received a report of Confidential Informant [REDACTED] indicating that on that date JOHN PITTMAN, Communist Foreign editor of the Daily People's World newspaper, had contacted FRANK OPPENHEIMER to inquire whether the OPPENHEIMERS would visit with the PITTMANs at their home that night. During February of 1941, this same informant stated that FRANK OPPENHEIMER was connected with the Communist Party, and his wife, JACKIE OPPENHEIMER, was an associate of [REDACTED] a [REDACTED] of the People's World (X)

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newspaper. According to the informant, [REDACTED] arranged for JACKIE OPPENHEIMER to attend what appeared to the informant to be Communist Party meetings at the home of [REDACTED] the State President of the Communist Party in California. (X)

A physical surveillance conducted on October 21, 1941, by agents of the San Francisco Office disclosed that an automobile registered to the OPPENHEIMERS was parked in the vicinity of [REDACTED] the residence of [REDACTED] where a gathering was in progress.

On May 16, 1942, Confidential Informant [REDACTED] stated that ISAC FOLKOFF, prominent undercover financial director of the Communist Party, contacted FRANK OPPENHEIMER to acquaint him with the news of the release of EARL BROWDER from prison. FOLKOFF is recalled as an associate of GREGORI KILIFETS and a suspect in Soviet espionage activities. (X)

In 1940, through a confidential source, it was determined that FRANK OPPENHEIMER was a subscriber to the People's World newspaper, previously referred to as the Communist Party publication on the West Coast.

During the course of the NED investigation, Dr. [REDACTED] of the Physics Department of Stanford University, was interviewed concerning his association with OPPENHEIMER while the latter was a student in the Physics Department of Stanford University from 1939 to 1940. [REDACTED] stated that FRANK OPPENHEIMER is definitely well to the left politically and would clearly be considered progressive or liberal in both his political and economic views. [REDACTED] further stated that while at Stanford University, FRANK OPPENHEIMER was an active advocate of the Teachers Union which had frequently been accused of being Communist-dominated. He described OPPENHEIMER as being strongly pro-Loyalist in the Spanish Civil War and stated that he was openly a non-interventionist during 1939 to June, 1941, with regard to World War II.

Dr. [REDACTED] Professor of Physics at Stanford University and an employee on the U.S.S. Project, confirmed the remarks concerning OPPENHEIMER made by Dr. [REDACTED]. In addition, Dr. [REDACTED] advised that FRANK OPPENHEIMER, while at Stanford, was active in Consumers Union work; he attempted to organize support on the Stanford campus for various leftist-sponsored movements such as advocacy of the case of HARRY BRIDGES, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] and others. When questioned as to how he justified the Russo-German pact of August, 1939, in view of his former expressed hatred of Germany, according to Dr. [REDACTED] OPPENHEIMER replied, "Stalin knows best." This same informant reported that OPPENHEIMER attempted to convert him and others to his personal social views and referred to

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b7C DR. [REDACTED] as being "a hopeless bourgeois not in sympathy with the proletariat." It was the conclusion of Dr. [REDACTED] that FRANK OPPENHEIMER had followed the lead and dictates of his brother, J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER, in all of his political attitudes and affiliations.

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b7D During 1943, Confidential Informant [REDACTED] listed for the San Francisco Office the name of FRANK OPPENHEIMER as one of the known Communists employed at the Radiation Laboratory. (C)

b7C Throughout the course of the investigation of FRANK OPPENHEIMER and his wife, JOCKIE, it was reflected by various confidential informants who had daily association with the OPPENHEIMERS that they were in constant contact and association with Communist Party members in the East Bay area and with those suspected of Communist affiliations. On July 8, 1942, it was reported by a confidential source that one [REDACTED], colored, a Communist Party member, visited with the OPPENHEIMERS socially and spoke with FRANK OPPENHEIMER with reference to OPPENHEIMER's securing a position for [REDACTED] on the D.S.M. Project.

USSR
On June 4, 1945, the Consulate-General at San Francisco, in conjunction with the American-Russian Institute, sponsored a reception for the Russian scientists who were members of the Soviet delegation to the United Nations Conference then meeting in San Francisco. Numerous scientists from the Bay area, together with others, were invited to attend this reception and included among the invitees was FRANK OPPENHEIMER. (S) (u)

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b7D Following the dropping of the first atomic bomb on Hiroshima on August 6, 1945, confidential informants reported a concerted effort by the Communist Party and Communist front organizations to mobilize propaganda on atomic energy. In this connection, Confidential Informant [REDACTED] on August 9, 1945, reported that [REDACTED] the Director of the California Labor School, proposed to [REDACTED] a Communist Party attorney, a city-wide meeting on the future and control of atomic power, including the political aspects. In this regard, it was suggested that Dr. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER or his brother, FRANK OPPENHEIMER, would be a suitable speaker. Such meeting did not occur, and the first public appearance of FRANK OPPENHEIMER as a speaker on atomic energy occurred at the Berkeley High School on November 28, 1945, at a forum sponsored by the Berkeley Democratic Club. He appeared on the program with [REDACTED], a news commentator who has been investigated for his Communist affiliations. Publicity for the meeting was given by the People's Daily World, a Communist newspaper, and the CIO Labor Herald newspaper. Prior to making this speech, it is known that OPPENHEIMER had several conferences with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] is a prominent Communist Party

member in Oakland, California, and was a close personal friend of STEVE NELSON while the latter was the Communist Party organizer for this area. The speech delivered by OPPENHEIMER was well-received among the Communist Party members in this area although, according to confidential informants, there was some disappointment that OPPENHEIMER did not openly attack the May-Johnson Bill.

According to confidential informants, during the period from October of 1945, OPPENHEIMER was contacted by various Communist Party members active in the CIO trade union movement to secure the appearance of his brother, J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER, as a speaker. [On November 17, 1945, it was disclosed that FRANK OPPENHEIMER requested DAVID ADELSON to come to his residence for a discussion, the subject of which was not indicated. ADELSON, a Communist, is the international representative of the FAECT in this area. He has been in frequent contact with FRANK OPPENHEIMER on matters pertaining to policy regarding the control of atomic energy. It was known that on November 17, 1945, JOHN SCHUYTEN, a Communist active in the FAECT, was observed to accompany ADELSON to the OPPENHEIMER home. While the subject of their conversation was not determined, it was subsequently ascertained that ADELSON reported that OPPENHEIMER had given the "qualified no" but added that he would help them find someone else. Thereafter, informants stated, FRANK OPPENHEIMER approached his brother, J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER, at the direction of DAVE ADELSON and [redacted] who is also a Communist active in the State CIO program. It was requested that J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER address the California State CIO Convention held in San Francisco during the early part of December, 1945. In this regard, it is known that Dr. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER refused the invitation to speak but recommended his brother, FRANK, who accepted.

Adelson
[On December 4, 1945, DAVID ADELSON contacted FRANK OPPENHEIMER and requested him to deliver before the CIO Convention the same speech as he had previously given on November 28. ADELSON further requested that the speech of OPPENHEIMER should stress how atomic control depended on the labor unions, and it was further requested that OPPENHEIMER not mention his views on the May-Johnson Bill as they were contrary to those held by the FAECT Atomic Energy Committee. The speech delivered by OPPENHEIMER on December 9, 1946, was well-received and given wide coverage in the various Bay area newspapers. The proposals made by OPPENHEIMER in his speech were adopted in toto by the CIO Convention.

From December 27, 1945, to January 3, 1946, Dr. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER and his wife, KITTY, were guests of FRANK OPPENHEIMER in Berkeley, California. A confidential informant of MED reported that DAVID ADELSON and [redacted] made arrangements to visit the OPPENHEIMERS in the residence of FRANK OPPENHEIMER on the evening of January 1, 1946.

Through the services of another confidential source, subsequent to the meeting, it was disclosed that the ostensible purpose of the visit was to secure the appearance of J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER to talk before "big meetings." According to this same source, this information was divulged by ADIELSON to BARNEY YOUNG, a Communist active in the FAECT, and it was further stated that they were going to discuss the "whole picture," probably referring to the control of atomic energy. The informant stated that BARNEY YOUNG told ADIELSON that [REDACTED] was vitally interested in seeing J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER and that ADIELSON should do everything possible to arrange the contact. The possibility is noted that the name [REDACTED] may have been used as a subterfuge and it was probable that [REDACTED] was referring to STEVE NELSON, inasmuch as he remarked that New York Communist circles thought that J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER was no longer reliable and was taking too individualistic a course.

7C
With regard to the opinions of FRANK OPPENHEIMER on the control and development of atomic energy, it was known to confidential informants of MCD that he was in contact with the Association of Los Alamos Scientists, and on November 11, 1945, he was contacted by long distance telephone to discuss the program of this group. During this meeting, he expressed himself as being not too opposed to the Ray-Johnson Act, stating that it was a step in the right direction and would be acceptable in the absence of something better. This opinion was not confirmed with the policy adopted at that time by the Los Alamos scientists.

On December 10, 1945, [REDACTED], an employee of the Shell Development Company, contacted FRANK OPPENHEIMER and requested him to represent the Radiation Laboratory on the Steering Committee of the Northern California Association of Scientists. At this time OPPENHEIMER declined, but recommended for this position other employees, including [REDACTED], who, he stated, would be acceptable. It is noted that OPPENHEIMER was observed in attendance at the second public meeting of the Northern California Association of Scientists held February 15, 1946, and at that meeting the chairman read off the name of FRANK OPPENHEIMER as one of the sponsors for the N.C.A.S. This organization was allegedly sponsored by FRANK COLLINS and the Scientific Committee of the FAECT. It was largely infiltrated by Communist Party members and followed a line generally acceptable to the Communist Party.

Of possible interest to this investigation is the association of OPPENHEIMER with other scientists suspected of Communist Party affiliation engaged on the D. S. H. Project. In this regard, Major [REDACTED], [REDACTED] Engineer, reported that shortly after the discharge of [REDACTED], mentioned elsewhere, he, Major [REDACTED] was approached by FRANK OPPENHEIMER who demanded to know the clause in the contract between

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the United States Government and the University of California which provided for [redacted]'s discharge, and further questioned Major [redacted] regarding the necessity for such discharge. [redacted] reported that immediately after this contact, he was approached by BERNARD PETERS, a Communist, who asked the identical questions previously asked by FRANK OPPENHEIMER, thereby indicating a concerted effort on the part of the Communist faction with regard to the discharge of [redacted] which had been brought about because of his repeated violations of the security regulations.

FRANK OPPENHEIMER and his wife, JACKIE OPPENHEIMER, are close personal friends of ROBERT and CHARLOTTE SERBER, both suspected Communist Party members. The SERBERS stayed at the residence of FRANK OPPENHEIMER during October of 1945, and when they permanently returned to this area late in November of 1945 from the Los Alamos Project, were in daily association with the OPPENHEIMERS. (In this regard it is noted that the OPPENHEIMERS and the SERBERS received an invitation from BARR R. CHEVILLER, the wife of HAKON CHEVILLER, to visit with her at Stinson Beach, California. HAKON CHEVILLER was the professor named by Dr. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER as having approached project employees for secret information to be furnished to the Soviet Union. (X)

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On January 6, 1946, LEONARD POCKMAN, a Communist Party member, contacted Dr. FRANK OPPENHEIMER to inform him that he was looking for a job. OPPENHEIMER suggested that POCKMAN send him a personal letter and advised that he would show this letter to the right people at the Radiation Laboratory and possibly something would develop from it. It is noted that POCKMAN is the [redacted] of [redacted] the wife of [redacted] a key scientist engaged on the U. S. M. Project at the Los Alamos site.

A confidential source advised that FRANK OPPENHEIMER accepted an invitation to give six weeks of lectures one night each week beginning May 9, 1946 at the California Labor School. It is known that OPPENHEIMER stated that in these lectures, he would touch on the social aspects and some technical information, concerning atomic energy. He also proposed that he would recruit other men to assist him in delivering these lectures.

During the period of this investigation, [redacted] a Communist Party member employed by the LLJU, resided with the OPPENHEIMERS. The investigation has disclosed that she is a cousin to JACKIE OPPENHEIMER.

On October 27, 1945, FRANK OPPENHEIMER held a party at his residence which was attended by approximately sixteen people. A phve

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surveillance conducted reflected that among the guests were persons who arrived in cars registered to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. It is believed by MED that the party may have been for the Executive Board of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

During the period of this investigation, it has been disclosed that JACKIE OPPENHEIMER has been in constant association with persons who are Communists or suspected of Communist affiliations. Numbered among her close personal friends are [REDACTED] and LOTTE STERN. LOTTE STERN and Dr. ALFRED STERN, her husband, are related to the OPPENHEIMERS, LOTTE being the sister of FRANK OPPENHEIMER. Dr. ALFRED STERN is known to be an associate of individuals in the Communist Party, principal among whom are HAAKON CHEVALIER and [REDACTED].

On March 7, 1945, [REDACTED], the husband of [REDACTED] and a Communist Party member who was business agent for the Laundry Drivers Union, Local 209, was arrested on a charge of grand larceny in Berkeley, California. The arrest arose on the complaint of Mrs. [REDACTED] who stated that [REDACTED] had obtained \$750 in personal checks from her for the purchase of war bonds. The complainant informed that while the money was delivered on July 6, 1943, and the order for the war bonds placed, she had never obtained the war bonds. Investigation disclosed that [REDACTED] had embezzled the money to cover previous embezzlements committed by him against the Laundry Drivers Union. With regard to this, it is known that FRANK OPPENHEIMER at first agreed to make restitution for [REDACTED] but later withdrew his offer on the statement that he had ascertained that [REDACTED] was guilty of wrong-doing and he desired to have no part in the matter. However, it is noted that on July 29, 1944, JACKIE OPPENHEIMER issued a check to [REDACTED] in the amount of \$385.00 which through investigation was determined to be the opening sum for a personal bank account from which on August 18, 1944, a check in the amount of \$300 was made payable to [REDACTED] identified as [REDACTED] a Communist Party member. It is believed by MED that the check was intended as a donation to the Communist Political Association, either for its general fund or for the California Labor School which is sponsored by the Communist Party. It is known also that JACKIE OPPENHEIMER has from time to time advanced other sums of money to the [REDACTED] and on July 25, 1944, issued a check to [REDACTED] in the amount of [REDACTED].

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On April 19, 1944, through a confidential informant of the MED, it was determined that JACKIE OPPENHEIMER was active with the Shipyard Workers Committee Against Discrimination, an organization sponsored by the Communist Party, for on that day she agreed to be responsible for the mailing of 1,000 pieces of literature issued by the committee.

During the latter part of 1944 and early part of 1945, JACKIE OPPENHEIMER, according to an informant, was toying with the idea of working for the California Labor School or the Political Action Committee. During the same period, she occasionally did clerical work for the California Labor School.

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During January of 1946, the OPPENHEIMERS spent a two-week vacation in the vicinity of Mexico City. Prior to the trip, a confidential source reported that ROBERT SERBER addressed a telegram to Mrs. [REDACTED] his [REDACTED] requesting that she inform concerning desirable hotel accommodations in Mexico. The answering telegram recommended the OPPENHEIMERS to Dr. [REDACTED] in Mexico City. A report on the vacation trip of the OPPENHEIMERS received from a confidential source disclosed that while in Mexico, the OPPENHEIMERS were in frequent contact with Dr. [REDACTED] and his wife, [REDACTED]. Dr. [REDACTED] reported to be writing articles for "La Voz de Mexico," a Communist Party organ, under the name of Dr. [REDACTED] and is reported to be one of the intellectuals behind the Mexican Communist Party movement.

Since February of 1946, FRANK OPPENHEIMER has been active with the Northern California Association of Scientists as a member of the Executive Committee. He has made frequent public addresses for the organization in the Bay area.

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In March of 1946, DAVID ADELSON, a Communist, contacted OPPENHEIMER and requested him to consider running for Congress. After considerable discussion with [REDACTED], ADELSON and [REDACTED] Confidential Informant [REDACTED] reported OPPENHEIMER declined to enter politics.

At the present time, OPPENHEIMER is planning to resign his employment at the Radiation Laboratory to accept a professorship at the University of Minnesota.

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DR. JULIUS ROBERT OPPENHEIMER
with aliases: J. Robert Oppenheimer,
Robert J. Oppenheimer, "Oppe"

OPPENHEIMER, formerly connected with the Radiation Laboratory of the University of California, was the Director of the Los Alamos site of the D. S. M. Project from July, 1942, until early in 1946. He was a member of the Coordinating Council at Los Alamos and is generally considered as one of the top scientists engaged on D. S. M. work. He is generally regarded as being primarily responsible for the scientific development of the atomic bomb and is considered one of the world's foremost theoretical physicists. ~~DR. JULIUS ROBERT OPPENHEIMER~~
~~DR. JULIUS ROBERT OPPENHEIMER~~

OPPENHEIMER was born in New York City April 22, 1904. His father, JULIUS OPPENHEIMER, and his mother, ELLA OPPENHEIMER, nee FRIEDMAN, are now deceased. OPPENHEIMER, who is now a consultant to the D. S. M. Project, was married to KATHERINE STEWART-HARRISON, nee KUENTING, on November 1, 1940, at Virginia City, Nevada. He lives with her and their infant children—PETER, born 1941, and a younger girl named TONI, at Number 1 Eagle Hill Road, Berkeley, California.

In a personnel security questionnaire, OPPENHEIMER listed his educational background as follows:

Ethical Culture School, New York City, 1910 to 1921.
Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1922 to 1926,
A. B. Degree, 1926.
Cambridge University, Cambridge, England, 1925 to 1926.
Goettingen University, Goettingen, Germany, 1926 to 1927,
Ph.D. Degree, 1927.

From 1929 until the start of the D. S. M. Project in 1942, OPPENHEIMER held a joint professorship at the University of California, Berkeley, and the California Institute of Technology at Pasadena, California. During the years 1931 and 1934, for a period of four weeks in the Summer, OPPENHEIMER conducted a symposium in Physics at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan. In the publication, "American Men of Science," published by the Science Press in 1938, it was indicated that J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER was a National Research Fellow from 1927 to 1928, was an International Education Board Fellow from 1928 to 1929, and was a Fellow of Physical Society, year not given. The Oakland Tribune, issue of May 1, 1941, carried a news story that J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER was recently elected to the National Academy of Sciences.

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OPPENHEIMER, apart from his employment, is independently wealthy. In his Selective Service Questionnaire maintained by Local Board No. 53 in Richmond, California, OPPENHEIMER stated his average monthly income as of September 1, 1942, was \$600, and that he owned stocks and bonds in the amount of \$150,000, in addition to owning his own home and other real property.

Communist Background:

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Captain [redacted] of the University of California advised that his records reflected that J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER, a professor at the University, was in 1938 a subscriber to the People's World newspaper and as of April 5, 1939, was reported to be a sponsor for the Berkeley Conference for Civic Betterment, Communist front group.

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Confidential Informant [redacted] stated that in November, 1939, OPPENHEIMER was a member of the Executive Committee of the American Civil Liberties Union. Confidential Informant [redacted] stated that in 1938, it was reported to him that OPPENHEIMER was a member of the Communist Party, and in February of that year, was connected with the Western Council of the Consumers' Union. The year following, he was a member of the Board of Counselors for this latter organization.

The files of the Berkeley Police Department disclose that OPPENHEIMER was reported to be a member of the Eastbay Chapter of the Medical Bureau to Aid Spanish Democracy, and according to the People's World, issue of January 29, 1938, OPPENHEIMER was one of a group of professors at the University of California who contributed to the purchase of an ambulance given to the Spanish Loyalist Forces by the American Medical Bureau to Aid Spanish Democracy.

According to a report prepared by the Manhattan Engineer District, it was stated that the records of the Los Angeles Field Division disclosed that OPPENHEIMER was listed as a member of the National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights and was a contributor to the rescue ship for Spanish Loyalists sponsored by the Spanish Aid Committee.

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During the investigation of OPPENHEIMER conducted by the Manhattan Engineer District, Dr. [redacted] of the California Institute of Technology, advised that he had heard that OPPENHEIMER was regarded as an extreme radical and as having some subversive tendencies. Dr. [redacted] also stated that he knew that the University of California had conducted an investigation of OPPENHEIMER in connection with his radical and subversive activities and that he believed that OPPENHEIMER would undoubtedly have been discharged had it not been for his extreme

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brilliance in his particular field. A memorandum prepared by the Director, Plant Protection, Vultee Aircraft, Inc., stated that J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER and his brother, FRANK OPPENHEIMER, associated in the Los Angeles area with [redacted] and [redacted] engineers employed by the California Institute of Technology and reported to be members of the Communist Party. OPPENHEIMER was reported to have attended Communist meetings at the home of [redacted]

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Captain [redacted] USNR, a former Professor of Physics at the University of California, informed that he recognized a considerable amount of radical activity by J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER and his students while at the University of California; that Dr. E. O. LAWRENCE was perturbed by OPPENHEIMER's attitude and spoke with OPPENHEIMER concerning his activities. According to Captain [redacted] it was the impression of Dr. E. O. LAWRENCE that OPPENHEIMER was embracing Communism as the best means of opposing Fascism. Captain [redacted] stated that he was approached by RAYMOND T. BIRGE, the Chairman of the Physics Department at the University of California and was requested to take charge of the problem of keeping the graduate students out of trouble. Captain [redacted] said that while OPPENHEIMER was himself a liberal thinker, he, OPPENHEIMER, nevertheless felt some of his students were too radical in their political doctrines and expressed a willingness to cooperate with [redacted] in attempting to suppress such activities.

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During the Fall of 1940, a physical surveillance conducted disclosed that OPPENHEIMER was present at the home of HAROLD CHEVALIER, and present at the same time were ISAAC FOLKOFF, an important Communist and a suspect in Soviet espionage, and WILLIAM SCHNEIDERMAN, then the California State Secretary of the Communist Party. On February 26, 1941, according to Confidential Informant [redacted] ISAAC FOLKOFF attempted to arrange a meeting between J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER, RUDOLPH ALBERT and an unknown man referred to only as "TOLL." RUDOLPH ALBERT at that time was a functionary in the San Francisco County Communist Party and an important member in the California state organization.

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Confidential Informant [redacted] furnished the San Francisco Office with a record of the toll calls made by J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER from his Berkeley residence during the months of August and September, 1941. It was considered significant that during this period, OPPENHEIMER called ISAAC FOLKOFF on August 11, 13, and on September 3 and 11, 1941. In addition, he called Dr. THOMAS ADDIS and [redacted] on several occasions. Both of these latter two are active Communist Party members and the name of Dr. THOMAS ADDIS has appeared on numerous occasions in connection with various Communist front organizations.

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According to Confidential Informant [REDACTED], ISAAC FOLKOFF contacted J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER on October 3, 1941, and told him that he would be unable to meet with him as planned, but that STEVE NELSON would see him. This same informant stated that on October 6, 1941, an individual who was believed to be STEVE NELSON advised FOLKOFF that he had obtained \$100 over the week-end, the period corresponding to the reported meeting between NELSON and OPPENHEIMER. On October 14, 1941, this informant related that OPPENHEIMER requested ISAAC FOLKOFF to have ~~ARTHUR LA BERT~~ contact him, and then stated that STEVE, last name unknown, had contacted him and given him a message to convey to FOLKOFF. (X)

Confidential Informant [REDACTED] on December 10, 1942, reported that he was present during a conversation between HANNAH PETERS and STEVE NELSON. HANNAH PETERS, the wife of BERNARD PETERS, a project employee, was at that time the organizer of the Doctors' Branch of the Alameda County Communist Party. She informed NELSON that Dr. OPPENHEIMER could not be active in the Communist Party inasmuch as he was employed on a special project. Later during the same day, BERNADETTE DOYLE remarked in the presence of the informant that it would be necessary for them, the Communist Party, to discuss with the State Committee the question of HANNAH PETERS and the two OPPENHEIMERS inasmuch as they were regularly registered and everyone in the county knew it. According to the informant, it was his understanding that the Alameda County Communist Party was concerned because those Party members engaged on special undertakings were required to maintain their memberships in secrecy. (X)

Current Activities:

On or about October 10, 1942, according to Confidential Informant SF [REDACTED], an individual identified as [REDACTED] believed to be [REDACTED] a project employee and a member of the Communist Party, approached STEVE NELSON and informed him that he was engaged on a research project in connection with the development of a very dangerous weapon. At the time, NELSON indicated a prior knowledge of the work and informed [REDACTED] that it was important to another Communist Party member who considered the project more important than his Party work. NELSON then identified this Party member as being one who was only good in the technical field. He stated that he was generally referred to as a "Red" and in fact had worked on the Spanish Committee and on other committees for the Party. From the statements made by NELSON, it is believed that the Party member referred to by him is J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER. According to the informant, NELSON admonished [REDACTED] not to irritate this man (OPPENHEIMER) or to quit the research work. When [REDACTED] suggested that he give up his job and become a more active Communist, (X)

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STEVE NELSON informed him that it was important for them (the Communist Party) to have a knowledge of discoveries and research developments. (R)

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On the night of March 29, 1943, Confidential Informant [REDACTED] was in a position to overhear a conversation between JOSEPH LOCDROM WEINBERG, a Communist Party member and a project employee, and STEVE NELSON, conducted in the home of NELSON in Oakland, California. The details of this conversation, set out previously in this report, indicated a solicitation by NELSON of ~~Secret~~ and confidential data pertaining to the project for the purpose of transmitting it to the Soviet Union. WEINBERG cooperated and furnished information concerning the project known to him. A large part of the conversation, as overheard by the informant, was with reference to Dr. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER. NELSON informed WEINBERG that he had previously been up to visit with OPPENHEIMER but that he had changed and that he was nervous while he, STEVE, was there. WEINBERG, in answer to a question by NELSON, stated that OPPENHEIMER knew how he, WEINBERG, stood politically. NELSON also stated that he formerly was very intimate with J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER, not only through Party liaison, but also through a personal relationship; that OPPENHEIMER's wife was formerly the wife of one of his, NELSON's, best friends who was killed in Spain. According to the informant, NELSON stated that OPPENHEIMER was not too sound politically and that he, NELSON, had tried to keep him up to date. NELSON also said that OPPENHEIMER was out to make his name on the basis of scientific work on the D.S.M. Project and that his wife had influenced him away from his progressive ideas. During the latter part of the conversation, while NELSON and WEINBERG were discussing the details of the D. S. M. Project, NELSON indicated to WEINBERG that he had previously been informed by OPPENHEIMER concerning the specific purpose for the research. In connection with the above information, it will be noted that JOSEPH WEINBERG, in the application for employment on the D.S.M. Project filed by him, listed as a reference, J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER.

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During the course of the Cinrad investigation, several interviews with J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER were conducted by the Manhattan Engineer District. In August of 1943, Lt. Colonel [REDACTED] verbally informed the San Francisco Office that he had talked with J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER at Los Alamos, New Mexico, and that during their conversation, OPPENHEIMER had told him that he did not want any individual whom he knew to be a Communist employed on the D.S.M. Project because he, OPPENHEIMER, knew that any Communist had a divided loyalty toward the United States and a paramount loyalty to Russia, and further, that he, OPPENHEIMER, knew that the discipline of the Party was such that any individual of that political faith working on the project could not be trusted to retain in secrecy the information which came into his possession. According to Lt. Colonel [REDACTED], OPPENHEIMER indicated that he did not know a single individual employed on the project who was a Communist.

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On August 26, 1943, OPPENHEIMER was interviewed by Lt. Colonel [REDACTED] and Lt. [REDACTED]. During this interview OPPENHEIMER stated that approximately six months prior, he had learned from three different employees of the D. S. M. Project that they had been solicited to furnish information, to be ultimately delivered to the USSR concerning the project. According to him, all of the employees had been bewildered by the request and had asked OPPENHEIMER for advice. Because none of the three employees had cooperated in the scheme and because all three had talked to OPPENHEIMER in confidence, he refused to furnish their identities. He did, however, state that two of the men were his close associates at Los Alamos, New Mexico, and that the other was then assigned to the D.S.M. Project at the Radiation Laboratory of the University of California. OPPENHEIMER identified GEORGE ELTENTON as the one who had attempted to obtain the information for an unidentified Soviet official attached to the USSR Consulate in San Francisco. A highly confidential source stated that the name of OPPENHEIMER and his telephone number appeared on a personal list maintained by ELTENTON in his home. OPPENHEIMER informed that ELTENTON had requested a man, whose name he, OPPENHEIMER, refused to divulge, to act as an intermediary in soliciting project employees to furnish information. Thereafter, according to OPPENHEIMER, the unidentified intermediary had on three separate occasions contacted the project employees.

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On September 12, 1943, OPPENHEIMER was re-interviewed by Lt. Colonel [REDACTED], and while he restated much of the information previously furnished by him, he refused to divulge the identity of the intermediary or the identities of the three D.S.M. Project employees who had been contacted. OPPENHEIMER based his refusal upon his belief that no information had passed and that no harm had been done, and also on the ground that it was his belief that the intermediary had ceased activity.

On December 14, 1943, OPPENHEIMER was again interviewed by officers of the Manhattan Engineer District in Los Alamos, New Mexico. For the first time he disclosed that the name of the intermediary solicited by ELTENTON and the person who contacted the project employees was MAAKON CHEVALIER.

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During the period of July and August, 1943, as has been mentioned elsewhere in this report, the Manhattan Engineer District was conducting an extensive investigation of [REDACTED]. During August, 1943, the Army refused to sign the draft deferment request for [REDACTED] and he, through other project employees and officers of the FAECT, conducted a campaign for a draft deferment and continued employment on the D. S. M. Project. In connection with this, he approached J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER, and in a conversation with representatives of the MED,

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OPPENHEIMER advised that he had requested [redacted] to volunteer his services in the United States Army. With regard to this same matter, during a conversation with General [redacted], OPPENHEIMER stated that he felt responsible for the employment of [redacted] and had secured from him a promise on condition of his employment to cease all his political activities. In this same conversation, OPPENHEIMER remarked that he had talked with JOSEPH LINDBERG and DAVID BORN, and he indicated that he had exacted from them a promise to cease all political activity, including Communist Party activities. It is pointed out that in a previous conversation, OPPENHEIMER had indicated that he did not know of any Communists employed on the D. S. M. Project. It is of interest to note that during this conversation, OPPENHEIMER informed that Mrs. CHARLOTTE KEMNER, the wife of ROBERT KEMNER, a project employee at Los Alamos, had at one time been a Communist. It is noted that she listed OPPENHEIMER as a reference for employment, stating that she knew him for a period of ten years. He also informed that his brother, FRANK OPPENHEIMER, had at one time been a member of the Communist Party. In connection with his own activities, J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER informed General [redacted] that he had never been a Communist but that he probably belonged to every Communist front organization on the West Coast and had signed many petitions concerning matters in which Communists were interested.

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In the conversation of September 12, 1943, referred to above, OPPENHEIMER identified his wife as having been a member of the Communist Party. In this same conversation, he indicated that he was of the opinion that Russia should share in the secrets pertaining to the D.S.M. Project but stated he was opposed to furnishing this information by means other than official sources.

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During June of 1943, a physical surveillance of OPPENHEIMER was conducted by representatives of WED, while OPPENHEIMER was on a visit to Berkeley and Los Angeles, California. During the course of this surveillance, it was noted that in San Francisco, OPPENHEIMER endeavored to contact [redacted], a project employee at Los Alamos. [redacted] is known to be an acquaintance of LOUISE BRANSTEN, ERMENEGILDO DOYLE, and STEVE NELSON. His wife, [redacted], is a known member of the Communist Party attached to the Professional Section.

On June 14, 1943, OPPENHEIMER was observed in the company of JEAN TATLOCK, 1405 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, a psychiatrist. The surveillance disclosed that OPPENHEIMER appeared to be on friendly and intimate terms with TATLOCK and it is believed that he spent the night of June 14 at her residence. JEAN TATLOCK was identified by various sources as being connected with Communist front activities in San Francisco. On January 5, 1944, she committed suicide.

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With respect to the above disclosures made by OPPENHEIMER, the information furnished by Confidential Informant [REDACTED] on November 1, 1945, is of interest. This informant was present at a Communist Party meeting of the Executive Committee of the North Oakland Club at the home of FRANK COLLINS. According to the informant, [REDACTED] who was also present, stated that STEVE NELSON and himself were close to J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER and that OPPENHEIMER was a Communist Party member. [REDACTED] stated that OPPENHEIMER told NELSON several years previous that the Army was working on the atomic bomb. [REDACTED] the wife of [REDACTED] at this same meeting also remarked that OPPENHEIMER was a Party member, and the [REDACTED] said that the Communist Party had a group working in Berkeley to obtain the complete picture of the atomic bomb. [REDACTED] was known as a close associate of STEVE NELSON.

The investigation of J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER at Los Alamos included a mail cover and censorship of mail received by him. Through this source it was disclosed that on August 7, 1945, HAAKON CHEVALIER wrote a letter of congratulation to OPPENHEIMER on his work in connection with the atomic bomb. In this letter, CHEVALIER indicated a personal friendship with the OPPENHEIMERS and made reference to his previous meetings with him. A highly confidential source of the New York Field Division in 1944 made available a copy of a letter written to "Dear Kitty and Opje," believed to be J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER and his wife, KITTY OPPENHEIMER. In this letter CHEVALIER commented on his own activities in New York City and the fact that he was seeking employment with the government.

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On August 13, 1945, HARRIET GERTRUDE EDDY, 368 Creek Drive, Menlo Park, California, wrote to OPPENHEIMER at Los Alamos, remarking that she recently had lunch with Mr. and Mrs. HAAKON CHEVALIER and that it was agreed among them that she, EDDY, would write to OPPENHEIMER. HARRIET EDDY asked to use OPPENHEIMER's name as a sponsor for an undisclosed meeting to be addressed by Dr. [REDACTED] who had traveled to the Soviet Union as a guest in honor of the anniversary celebration of the Academy of Sciences in the USSR. HARRIET EDDY is known to be a Communist, and was formerly associated with GREGORI KHEIFETS, LOUISE BRANSTEN, ROSE ISAAC, and others who have been investigated in connection with Soviet espionage. 74

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The mail censorship mentioned above also disclosed several letters emanating from [REDACTED] following his induction into the United States Army.

[REDACTED] on August 7, 1945 wrote OPPENHEIMER congratulating him on the success of the atomic bomb. On October 4, 1945, he wrote inquiring as to the future plans of OPPENHEIMER, stating he desired to resume his professional association with OPPENHEIMER after his discharge.

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On March 6, 1945, DAVID BOHM, mentioned elsewhere as a Communist employed at the Radiation Laboratory, wrote OPPENHEIMER and requested to know whether OPPENHEIMER would return to the University of California, and if so, requested permission to work with him there. In connection with this, it is of interest to note that during one of the conversations with OPPENHEIMER, he advised that DAVID BOHM and BERNARD PETERS were considered by him to be the most potentially dangerous employees on the D. S. M. Project at Berkeley.

b7c During the latter part of November, 1945, informants of the San Francisco Office reported an effort made by [REDACTED] a Communist connected with the California State CIO, to secure the appearance of OPPENHEIMER as a speaker before the California State CIO Convention to be held in December of 1945. According to these informants, [REDACTED] through DAVID ADELSON and FRANK OPPENHEIMER, approached J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER, expressing himself as being eager for his appearance so that he could confer with SIDNEY HILMAN. Through these sources it was known that J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER stated that in his opinion, the scientists should not speak on the political matters involving the atomic bomb until it was determined that they were all agreed. Nevertheless, OPPENHEIMER suggested his brother, FRANK, as a speaker.

|| Early in January, 1946, it is known that ADELSON visited with FRANK and J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER at the home of FRANK OPPENHEIMER. From information subsequently received, it was indicated that the OPPENHEIMERS expressed their opinions concerning the development of atomic energy. With respect to this, J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER furnished an interview to the "Daily Californian," a University of California publication, which was reported in the issue of January 2, 1946. OPPENHEIMER was quoted as saying, "Atomic research should be done openly. If nations attempt to keep it a secret, the matter will become very dangerous." He stated that the proposed United Nations Organization Atomic Bomb Control Commission "would be wise to release the bomb 'know how' concurrently with the step-by-step development with the Commission" and that "continued production of the A-bomb could frustrate constructive effort attempts to international control of the weapon."

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On September 5, 1946, J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER was interviewed by agents of the San Francisco Field Office. This interview was arranged for the purpose of discussing the information previously furnished by HAAKON CHEVALIER and G. MORGAN ELTENTON concerning their attempt to obtain information about the D. S. M. Project from OPPENHEIMER. OPPENHEIMER related that sometime during the latter part of 1942 or early 1943, while HAAKON CHEVALIER and his wife were visiting at the OPPENHEIMER home, CHEVALIER indicated that something unpleasant had happened. CHEVALIER related that ELTENTON had talked with him and told him that it was necessary to provide technical information to the Soviet Union. OPPENHEIMER stated that in reply, he used strong words to CHEVALIER and told him that to do such was "treason" or "close to treason." OPPENHEIMER stated that CHEVALIER had not asked him for any information concerning the D. S. M. Project, and at no time did he ever discuss his work on the Project with CHEVALIER. According to OPPENHEIMER, some mention was made or the impression was given by CHEVALIER in his conversation that ELTENTON had a means of transmitting the information to the Soviet Union.

OPPENHEIMER further advised that he did not recognize the potential threat to this nation's security at the time of his conversation with CHEVALIER. Sometime thereafter, according to OPPENHEIMER, he reported the matter to the security officer at the Radiation Laboratory and endeavored to convey a warning of the possibility that ELTENTON was spying on the Project. OPPENHEIMER stated that in reporting the incident, he endeavored to protect CHEVALIER's identity and concocted a completely fabricated story which was to the effect that three unidentified associates had been approached in ELTENTON's behalf for information.

OPPENHEIMER further explained that he considered HAAKON CHEVALIER among his personal friends, and that CHEVALIER had informed him that he had been questioned about the incident by FBI agents.

During the interview, OPPENHEIMER informed that in the period from 1936 to 1939, he had identified himself with many of the so-called leftist front groups and had made contributions to some of them and would consider it as at least possible that some part of his contributions had eventually gone into Communist Party funds. OPPENHEIMER also stated that he never at any time was a dues-paying Communist, but indicated that he had at least an academic interest in the organization. He also stated that he may have attended one or two gatherings at which there were present persons definitely identified with the Communist Party. OPPENHEIMER also advised that he underwent a sharp change of mind and attitude regarding the policies and politics of the Soviet Union about the time of the signing of the Soviet-German Pact in 1939. OPPENHEIMER stated that he did not reconcile the treachery employed by the Soviets in their international

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relationships with the high purposes and the democratic aims ascribed to the Soviets by the local Communists.

With regard to his knowledge of STEVE NELSON, OPPENHEIMER informed that he was acquainted with NELSON and explained that this acquaintanceship was brought about through the association of his wife, KITTY OPPENHEIMER, with NELSON. OPPENHEIMER said his wife was previously married to a man who was killed while fighting with the Spanish Loyalist forces, and that NELSON brought the news of her husband's death to KITTY in Paris, France. According to OPPENHEIMER, NELSON and KITTY OPPENHEIMER renewed their acquaintance in Berkeley sometime during the latter part of 1940 or early 1941. Thereafter, OPPENHEIMER stated, NELSON and his family would on occasion drop in to pay a visit. Never at any time did NELSON discuss OPPENHEIMER's work on the D. S. H. Project.

In answer to questions relating to JOSEPH WEINBERG, OPPENHEIMER stated he had no knowledge of any breach of loyalty by WEINBERG.

Since J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER was separated from active leadership of the Los Alamos Laboratory, he has resided in Berkeley, California. OPPENHEIMER continues as a Professor of Physics at the University of California and still retains a consultant's status to the Los Alamos Laboratory. OPPENHEIMER also retains a consultant's status with the State Department Committee on Atomic Energy. He has also served as a consultant with the Baruch group representing the United States to the United Nations Atomic Energy Committee. At the present time, OPPENHEIMER is Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Atomic Energy Commission.

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KITTY OPPENHEIMER:

From the records of the University of California, it is disclosed that KATHERINE OPPENHEIMER, the wife of J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER, was employed in the Department of Agriculture at the University for a period in 1942 as a technical assistant. These records show that she was born August 8, 1910, in Germany but is a citizen of the United States, which citizenship was acquired derivatively through the naturalization of her father, FRANK PUENING, a chemical engineer. She stated that she attended the following educational institutions: University of Pittsburgh, University of Wisconsin, University of Pennsylvania. From 1937 to 1939, she attended the University of California at Los Angeles and obtained a B. A. degree from there.

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Investigation conducted by the Manhattan Engineer District disclosed that KITTY OPPENHEIMER was first married in 1933 to one [REDACTED], in Boston, Massachusetts. According to statements of J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER, [REDACTED] was a musician and after a few months, the marriage was annulled. The investigation further disclosed, and the statements of J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER confirmed, a common law marriage with one DALLEY in Youngstown, Ohio. DALLEY, reported to be prominent in the Communist Party movement, was killed in Spain fighting with the Loyalist Forces there. In 1939, according to the statements of [REDACTED] KATHERINE PUENING, the maiden name of KITTY OPPENHEIMER. In 1941, [REDACTED] were invited by J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER to spend some time on the latter's ranch near Santa Fe, New Mexico. [REDACTED] also stated that because of business reasons, [REDACTED] that she stayed at the OPPENHEIMER's ranch for a period of two months, at the end of which time J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER [REDACTED] at this meeting it was disclosed that KATHERINE was pregnant and a divorce would have to be arranged. According to [REDACTED], the records disclosed that KATHERINE STEWART HARRISON divorced [REDACTED] on November 1, 1940, at Reno, Nevada, and on the same day, married J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER.

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The investigation conducted by the MEB further disclosed that KATHERINE OPPENHEIMER, prior to her marriage to [REDACTED] while attending the University of Pittsburgh and the University of Pennsylvania, was generally regarded as a liberal and was known to have expressed Communist affiliations.

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[Confidential Informant ██████] in 1941 reported that BERNADETTE DOYLE stated that KITTY OPPENHEIMER was a Communist Party member active in the University of California. STEVE NELSON, in his conversation with WEINBERG on March 29, 1943, advised that KITTY OPPENHEIMER was a member of the Communist Party at one time when she was a young girl.

b7C

In June of 1943, ██████ a veteran of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and a close personal friend of STEVE NELSON, contacted BERNADETTE DOYLE in order to get in touch with KITTY OPPENHEIMER. At this time, BERNADETTE DOYLE informed ██████ that KITTY OPPENHEIMER and her husband were "comrades." BERNADETTE DOYLE stated that because of J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER's employment, his name should be removed from any mailing list in the possession of ██████. She also informed that KITTY OPPENHEIMER had been very cool to STEVE NELSON the last time he talked with her. Subsequently, in a conversation with HELEN WINTER, a Communist functionary, BERNADETTE DOYLE advised that KITTY OPPENHEIMER was a member of the Merriman Branch of the Communist Party in Alameda County, California. (X)

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[redacted] and [redacted]

[redacted] was born at [redacted]
His parents, [redacted] and [redacted], both residing in
New Orleans, Louisiana, were born in Russia and are naturalized citizens of
the United States.

In the personnel security questionnaire, [redacted] listed his
educational background as follows:

[redacted] Louisiana, 1922-1929.
[redacted] 1929-1930
[redacted] 1930-1933
[redacted], Louisiana, 1933-1937,
B. S. Degree
[redacted] California, 1937-1940,
Ph.D. Degree

b7c [redacted] was a teaching assistant in the Chemistry Department
during the three years he took graduate work at the [redacted]
[redacted] He was employed commencing October 14, 1940, and continued
to October 2, 1941, by the [redacted]
[redacted] In this position he held a temporary
Civil Service appointment and was engaged in an experimental project
involving the reduction of certain metals. The official records at the
Radiation Laboratory list [redacted] as a chemist commencing January 1,
1942, and it may be assumed that he was employed some time prior to that
date inasmuch as no accurate records were kept prior to 1942. [redacted]
was connected with the work of Mr. [redacted] and was transferred
to Site Y of the D. S. M. Project at Los Alamos, New Mexico, on or about
May 30, 1943.

Investigation of [redacted] conducted by MED failed to disclose
that he was active with the Communist movement. However, Mr. [redacted]
of the U. S. Bureau of Mines Laboratory at the University of California
stated that it was his impression that [redacted] political ideas might
be somewhat "advanced." Mr. [redacted], Supervising Engineer, who
worked at the Bureau of Mines Laboratory, stated that "politically" he
believed [redacted] to be a "bit wild-eyed."

[redacted] was married to [redacted], who was employed as a
chemist on the D. S. M. Project at the Radiation Laboratory and at Site Y
in New Mexico from April 1, 1943. The [redacted] resided while in
[redacted] until their departure for New Mexico in
May of 1943.

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Records of the Registrar's Office at the [REDACTED] reflect that [REDACTED] attended there from August of 1940 through the Spring semester of 1943 as a graduate student in Physics. She was originally admitted under her maiden name of [REDACTED], but the records were changed on her petition in December of 1941 to reflect her name as [REDACTED]. She was admitted to the University on a degree from [REDACTED], which degree was received in 1938. The date and place of her birth were shown to be in [REDACTED].

b7c The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in San Francisco were reviewed by representatives of the MEO, and it was further disclosed that [REDACTED] father was born in Russia and also lived in Los Angeles, California. These records reflected that [REDACTED] entered the United States at New York City on June 5, 1939, on the SS PRESIDENT HARDING. At that time she stated she was going to [REDACTED], Maryland. Entry into the United States was made on a United States visa dated February 24, 1939, the same being a Polish quota visa. At the time she entered, she possessed a Chilean passport and claimed to be a citizen of Chile by virtue of her father's former residence there and application for citizenship in that country. [REDACTED] made application for citizenship and an investigation conducted by the Naturalization Service disclosed that the Chilean passport which she possessed was fraudulent. It was the conclusion of a Naturalization examiner that the passport was obtained through some sort of chicanery with Chilean consular officials at Berlin, Germany, some years prior to the entry of [REDACTED] into the United States.

In connection with the investigation of [REDACTED], a Communist employed by the Institute of Human Relations of Illinois University, the Naturalization records disclosed that [REDACTED] was accompanied to the United States from Le Havre, France, by a Miss [REDACTED] who has since been determined to be identical with [REDACTED] who was in the San Francisco area during 1943, during which time he was in close contact with STEVE NELSON and LOUISE BRANSTEN, prominent Communist suspects in a Soviet espionage investigation. Investigation conducted by MEO failed to disclose any further relationship between [REDACTED] and [REDACTED].

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DR. BERNARD PETERS,
alias Bernard Pietrkowski

b7C PETERS was employed as a physicist on the D. S. M. Project at the Radiation Laboratory, University of California. His employment there began on January 1, 1942, and terminated on July 31, 1946. In July of 1943, it was reported that experimental data at the Radiation Laboratory was compiled under the direction of Dr. [REDACTED] and BERNARD PETERS. It was subsequently determined that PETERS was the Co-Chairman of the Fundamental Studies Group, and thereafter, representatives of MED described him as one of the three key employees at the Radiation Laboratory. It is noted that in November of 1943, it was recommended that PETERS be removed from the D. S. M. Project.

b7C PETERS, with his wife, Dr. HANNAH PETERS, and his infant daughter, SUSAN JANE PETERS, and son, THOMAS, formerly resided at 30 Panoramic Way, Berkeley, California. On September 29, 1945, the PETERS family moved to 5716 Oak Grove Avenue, Oakland, California. PETERS, whose true name is BERNARD PIETRKOWSKI, was born in Posen, Poland, December 22, 1910. He attended grammar school and high school in Freiburg, Germany, graduating from high school in 1928, and thereafter, he was in attendance at the Technical Institute for one year, 1931-1932, at Munich, Germany. He left Germany in 1933 and lived in England until admitted to the United States on April 10, 1934. PETERS was employed at the American Smelting and Refining Company, 120 Broadway, New York City, as an assistant office manager from 1934 to 1937. He left this employment because he desired to study physics and came to California, where he entered the University of California in August of 1938. While PETERS was in attendance at the University, he was an assistant in the Physics Department and received his Ph.D. Degree on May 22, 1943.

b7C The parents of BERNARD PETERS, Dr. GEORGE PETERS and EVA MOSNER PETERS, presently reside at 2916 Florence Street, Berkeley, California. They first entered the United States in September of 1940, and before coming to this country, lived in Italy, Switzerland, and Havana, Cuba. It has been disclosed that Dr. GEORGE PETERS was formerly a member of the German Democratic Party and it was reported that he was forced to flee from Germany in 1933, principally because his son was arrested for being a Communist and because he was a Jew. Dr. GEORGE PETERS is a retired physician. BERNARD PETERS has a [REDACTED], the wife of [REDACTED] reported to be an American-born Jew. [REDACTED] resides in [REDACTED] and is employed doing clerical work at the [REDACTED] here. It is known that she is a member of the Communist Party in San Francisco.

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BERNARD PETERS wife, Dr. HANNAH PETERS, had an active medical practice, and through the services of various confidential informants, has been identified as a member of the Communist Party. PETERS, according to the records of Immigration and Naturalization Service at San Francisco, is a naturalized citizen of the United States, becoming such at Oakland, California, on July 19, 1940.

In 1943, BERNARD PETERS was interviewed by an agent of the San Francisco Office in connection with another matter. At that time, he stated that he was born in Posen, Germany, and attended the University of Munich in 1933, at which time, he informed, he was arrested by the Nazi authorities and was placed in the concentration camp at Dachau. PETERS stated that he was never charged with any crime nor was he ever informed of the reason for his arrest. He advised that after being held for approximately a month, he was released and thereafter, on his request, was granted permission to leave Germany and go to Italy.

Captain [redacted] of the United States Naval Reserve, formerly a professor in the Physics Department at the University of California, stated that one of his tasks at the University was to review the applications of foreign students and to interview them before they were accepted. By reason of this, Captain [redacted] advised that he knew that BERNARD PETERS belonged to one of the revolutionary factions in Germany and that when HITLER took over the German government, he was immediately arrested and placed in a concentration camp. His mother (EVA MOSHER PETERS), according to Captain [redacted], had some influence with the civilian police which at the time were not under the control of the Nazis, and through this influence, PETERS was permitted to leave Germany and eventually to enter the United States. According to [redacted] PETERS arrived at New York City and was engaged as a longshoreman, working to save sufficient money to educate his wife in a medical school. [redacted] stated that during his association with PETERS at the University, PETERS stirred up unrest among the graduate students in the Physics Department for higher wages, and told the students that they were being exploited.

According to the Berkeley Police Department, [redacted] California, a relative of BERNARD PETERS, informed that he, PETERS, was among the first to be arrested and taken to the concentration camp at Dachau (Munich) after HITLER came to power. This source allegedly stated that PETERS was arrested because he was a Communist, and further advised that though PETERS' devotion to Communism has not lessened, he did not take an active part in Communist Party activities.

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With particular reference to the employment of PETERS on the D. S. M. Project, Dr. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER, the Director of the Los Alamos Project, was interviewed by the Manhattan Engineer District and informed that, in his opinion, DAVID JOSEPH BOHR and BERNARD PETERS were two persons at the Radiation Laboratory who were truly dangerous. OPPENHEIMER described PETERS as a "crazy" person and "quite a red," whose actions would be unpredictable and whose background was filled with incidents which would indicate his tendency toward "direct action."

On October 30, 1943, it was determined through a confidential informant of MED that SANDRA COLLINS, the wife of FRANK COLLINS, both Communist Party members, contacted BERNARD PETERS and suggested to him that she would like him to meet a good friend whose name was GEORGE ELTENTON. Throughout the period of the investigation, BERNARD PETERS had a close relationship with FRANK COLLINS, active in the FAECT, the Science for Victory Committee, and the International Technical Exchange, Communist organizations in which PETERS was also active. GEORGE ELTENTON will be recalled as the person named by Dr. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER as the contact for the Soviet officials to secure information concerning the D.S.M. Project.

Through the services of confidential informants of MED, it was disclosed that on February 4, 1944, BERNARD PETERS contacted RUTH MCGOVNEY, a Communist Party member with whom he has frequently associated, and stated that he would like to talk with her. She advised him to visit her at her home. The physical surveillance disclosed that he did so.

On February 11, 1944, Confidential Informant [REDACTED] related that RUTH MCGOVNEY contacted STEVE NELSON for the purpose of attempting to arrange a meeting between NELSON and an individual referred to by MCGOVNEY as being "the guy who is connected with a certain doctor." A few minutes subsequent to this, an informant of MED stated that MCGOVNEY communicated with BERNARD PETERS and informed him that "STEVE" promised to stay home and suggested that she and PETERS visit him in his home. PETERS consented to this arrangement, but subsequently, on the same night, PETERS recontacted RUTH MCGOVNEY and informed her that he had talked the matter over with his wife, HANNAH PETERS, and had been instructed by her that he, BERNARD PETERS, should not go to STEVE'S house. It was indicated that RUTH would arrange a subsequent meeting between PETERS and STEVE NELSON. A picnic was arranged for the day of February 19, 1944, at which time it was expected STEVE NELSON would meet PETERS, but this was cancelled because of ill health on the part of HANNAH PETERS. No subsequent contacts between MCGOVNEY and STEVE NELSON to arrange a meeting for PETERS were observed by the usually reliable informants.

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It is noted that on the night of June 14, 1944, a confidential informant reported that SANDRA COLLINS, the wife of FRANK COLLINS, previously mentioned, invited STEVE NELSON and his wife, MARGARET, to have dinner at the COLLINS home. It was stated that others in attendance would be BERNARD PETERS and HANNAH PETERS, and [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. In connection with this, it is noted that STEVE NELSON refused to attend such a dinner. PETERS was not observed in attendance inasmuch as he was called out of town.

Of further interest with respect to PETERS' employment on the D. S. M. Project was a conversation overheard by a confidential informant which occurred in the PETERS residence on April 14, 1944, between BERNARD PETERS, [REDACTED] his [REDACTED], and HANNAH PETERS. The discussion was concerned with an unidentified object. The details of the discussion were furnished to the proper authorities of the D. S. M. Project, and it is believed by them that the discussion had reference to X-metal or tungsten, both of which are used in the atomic bomb process. The discussion was such that it was indicated the metal was present in the PETERS home at the time.

b7c
The investigation conducted by MED disclosed that PETERS was regularly guilty of indiscretions in the use of his telephone with respect to the secret information known by him concerning the D. S. M. Project. The investigation of MED further disclosed that HANNAH PETERS was kept informed of secret matters pertaining to the Laboratory, and on one occasion, informed Dr. [REDACTED] a Communist, of trips that PETERS was taking in connection with his D. S. M. work. In May of 1944, it was contemplated that PETERS would be transferred to Site X at Oak Ridge, Tennessee. Both of the parents of BERNARD PETERS and the parents of HANNAH PETERS were fully informed of all the details of the projected transfer, and in addition, it was known that PETERS had told of the contemplated move to [REDACTED] a Communist associate, and [REDACTED] also a Communist, as well as RUTH MCGOVNEY. On May 16, 1944, the transfer was postponed. Within two hours after this action, PETERS had notified [REDACTED] his parents, [REDACTED], and Mrs. LILLEN, the mother of HANNAH PETERS, regarding this latest development. It was the opinion of MED that such constituted a breach of discretion, and it was further noted by MED, during the course of the investigation, that PETERS frequently discussed the technical aspects of his employment in the presence of his wife and others.

During its existence, BERNARD PETERS was an active member and organizer of the Science for Victory Committee. This committee, mentioned elsewhere in this report, was Communist inspired through the FAECT. The purpose of the committee was to study the proposed Kilgore

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b7c Bill for scientific mobilization. BERNARD PETERS attended the organizational meeting of this committee, which was held at the home of FRANK COLLINS on October 19, 1943, and thereafter, he regularly attended the meetings through March of 1944, at which latter time the committee ceased its functions. Active in the organization of the committee with PETERS was [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], who have been mentioned elsewhere in this report. During the early stages of the organization, STEVE NELSON and BERNADETTE DOYLE were consulted and confidential informants advised that NELSON indicated an active interest in the affairs of the Science for Victory Committee.

With regard to this, a physical surveillance conducted by MED disclosed that on October 24, 1943, a number of people visited the home of PETERS, among whom were Dr. CHARLES LESLIE COLLINS. When COLLINS left the PETERS residence that evening, he was observed carrying a sheaf of papers. Subsequently, a surveillance conducted by the San Francisco Office disclosed that STEVE NELSON visited the Permanente Hospital, where Dr. COLLINS is employed, on October 26, 1943. It was the opinion of the representatives of the Manhattan District that CHARLES COLLINS, a Communist, who was interested in the Science for Victory Committee, might have obtained at the PETERS home the plans for the organization which he subsequently furnished to NELSON. The investigation, however, failed to disclose any basis other than has been noted above, for this conclusion.

b7c On November 15, 1943, through confidential informants, it was determined that the Science for Victory Committee was making plans to have themselves recognized as an advisory agency to the government in the pooling of scientific plans for use in small war plants who did not have laboratory or experimental facilities. With regard to this, it is known that [REDACTED] made the statement, "We will have to work very fast before they get wise." BERNARD PETERS remarked that the Science for Victory Committee would work fast in this regard. MED stated that their informants concluded that it was the intention of the committee to have themselves entrenched before investigation could reflect the true personnel of the committee as being Communist controlled. Meetings of the sub-committee of the Science for Victory organization were regularly held at the PETERS residence during the latter part of 1944 and in 1945, and in this regard, PETERS was in close liaison with [REDACTED], previously mentioned.

b7c At the time of the United Nations Conference in San Francisco, FRANK COLLINS, assisted by HARRIET GERTRUDE EDDY and [REDACTED] was active in the organization of a group subsequently known as the International Technical Exchange, at that time referred to as the Technical Bureau. The purpose of the group was to gather scientific information and exchange this information with scientists in the Soviet Union and in Communist China,

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as well as other countries. With regard to this, it is known that on June 20, 1945, an informant of MED reported a contact between FRANK COLLINS and BERNARD PETERS. At this time, COLLINS explained to PETERS that the Technical Bureau was originally organized in 1932 and cooperated in supplying technical information to the Soviet Union at that time. COLLINS stated that the Bureau was being re-organized and several of the delegates to the United Nations Conference had indicated an interest in it, particularly the secretaries to the Chinese Communist delegate. COLLINS stated that these Chinese, who were ~~CHANG HAN-FU~~ and ~~CHEN CHIA-KANG~~, were desirous of making arrangements to secure technical information and answers to certain of their specific problems. COLLINS stated that the two secretaries, with other members of the Technical Bureau, would meet at the COLLINS home, and he added that he was desirous of having present persons who were experts in their particular fields. PETERS then stated that he was interested and would attend.

A physical surveillance on June 24, 1945, disclosed that PETERS and his wife attended a meeting at the residence of FRANK COLLINS and also in attendance was a young Chinese, believed to be ~~CHANG HAN-FU~~, one of the secretaries to ~~TUNG PI-IL~~, Chinese Communist delegate to the United Nations Conference on International Organization.

On August 8, 1945, BERNARD PETERS attended a meeting of the American-Russian Institute at the Palace Hotel to hear a talk by Dr. JAMES W. MCBAIN, Professor of Chemistry at Stanford University, who had recently returned from the USSR, where he was a guest of that nation for an anniversary celebration of the Russian Academy of Sciences. At this meeting, MIKHAIL VAVILOV, Soviet Consul-General, and HOLLAND ROBERTS of the ARI urged the setting up of a group of scientists to exchange technical and scientific data with the Soviet Union. (R)

On October 20, 1945, FRANK COLLINS contacted BERNARD PETERS to inform him that there would be a ratification meeting of the International Technical Exchange. PETERS indicated a desire to attend, and at this time, COLLINS asked PETERS if he knew of any others who would be interested in the organization. PETERS replied that it was still very difficult at the Radiation Laboratory as the secrecy was still clamped down, but that he believed it was a question of sitting it out. He also stated that it might be necessary to walk out to have the secrecy lifted, and said that it was their job to see that it was done. It is not known that PETERS attended this ratification meeting.

The investigation of PETERS has further disclosed his affiliation with the Northern California Association of Scientists. This organization, an affiliate of the Federation of American Scientists, was inspired

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through the efforts of FRANK COLLINS, Communist Party member, and other Communists active with the FAECT Atomic Energy Committee. On November 30, 1945, FRANK COLLINS contacted PETERS and invited him to attend a meeting on December 7 to organize scientists in the Bay area who were interested in the control of the atomic bomb. At the time, PETERS advised COLLINS concerning the identity of project personnel and University of California professors who would be interested and would be suitable invitees to the meeting.

Through confidential informants it was determined that COLLINS, during the early stages of the organization, was using PETERS as a contact man with the D. S. M. Project personnel, and from a conversation on December 4, 1945, it was indicated that PETERS had approached FRANK OPPENHEIMER to secure his interest. At the meeting held on December 7, 1945, when the NCAS was launched, PETERS was offered the position of Radiation Laboratory representative on the Steering Committee. It is known that he attended a meeting of the Committee on December 14, 1945, and in addition, suggested others from the project who should be invited.

Of interest to this investigation was the conversation between FRANK COLLINS and PETERS on January 7, 1946. COLLINS informed that he did not believe that the Radiation Laboratory personnel was taking an interest in the NCAS. PETERS stated that the matter had been discussed and it was their opinion that the NCAS was a duplication of the work of the Federation of American Scientists. PETERS informed COLLINS that he contemplated a trip to the East in the near future and stated that he would take it upon himself to contact the Washington and New York Branches of the FAS to determine whether scientists other than those who had been engaged on the D. S. M. Project could become members of the FAS.

The investigation of BERNARD PETERS conducted by NED did not disclose his active participation in functions of the Communist Party. The investigation did, however, show the close and repeated association with prominent Communist Party members, and in addition, it was noted that on the evening of October 10, 1943, PETERS and his wife attended a meeting sponsored by the New Masses to hear a talk given by JOSEPH NORTH. At this meeting, STEVE NELSON and BERNARDETTE DOYLE were also in attendance. PETERS attended a party at the home of LOUISE BRANSTEN on November 20, 1943. BRANSTEN, a prominent Communist, has been mentioned elsewhere in connection with the espionage attempts on the atomic bomb project.

b7c On May 20, 1944, [REDACTED] Communist and close personal friend of STEVE NELSON, contacted BERNARD PETERS, and during their discussion, stated that they were donating money for a living room suite for STEVE NELSON. PETERS expressed his willingness to contribute to this purchase.

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On February 27, 1944, a confidential informant of MWD overheard a conversation between [REDACTED] and BERNARD PETERS, during which they discussed BROWDER's assertion that a revolution would not be necessary to establish Communism. PETERS, it was noted by the informant, agreed that a peaceful revolution would take place, but that it would take a long time. He stated that it would be necessary to have revolutions in France, Yugoslavia, and other European countries. In this same regard, HANNAH PETERS expressed her displeasure at the assertion of BROWDER that Communism could be accomplished by peaceful revolution.

Throughout this investigation it was disclosed that BERNARD PETERS numbered among his closest associates persons who were prominent in the Communist Party movement. Principal among these associates was [REDACTED], with whom he associated in the organization of the Science for Victory Committee. [REDACTED], an employee at the Mare Island Navy Yard, was extremely active in various Communist front organizations. In March of 1944, PETERS attempted unsuccessfully to secure the employment of [REDACTED] at the Radiation Laboratory. During the latter part of 1944, [REDACTED] moved to Los Angeles. He returned to Berkeley in November of 1945, and while in this area, was a guest at the PETERS residence. During this time he again endeavored to secure employment at the laboratory and was assisted by PETERS.

Among the other associates of PETERS believed to be of interest to this case are KATH McGOVNEY and her partner, [REDACTED], both Communist Party members. Of interest in this regard is a conversation reported by a confidential informant on July 2, 1945. Informant stated that on this date, McGOVNEY arranged an appointment for [REDACTED] and herself with the PETERS, saying that she desired to talk to them without too much distraction. Physical surveillance disclosed that [REDACTED] and McGOVNEY visited the PETERS home and it was observed that [REDACTED] was carrying a reddish brown pasteboard file case. Subsequently, BERNARD PETERS and [REDACTED] were left alone in the PETERS residence and the agents noted that PETERS and [REDACTED] examined the contents of the file case and appeared to be discussing the articles contained therein. It is the opinion of MWD that [REDACTED] and PETERS were possibly discussing the reorganization of the Communist Party as a result of the articles of [REDACTED]. It is noted that [REDACTED] shortly after meeting with PETERS, became a member of the California State Committee of the Communist Party.

Another associate of PETERS was one [REDACTED], an employee at the Radiation Laboratory. PETERS during 1944 attempted to secure a position of guest for [REDACTED] who is a Communist Party member, on the D. S. R. project. When this was refused, he approached Dr. [REDACTED] the Assistant Project Director, and demanded an explanation for the

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refusal to promote [REDACTED] In the conversation, PETERS charged that the refusal was based on [REDACTED] "liberalism."

Confidential informants who were in daily contact with PETERS noted that he evinced an unnatural interest in the severance from the D. S. M. Project of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. He spoke of this as the work of "reactionaries" who are "our enemies."

As has been noted elsewhere, Dr. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER, Director of the Los Alamos site of the D. S. M. Project, informed that BERNARD PETERS was one of two employees considered by him to be truly dangerous. Through a confidential source, there was received information in 1940 that KENNETH CALVERT, a key scientist on the D. S. M. Project, had met HANNAH PETERS and her husband, Dr. BERNARD PETERS, at a dance and party at the home of J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER.

b7c During the visit of J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER to Berkeley, California, from December 27, 1945, to January 3, 1946, PETERS evidenced considerable interest in OPPENHEIMER. On December 29, 1945, he met with OPPENHEIMER at the University of California, and on the same day, suggested to HANNAH PETERS that she invite the OPPENHEIMERS to visit with them. On the evening of January 1, OPPENHEIMER visited the PETERS at their residence and on the same evening, PETERS invited [REDACTED] and his wife to be guests there but suggested that they should not come until PETERS had a chance to talk with OPPENHEIMER, inasmuch as he had something confidential and important to discuss with him. It is known that PETERS asked OPPENHEIMER if he had made up his mind about returning to the University of California, and OPPENHEIMER, while he did not state directly, indicated that he would return and that PETERS had nothing to worry about.

While the FAECT was active at the Radiation Laboratory, PETERS was identified as being a member regularly in attendance at the meetings. On June 4, 1948, [REDACTED] identified PETERS as being a member of the executive Committee.

Dr. HANNAH PETERS, nee Hannah Lilien Peters:

HANNAH PETERS was born March 20, 1911, in Berlin, Germany. She attended the University of Frankfurt in Germany, the University of Munich, and the University of Freiberg, pursuing a course of medical studies. In 1933 she went to Italy where she was a student at the University of Padua.

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HANNAH PETERS arrived in the United States at New York City on November 21, 1934, and on the same day, married BERNARD PETERS, with whom she was previously acquainted at the University of Frankfurt. According to her statements, she, with her husband, remained in New York until 1937, when they came to San Francisco, where she was employed as an interne at the Mt. Zion Hospital until 1939. Thereafter she transferred to the Providence Hospital, Oakland, California, as a resident physician, and in 1943, was employed by the Permanente Hospital, Richmond, California.

[Confidential Informant ██████████] during 1943 identified HANNAH PETERS as a member of the Communist Party in Alameda County. This informant stated that she was well-acquainted with STEVE NELSON, organizer for the Party, and with BERNARD PETERS, the organizational secretary. According to the informant, she acted as a liaison contact between the Communist Party officials and the doctors and nurses group of the Professional Section. It is known that when the Communist Party disbanded and became the Communist Political Association, a confidential informant of LEO reported that HANNAH PETERS expressed her disgust with the Party, stating that she feared the group would lose its driving force and become an intellectual society.

Investigation of BERNARD PETERS conducted by the LEO disclosed the frequent association on the part of HANNAH PETERS with prominent Communist Party members, and her activity with Communist Party front groups, including the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and the California Labor School. In April of 1944, RUTH McCOVNEY, who has been mentioned previously, arranged through Dr. HANNAH PETERS ██████████ In this regard, according to a conversation between McCOVNEY and HANNAH PETERS on April 27, 1944, arrangements were being made for HANNAH PETERS ██████████ However, it is known that on May 2, through HANNAH PETERS, ██████████ in San Francisco, California.

The PETERS family left the Bay area on August 6, 1946, enroute to Rochester, New York. BERNARD PETERS is presently employed as an Assistant Professor of Physics at the University of Rochester.

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b7c [REDACTED]
[REDACTED], who resided at [REDACTED], was employed as a machinist in the LSA Laboratory of the D. S. M. Project at the Radiation Laboratory of the University of California. He resigned from this employment on July 28, 1943, stating that he was to be inducted into the United States Army.

b7c [REDACTED] was born [REDACTED], at [REDACTED]. His father [REDACTED], in 1943 operated a machine shop at [REDACTED] California. The Office of Naval Intelligence for the Twelfth Naval District contained a record reflecting that [REDACTED] was employed by the [REDACTED] from June to October, 1936; that he was employed on [REDACTED] in October, 1940, and in November, 1940; worked as a mechanical engineer at the University of California.

b7c According to ONI records [REDACTED] was a registered Communist Party voter in 1938. [REDACTED], San Leandro, California, advised that both [REDACTED] and his father had a long Communist Party record and that they were among the instigators of a strike at the [REDACTED]. According to CHIC [REDACTED] participated in the strike and harassed non-strikers by driving in and around the area which was guarded.

b7c b7D Confidential Informant [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED], the father of the subject, was a labor agitator from 1935 to 1938; that he represented various labor groups at meetings and spoke at mass meetings of the International Labor Defense, the Friends of the Soviet Union, and the CIO.

b7c A neighborhood investigation conducted by NED disclosed that both [REDACTED] and his father were well-known in their locality for their radical activities and their participation in the Communist Party, their record dating back to 1938.

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[redacted] with aliases,

[redacted] who formerly resided at [redacted] was employed as a secretary in the machine shop on the D. S. L. Project at the University of California. Her work was classified as secret. Her employment began in April, 1943, and terminated by resignation on April 27, 1944, and she was last known to be attending the [redacted] California.

In the application for employment with the Radiation Laboratory, [redacted] advised that she was born in [redacted] on [redacted] B. Her father was listed as [redacted], born in Sweden, and her mother was listed as [redacted] born in the United States. [redacted] attended the [redacted] from 1936 to 1941. Prior to her employment at the Radiation Laboratory she stated that she was employed by [redacted] California, from January, 1942, to April, 1943. [redacted]

Investigation conducted by the Provost Marshal's office in July of 1943 disclosed that "at one time [redacted] was quite religious but finally put religion aside and adopted Communism." In 1938, she became a member of the Young Communist League at the University of California, and in 1939 she attended the Summer School of League for Industrial Democracy at New York, where she went as a delegate. During the Summer of 1942 she made a trip to Mexico. This trip was sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee, 20 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia. It was also reported in the investigation that one informant contacted stated that [redacted] became disillusioned with the Communist movement and when she found that free thought was not permitted, she discontinued her membership in the Young Communist League.

A review of the San Francisco Field Division files discloses that on June 25 and 26, 1942, sixteen people, who professed to be affiliated with the American Friends Service Corporation, were enroute to Mexico from Texas. They were stopped by the Sheriff at Corrigo Springs, Texas, and included among the group was [redacted]. The same group returned from Mexico through Texas on July 29, 1942. At the time they were stopped they were questioned, and all professed to be conscientious objectors to war and stated they would not fight for the United States or for any country under any conditions.

With respect to the parents of [redacted] it is known that [redacted], who was also known as [redacted], and her husband were active in the I O in Oakland, California, [redacted] being the

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[redacted] has been Financial Secretary of the Oakland Lodge No. 533. [redacted] identified positively as a Communist Party member in Alameda County, and was known to STEVE NELSON and BERNDETTE DOYLE, Communist Party functionaries.

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An independent investigation conducted by the Manhattan Engineer District disclosed that in 1940, [redacted] was a member of the Campus Committee to Fight Conscription at the University of California. This organization was reported to be Communist-dominated. While employed at the Radiation Laboratory on D. S. M. work, [redacted] was identified by informants and through physical surveillance as an active member of the Science for Victory Committee. She was also known to Confidential Informant [redacted] as a member of the FAECT while this union was active at the Radiation Laboratory. On October 10, 1943, physical surveillance disclosed that she attended a party sponsored by [redacted] in connection with a subscription drive for the New Masses magazine. This party, held at the home of MARGO and NOEL BARTLETT, was attended by the Communist Party functionaries in Alameda County and by numerous other Communists.

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The investigation of BERNARD PETERS, a key physicist employed at the Radiation Laboratory, disclosed that [redacted] was a close personal friend of both BERNARD and HANNAH PETERS. It is known to Confidential Informant [redacted] that [redacted] complained to PETERS that she had not received a more remunerative position at the Radiation Laboratory and stated that she believed it was because of her union activities. With respect to this, she told PETERS that she had been careful about mentioning her union affiliation and had not attended many meetings of the FAECT. In March of 1944, BERNARD PETERS attempted to secure the transfer of [redacted] from the Assay Group at the Laboratory to be his personal secretary, a position involving more trust. When this transfer was refused, [redacted] stated that she would leave the Laboratory and seek employment elsewhere. In May of 1944, when it was contemplated that BERNARD PETERS would be transferred to Site X of the D.S.M. Project at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, it was known to informants that PETERS informed [redacted] of his contemplated transfer, which constituted a breach of discretion on the part of BERNARD PETERS. On May 24, 1944, [redacted] Lieutenant Colonel, Military Intelligence, advised that [redacted] was then working with the War-Food Shipping Administration and a confidential informant had informed that she, [redacted] had remarked that in the course of her employment, there was at her disposal considerable information with reference to food shipments to the Allies.

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From October 27 to November 1, 1945, [redacted] who was then in attendance at the University of Southern California in Los Angeles, was a guest at the PETERS residence in Berkeley, California. According to reports received from HED, while there she was in contact with numerous Communist Party sympathizers in the Berkeley area.

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[redacted] with aliases [redacted]

b7C [redacted] was employed from February 18 to May 17, 1943, as a research assistant on the D. S. M. Project at the Radiation Laboratory. She terminated her employment on the report from her supervisor that she was not satisfactorily adaptable to the duties assigned her.

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b7D [redacted] was born [redacted] at [redacted] she was adopted by [redacted] on [redacted] in [redacted] Records of the [redacted] disclose that she was awarded an A. B. Degree at the [redacted] in Los Angeles in 1937. She thereafter attended the [redacted] at Berkeley from 1938 to 1942, as a graduate in the Psychology Department. According to Confidential Informant [redacted] she was employed at [redacted] in September, 1942, and had previously been employed from December, 1941, to December, 1942, by the [redacted]

While employed on the D. S. M. Project and subsequent to her employment, [redacted] was active in the FAECT and attended meetings of the Executive Committee of the union held at the home of [redacted] in November of 1943. Physical surveillance also disclosed that on May 3, 1944, following her separation from the D. S. M. Project, she attended meetings of the Post-War Planning Committee of the FAECT. In March of 1944, Confidential Informant [redacted] identified [redacted] as a member of the Communist Party active on the University of California Campus. During the same month, Confidential Informant [redacted] stated that [redacted] registered with the American Youth for Democracy at the University of California. On June 12, 1944, Confidential Informant [redacted] informed that ROSE SEHUR had remarked to him that [redacted] was the chairman of the University of California local of the FAECT. In September of 1944, according to Confidential Informant [redacted] was a teacher in Psychology at the California Labor School, a Communist-dominated and sponsored organization. On October 12, 1944, [redacted] enlisted in the WAC.

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[redacted] formerly resided at [redacted]. He was employed commencing June 17, 1942, as a technician in the 184th Laboratory on the D. S. M. Project at the Radiation Laboratory. His employment was terminated on June 4, 1945, when the project on which he was working was completed. At that time, [redacted] signified that he was accepting a Civil Service position at [redacted] California, with the [redacted] located there. In connection with this employment, it is noted that in November, 1943, it was recommended that he be removed from the project because of his Communist background.

[redacted] was born [redacted] at [redacted]. His father, [redacted] and his mother, [redacted] were both born in Russia but claim citizenship in the United States by naturalization. The investigation disclosed that [redacted] had two brothers, [redacted] and [redacted] was formerly employed by the [redacted] of [redacted] as a French teacher. He was reported to be active in the Communist movement. [redacted], who was inducted into the United States Army, was a member of the Communist Party and was active in the YCL while in attendance at the University of California. [redacted] is married, his wife's name being [redacted].

In a personnel security questionnaire, [redacted] listed his educational background as follows:

[redacted] 1925 to 1932.
[redacted] 1932 to 1937.
[redacted] 1937-38.
[redacted] 1938 to 1941,
A. B. Degree.

[redacted] was employed from July 17, 1941, to May 15, 1942, as an [redacted] and [redacted] aid with [redacted]. In the personnel security questionnaire he stated that he had been a member of the Culinary Workers Union, AFL, Oakland, California, from June, 1940, to August, 1941, and was a member of the Student Workers Federation at the University of California while he was in attendance at school there. This latter organization has been alleged to be a Communist-dominated institution.

Records of the Berkeley Police Department disclose that [redacted] as of October 25, 1939, was a member of the Young Communist League. On October 11, 1939, according to the same source, he was in attendance at a Young Communist League meeting at the YWCA. Confidential

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Informant [redacted] stated that [redacted] was a [redacted] 1939, for passing out Communist literature at the University of California, and that at the time of his arrest, admitted his membership in the Young Communist League. It is noted that the Daily Californian, a newspaper published on the University of California campus, issue of September 12, 1939, stated that [redacted] was [redacted] and it is known that [redacted] is his brother.

Through the services of a highly confidential source, there was furnished the San Francisco Field Division on September 23, 1942, a list of names which was believed by the source to be a list of YCL members. Included thereon was the name of [redacted] and the address, [redacted], an address previously occupied by [redacted] (X)

Physical surveillance conducted by the San Francisco Office disclosed that a car which was determined to be registered to [redacted] and [redacted] was observed in the vicinity of the Communist Party Workers School, 1723 Webster Street, Oakland, California, during September, 1942. This same automobile was observed in the vicinity of closed Communist Party meetings held on July 17 and September 4, 1942, in the Pacific Building, Oakland, California.

During the course of a neighborhood investigation conducted by agents of the MCD, Mr. [redacted], advised that [redacted] and his brother, [redacted], resided with him from September, 1938, to March, 1941. According to the informant [redacted] by his conversation, attempted to convert the informant to the principles of Communism, and actively advocated the current Communist Party line. Mrs. [redacted] informed that [redacted] and [redacted] boarded with her from March to October, 1941. According to Mrs. [redacted] was active in the Communist Party at the time.

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The physical surveillance conducted by agents of MCD on the night of June 30, 1943, disclosed that JOSEPH WEINBERG, DAVID BORN [redacted], and [redacted], together with [redacted], attended a meeting at the Municipal Auditorium in San Francisco sponsored by the Communist Party to hear a speech given by WILLIAM Z. FOSTER.

Through a confidential informant of MCD, who was in close contact with [redacted] and his wife, it was revealed that they had among their friends, [redacted] and his wife [redacted] and that the [redacted] currently associated with [redacted]. The [redacted] have been identified by informants as active in the Communist Party and [redacted] was formerly active in the Young Communist League with [redacted] has likewise been identified as a Communist Party member.

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[REDACTED] began employment on the D. S. M. Project of the Radiation Laboratory as a glass blower in March of 1942. At the laboratory, [REDACTED] was responsible for the design and construction of glass apparatus and for the fabrication of apparatus from original drawings as well as the furnishing of technical advice on the use of glass. In November of 1943, following the completion of an investigation conducted by MED, it was recommended that he be removed from the project. On or about February 1, 1944, [REDACTED] terminated his employment and moved to [REDACTED]. Subsequently, he was cleared for work and accepted employment with the [REDACTED] on the D.S.M. Project. While in the Berkeley area, [REDACTED] resided with his wife, [REDACTED] and an infant daughter, [REDACTED] at [REDACTED].

b7c [REDACTED] was born at [REDACTED]. His father, [REDACTED], and his mother, [REDACTED], were both born in Russia but claimed to be citizens of the United States. In addition, [REDACTED] had one sister, Mrs. [REDACTED], now living in Los Angeles, who was also born in Russia.

In a personnel security questionnaire, [REDACTED] indicated that he graduated from [REDACTED] in 1937, attended [REDACTED] for a period of one and one-half years, and thereafter, [REDACTED] for a one-year period, 1939 to 1940, at the [REDACTED]. In August, 1940, he matriculated at the [REDACTED] where he majored in Philosophy. The records of the university disclose that he withdrew from school in December, 1940, for the purpose of travel to Mexico and Guatemala. He also withdrew from the [REDACTED] in December, 1941, for the stated purpose of enlisting in the United States Army Air Corps.

During the course of a neighborhood investigation conducted by MED, Mrs. [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] was a resident in her house during 1940 and 1941. From his conversation, Mrs. [REDACTED] advised, he indicated he was opposed to the profit system and expressed himself as of the belief that profits were made at the expense of labor and that labor should share in the project. Mrs. [REDACTED] stated that while he resided at her house, he was active in the FAECT, and said that FRANK C. COLLINS, a known Communist, was also a tenant in the apartment house. She advised that COLLINS and [REDACTED] were frequently together and often praised the work of HARRY BRIDGES in the labor movement.

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The investigation of the Manhattan Engineer District disclosed that [REDACTED] was one of the early organizers for the Radiation Laboratory Local of the FAECT. In May of 1943, a confidential informant of the San Francisco Office identified him as a member of the first Grievance Committee of the union. [REDACTED] According to Confidential Informant [REDACTED] [REDACTED] regularly attended meetings of the Radiation Laboratory Local and in the opinion of the informant, was probably an important member of the Communist Party. (X)

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In September of 1943, an informant of MED who was close to [REDACTED] advised that he overheard him make the remark that he intended to quit the FAECT because "it was explicitly connected with the prosecution of the war." With reference to this, the same informant related that [REDACTED] was a decided pacifist while he was employed at the Radiation Laboratory..

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Confidential Informant [REDACTED] as of July 19, 1943, reported that at the Radiation Laboratory, ROSEN had lectured one [REDACTED] a new employee, concerning his pacifist ideas. (X)

Through confidential informants, it was known that during 1943, [REDACTED] was a subscriber to the People's World newspaper.

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also known as [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was employed as a junior draftsman on the D.S.M. Project at the Radiation Laboratory from October, 1943, to April 5, 1945. On this latter date she resigned her position to undergo a surgical operation.

[REDACTED] who resides at [REDACTED] was born at [REDACTED]. She is of Jewish extraction, her father being [REDACTED] and her mother [REDACTED]. She attended the [REDACTED] and claimed to be a member of the International Association of Machinists, Local 27-J at Burbank, California. Her husband, [REDACTED] as of December, 1944, was a member of the United States Army. b7c

In April of 1944, an automobile registered to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] was observed parked near a meeting of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. This committee is commonly known as a Communist front organization.

On December 10, 1944, an informant of MED stated that [REDACTED] attended a party given by the Herriman Post of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade for the benefit of the Spanish Maquis in France. This party was held at the home of MARGOT BARTLETT and was attended by STEVE NELSON and other prominent Communists in the Oakland area. According to the informant, [REDACTED] from her conversation indicated that she was "at least a fellow traveler."

From the Berkeley Police Department, it was determined that [REDACTED] signed a petition calling for non-discrimination in the West Berkeley Housing Project. The petition was signed both by Communists and by others who were believed to be members of the Communist Party.

As of March, 1945, [REDACTED] was a subscriber to the People's World newspaper.

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ROBERT SERBER

SERBER is presently employed as a physicist on the D. S. M. Project at the Radiation Laboratory. He was first employed in the capacity of a physicist by the Metallurgical Laboratory of the University of Chicago, commencing in July of 1942. During this period, he was engaged on D.S.M. work under this employment at the Radiation Laboratory in Berkeley, California. On March 24, 1943, SERBER was transferred to Site Y at Los Alamos and his employment there was terminated on November 22, 1945, when he returned to the Radiation Laboratory. At Site Y, SERBER was a project leader and was considered a key scientist.

ROBERT SERBER presently resides at 2646 Claremont Avenue, Berkeley, California, with his wife, CHARLOTTE SERBER. According to the records of Selective Service Board No. 1 at Champaign, Illinois, SERBER was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 14, 1909. He married his wife, CHARLOTTE LOEF, at Philadelphia on June 15, 1933.

The personnel security questionnaire executed by SERBER listed his parents, both deceased, as DAVID SERBER, born in Russia and a naturalized United States citizen, and ROSE SERBER, his mother, born in the United States. SERBER attended Central High School in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1922 to 1926; Lehigh University, 1926-1930, and has a B. S. Degree. Thereafter, he matriculated at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, 1930 to 1934, and was awarded a Ph. D. Degree. While pursuing his graduate studies at the University of Wisconsin, he was an assistant in the Physics Department from 1930 through 1934. He was awarded a National Research Fellowship at the University of California, where he matriculated from 1934 to 1936, and was a research assistant there from 1936 to 1938. SERBER next was employed as an Assistant Professor of Physics at the University of Illinois from 1938 to 1941. From 1941 to July of 1942, when he accepted employment on the D. S. M. Project, he was an Associate Professor of Physics at the University of Illinois. In the Summer of 1940, SERBER was engaged as a lecturer in Physics at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, Michigan.

In 1939, on [REDACTED] was arrested in Oklahoma City. [REDACTED] was a Communist Party member and at the time of his arrest, represented the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy. In 1928 [REDACTED] reportedly was sent to Central America as an agent for the Communist International. Among the effects of [REDACTED] when he was arrested was a notebook of "personal addresses" and appearing on the first page thereof was the name "(Charlotte Loef) Mrs. Robert Serber" and the name "Dr. Robert, teacher of physics, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois," which entry referred to ROBERT SERBER.

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An investigation conducted by the Manhattan Engineer District in the vicinity of 2626 Claremont Street, where the SERBERS resided from the Spring of 1936 until the Summer of 1938, disclosed the following information, furnished by Mr. [REDACTED] the SERBERS' landlord. [REDACTED] stated that while the SERBERS appeared to be of good moral character and were well-behaved during his association with them, he became disgusted because of their continuous connections with Communist activities. According to the informant, the SERBERS were "both entirely saturated with Communist beliefs" and all of their associates were known radicals. [REDACTED] further advised that while in Berkeley, California, the SERBERS were continually holding meetings at their home for Communist groups and Communist front organizations. Among the frequent visitors, according to [REDACTED] at these meetings, was Dr. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER.

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Confidential Informant [REDACTED] advised the San Francisco Office that the SERBERS were subscribers to the People's World newspaper in 1938, and this subscription was in the name of CHARLOTTE SERBER.

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The investigation conducted by MED disclosed that ROBERT SERBER, while a brilliant theoretical physicist, tended to be an introvert. However, after his marriage to CHARLOTTE LEON in 1933, his associates increased in number and were largely comprised of a group of extremely liberal faculty members at the universities at which he studied and taught. MED has advised that their investigation disclosed that ROBERT SERBER participated in various Communist front organizations in Berkeley, California, and Urbana, Illinois. Informants in Urbana, Illinois, informed agents of MED that while connected with the University of Illinois, ROBERT SERBER associated with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. The VAUGHNS referred to are known Communists and [REDACTED] was the secretary of Russian War Relief in Urbana. At the conclusion of the investigation of ROBERT SERBER conducted by MED, it was recommended on October 16, 1943, that he be removed from the DSM Project.

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While at Site Y at Los Alamos, it was disclosed that ROBERT SERBER and his wife, CHARLOTTE SERBER, were in frequent correspondence with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] and with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] of Chicago, Illinois. Both [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], connected with the D. S. M. Project at Chicago, were known to be active Communist sympathizers at one time. At Los Alamos, the investigation further disclosed that SERBER's constant associates were Captain [REDACTED] his wife, [REDACTED] and FRANK FRIEDMAN OPPENHEIMER, all of whom were known to MED for their Communist affiliations.

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SERBER returned to BERKELEY, California, on December 1, 1945. Since this time, informants of the San Francisco Office have reported his close association with FRANK OPPENHEIMER and his wife, JACKIE OPPENHEIMER. SERBER is also known to be active with the Northern California Association of Scientists, an organization affiliated with the Federation of Atomic Scientists. On February 15, 1946, at the second meeting of the Northern California Association of Scientists, it was announced that SERBER was one of the sponsors for the organization.

CHARLOTTE SERBER, alias
~~Charlotte Leof~~, nee Scharlotte
Richardson Leof

The personnel record of CHARLOTTE SERBER maintained by the Manhattan Engineer District disclosed that she commenced employment on the project at the Radiation Laboratory in Berkeley, California, on January 4, 1943, as a librarian. On April 23, 1943, she was transferred to Site Y at Los Alamos, New Mexico, and in her employment there had access to restricted and classified information. CHARLOTTE SERBER resigned from the D.S.M. Project on November 22, 1945, and returned to Berkeley, California, on December 1 of the same year. She resides with her husband, ROBERT SERBER, and is presently not employed.

b7C Birth records maintained by the Bureau of Vital Statistics in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, disclose that CHARLOTTE SERBER was born SCHARLOTTE RICHARDSON LEOF on July 26, 1911, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The personnel security questionnaire executed by her listed her parents as Dr. M. V. LEOFF, residing at 322 South 16th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, born in Russia and a citizen of the United States, and JENNIE LEOFF, nee CHALFIN, also born in Russia and claiming United States citizenship. In addition, CHARLOTTE SERBER has one brother, Dr. [REDACTED], and a sister, [REDACTED], both residing at her parents' home in Philadelphia. CHARLOTTE SERBER attended public schools in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and the University of Pennsylvania from 1929 to 1933, where she was awarded a B. S. Degree. Under prior employment, she indicated that she was engaged in free lance journalism from 1933 to 1935, and was employed by the California State Relief Administration from 1936 to 1937. During the period from 1937 to 1940, CHARLOTTE SERBER stated she was a free lance journalist and worked for her husband. From December, 1941, to June 1942, she allegedly was employed by the Civilian Defense Office in Champaign, Illinois, and was employed by Richmond Shipyard No. 1, Richmond, California, from September, 1942, to December of the same year. She stated that she was a member of the League of Women Voters at Champaign, Illinois, from 1938 to 1942, a

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member of the Office Workers Union, AFL, at Oakland, California, from 1942 to 1943. She was also connected with United China Relief, British War Relief, and Russian War Relief at Champaign, Illinois, during the period from 1939 to 1942.

Investigation conducted by the Bureau at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and by MED, has disclosed that the LEOFS are well-known in that area for their affiliations with Communistic activities.

b7c Mr. [REDACTED] a neighbor of the LEOF family in Philadelphia, informed MED that the family were all Communists and that although he had not seen CHARLOTTE LEOF for a number of years, he had no doubt but that she was also a Communist, since that was the affiliation of all members of the family.

b7c CHARLOTTE SERBER's father, Dr. MORRIS V. LEOF, was reported by ONI to be the physician for Spanish Loyalist Army recruiting. He was affiliated with the North American Spanish Aid Committee, the American Rescue Ship Mission, the American Students Union, and was active in Russian War Relief. Dr. [REDACTED] of CHARLOTTE SERBER, was alleged to have made several trips to Russia. He is reliably reported to be a member of the Doctors and Dentists Unit of the Communist Party in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was a member of the Medical Unit of the International Brigade in Spain, and an investigation of him disclosed he resided outside the United States from 1932 to sometime prior to June, 1937, during a part of which time he worked for the Soviet Government at the Institute of Odontology and Stomatology, believed to be in Moscow. Since 1937, [REDACTED] has traveled extensively in France, Mexico, Guatemala, and other Central American countries. [REDACTED] sister of CHARLOTTE SERBER, is also reliably reported to be a member of the Communist Party and was a secretary for Russian War Relief in Philadelphia.

It is known that HAARON CHEVALIER, while on a visit to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1943, resided at the LEOF residence.

Through a confidential source, there was obtained an index containing approximately 3000 names and addresses throughout the United States from Commonwealth College, Mena, Arkansas. This institution, supposedly Communist, was convicted of anarchy and its charter was revoked by the State Courts of Arkansas. Included on this list was the name of Mrs. JACKIE OPPENHEIMER, RFD No. 1, Box 863, Menlo Park, California. This was followed by the notation, "Morris' trip east December, 1939, Rec. by Charlotte Serber."

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Records of the Berkeley Police Department disclosed that in 1937, CHARLOTTE SERBER was listed as the secretary-treasurer of the Medical Bureau to Aid Spanish Democracy, Northern California Committee, East Bay Chapter.

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An investigation conducted by MED among the neighbors and associates of the SERBERS at Urbana, Illinois, disclosed information furnished by [REDACTED], an acquaintance. This source stated that CHARLOTTE SERBER was the publicity chairman for the League of Women Voters at Urbana, Illinois; that CHARLOTTE SERBER and her husband, ROBERT, were reported to be pacifists at the start of World War II but later made a turn-about-face and joined the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies. In the Spring of 1942, according to [REDACTED], an unidentified woman organizer from New York City visited Urbana, Illinois, to organize the Russian War Relief. This organizer spent considerable time with CHARLOTTE SERBER, and when the organization was set up, CHARLOTTE SERBER was the secretary. According to [REDACTED] CHARLOTTE SERBER and ROBERT SERBER associated with a group of younger faculty members and their wives, all of whom were reputed to be extreme liberals and labeled by many as Communists.

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In 1942, and 1943, the SERBERS resided at Berkeley, California, at 1 Eagle Hill Road. It will be noted that there they rented an apartment from J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER, who also lived on the premises. In connection with this, Dr. OPPENHEIMER advised General [REDACTED] that it was known to him that CHARLOTTE SERBER came from a Communist family in Philadelphia and was at one time herself a member of the Communist Party. According to Dr. OPPENHEIMER, it was his belief that she was no longer affiliated with the Communist movement. On October 16, 1943, it was recommended by MED that CHARLOTTE SERBER be removed from the D.S.M. Project.

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With respect to the association of CHARLOTTE SERBER with Dr. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER, it is noted that she listed him as a reference for her employment on the D. S. M. work, and it is further known that on January 7, 1944, [REDACTED] told JACKIE OPPENHEIMER, the wife of FRANK OPPENHEIMER, that she would communicate the news of JEAN TATLOCK's suicide to CHARLOTTE SERBER so that she, in turn, could notify Dr. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER. JEAN TATLOCK was an intimate friend of Dr. OPPENHEIMER and was known to be affiliated with Communist activities.

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On August 29, 1945, CHARLOTTE SERBER sent a telegram to [REDACTED], her sister, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, advising that she, CHARLOTTE, planned to visit Los Angeles, and requested to know if [REDACTED] was still there, and also the names of any others whom she could contact there.

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On August 30, 1945, [redacted] advised CHARLOTTE SERBER that [redacted] was in Hollywood, connected with MGM, and also recommended her to [redacted] and [redacted] and [redacted], and [redacted], all of whom have been identified as Communist Party members or active sympathizers.

CHARLOTTE SERBER visited the Los Angeles area from August 31 to September 5, 1945, in company with [redacted], the personal secretary of Dr. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER. A physical surveillance disclosed that on September 3, accompanied by [redacted] CHARLOTTE SERBER attended what appeared to be a meeting at the home of [redacted], which was also attended by [redacted] and ABRAHAM BURROWS, both active Communist Party members. BURROWS is a writer for the radio program known as Duffy's Tavern, and is also an instructor in the People's Educational Center in Los Angeles, a Communist-controlled group. [redacted] whose professional name is [redacted] is a screen writer employed by Metro Goldwyn Mayer Studios. He is a member of the Executive Board of the Hollywood Democratic Committee, a member of the League of American Writers, and the Screen Writers Guild. On the evening of September 4, it was disclosed that SERBER and [redacted] were guests at the home of [redacted] identified as a Communist sympathizer.

Investigation at Santa Fe, New Mexico, disclosed that on September 29, 1945, CHARLOTTE SERBER visited Santa Fe, New Mexico, from Los Alamos, in the company of Mr. and Mrs. [redacted], also connected with the D.S.M. Project. In Santa Fe the party spent the afternoon as guests of [redacted] a Japanese known to be connected with the Communist movement in New Mexico. While employed on the D.S.M. Project at Los Alamos, CHARLOTTE SERBER frequently corresponded with [redacted] of Chicago, Illinois, the wife of [redacted] a project employee at the University of Chicago; and with [redacted] and [redacted] also of Chicago and connected with the D.S.M. Project there. Both the [redacted] and [redacted] were investigated because of their Communist affiliations.

During the period from May 6 to 10, 1945, CHARLOTTE SERBER was a guest at the home of her parents in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. While there, she was not known to have made any significant contacts apart from her immediate family.

On December 1, 1945, CHARLOTTE SERBER, with her husband, returned to Berkeley, California. Since this time, investigation has disclosed that she is in frequent association with JACKIE OPPENHEIMER, the wife of FRANK OPPENHEIMER.

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According to Confidential Informant [REDACTED] CHARLOTTE SERBER is writing a book with one [REDACTED], a former employee of the D. S. M. Project at Los Alamos. The book is to be titled, "The Atom and Eve," and deals with life at the Los Alamos Project during the manufacture of the atomic bomb.

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During November and December, 1946, Confidential Informant [REDACTED] related that CHARLOTTE SERBER was active as the temporary Executive Secretary of the Northern California Association of Scientists. This informant further disclosed that during the latter part of December, 1946, CHARLOTTE SERBER was offered employment at the Radiation Laboratory as a librarian. The offer of employment was extended by the University of California, but clearance was refused by the security officers on the D. S. M. Project.

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ETHEL BERNICE ~~SHAFER~~

SHAFER was employed as a toolroom clerk on the D. S. M. Project at the Radiation Laboratory from April 8 to July 31, 1943, at which time she resigned from her employment.

In the personnel security questionnaire, ~~ETHEL SHAFER~~ stated that she resided at 2739 Bancroft Way, Berkeley, with her daughter, JOAN NANCY ELAINE SHAFER. She advised that she was divorced, her former husband being ROBERT CHARLES ~~SHAFER~~, a resident of Berkeley, California.

ETHEL SCHAFER was born December 12, 1893, at Pine Grove, Michigan. She attended Rainier Elementary School, Seattle, Washington, from 1905 to 1907, and had no subsequent schooling. SHAFER was employed by the WPA in Berkeley, California, from October, 1936, to June, 1942, and from November, 1942, to December, 1942, was connected with the United States Forestry Department at the University of California.

California state records disclose that ETHEL SHAFER in 1934 was a sponsor for TURNER ~~WILSON~~, the Communist Party candidate for the California State Assembly for the 18th Assembly District. In 1938, she signed a petition circulated by the Communists protesting the purchase of gas bombs for the city of Berkeley, California.

According to an investigation conducted by the Provost Marshal's Office, it was alleged that she was active in radical groups in Berkeley, California, and attended meetings of these groups over a period of years.

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[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] was employed as a technician on the D. S. M. Project at the Radiation Laboratory from March 12, 1943, to February 4, 1944. On this latter date, his employment was terminated because he was considered an undesirable employee and because of his . . . work record.

[REDACTED] who resides at [REDACTED]
was born [REDACTED] at [REDACTED]. He is married to [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] and resides with her. He attended [REDACTED]
from 1925 to 1928. He was employed by the [REDACTED] at [REDACTED]
[REDACTED], from 1932 to 1943. According to [REDACTED] he was
a member of the Telephone Equipment Workers from 1935 to 1943.

67 While engaged on the D. S. M. Project, it was disclosed that [REDACTED]
was a subscriber to the People's World newspaper and he was known to be
active in the affairs of the FAECT Local at the Radiation Laboratory.

Through the services of a highly confidential source, there was made
available to the San Francisco Office a mailing list of the organization,
"The Yanks Are Not Coming Committee," a Communist Party controlled
organization. The name and address of [REDACTED] appeared on this
list. In October of 1941, it was reported that other employees of the
[REDACTED] in [REDACTED], refused to work with
[REDACTED] because of his Communist activities and he was segregated from
further contact with them. Thereafter, he applied for employment at
Pearl Island Navy Yard and it was disclosed that he was not accepted because
of his previous activities.

In 1944, an investigation conducted of [REDACTED] by the San Francisco
Office disclosed that he was reported to be an employee of the Navy in
San Francisco. There was no information in 1944 that [REDACTED] was active
in the Communist Party at that time.

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[REDACTED] who resides at [REDACTED], was employed as a physicist on the D. S. M. Project at the Radiation Laboratory on June 22, 1942. [REDACTED] was [REDACTED] of the Vacuum Group at the Radiation Laboratory and was considered a key employee. His employment there was terminated on February 15, 1946, when he resigned to accept a position as Assistant Professor at the Santa Barbara College in the Department of Natural Sciences.

[REDACTED] was born [REDACTED], at [REDACTED]. His father, who claims to be a citizen of the United States, [REDACTED] born in Wolverton, England, and his mother, [REDACTED] was born in Mardin, Turkey. [REDACTED] is married; his wife's name being [REDACTED].

[REDACTED] graduated from [REDACTED], Pennsylvania, obtaining a B. S. Degree in 1929. From 1929 to 1933, he attended [REDACTED], where he was a teaching assistant in the Physics Department. In August of 1933, continuing through May 23, 1936, [REDACTED] matriculated at the [REDACTED] as a teaching fellow in Philosophy. He obtained an M. A. Degree in Philosophy in 1936. [REDACTED] studied for two-thirds of a year, 1936-37, at [REDACTED] and re-entered the [REDACTED] in August, 1937, where he was awarded a Ph. D. Degree in May of 1941. During the years 1940-41, he was an instructor in Physics and Mathematics at [REDACTED], and from 1941 to 1942, was engaged as an instructor in Physics and Mathematics at [REDACTED].

Investigation of [REDACTED] was originally initiated on receipt of information that he was friendly with one Lt. [REDACTED], a naval officer stationed at Alameda Naval Air Base, suspected of Communist affiliations. Investigation conducted by MED disclosed that [REDACTED] and his wife were intimate friends and in close association with [REDACTED] and his wife, [REDACTED]. On February 6, 1945, Mrs. [REDACTED] told [REDACTED] that she was personally concerned over an investigation being conducted of her husband at [REDACTED], where he, [REDACTED], had taught from 1941 to 1942, and that she was likewise concerned over an investigation of [REDACTED] activities while at the [REDACTED] from 1936 to 1941.

[REDACTED], advised agents of MED that he was an acquaintance of [REDACTED] while they were [REDACTED].

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graduate students of the [redacted] in [redacted]. According to [redacted] and several of his associates were active in radical student organizations and approached other students, including [redacted] to participate in these activities. [redacted] stated that [redacted] and his associates on the campus contended that they were not Communist Party members and that the organizations in which they were interested were merely liberal in their views. However, according to [redacted], on one occasion, he discovered some correspondence which belonged to [redacted] and which clearly established that he [redacted] was intimately acquainted with Communist Party leaders and in regular correspondence with them. [redacted] stated that on finding this out, he reported the matter in detail to the Berkeley Police Department. [redacted] further advised that he had violent arguments with [redacted] during his association with him because [redacted] tried to convert him to his radical organizations.

In addition to his association with the [redacted] the investigation conducted by MED disclosed that the [redacted] were on friendly terms with [redacted] a Communist Party member employed as a research chemist by the Shell Development Company at Emeryville, California. [redacted] it will be noted, has been identified as an associate of GEORGE ELSTON. The investigation also disclosed that the [redacted] were associates of [redacted] and his wife, [redacted] who, it will be noted, are Communist Party members.

By means of a mail cover, it was ascertained that the [redacted] received mail from the publications, "In Fact" and the Bookfinders Club, both considered to be Communist dominated. [redacted] was reported to have been a subscriber to the People's World newspaper in 1939.

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FRANK ARTHUR SMITH, alias
Frank Arthur Jaeger

Miss Frank Arthur Smith

SMITH began employment on the U.S.A. Project at the Radiation Laboratory as a maintenance mechanic as of April 1, 1943. He resides at Box Home 2, Box 481, Lafayette, California, with his wife, ALICE MARTHA ~~SMITH~~, and his children, LAURENCE FRANCIS and BARBARA JEAN.

FRANK SMITH, according to the personnel security questionnaire, was born at Patterson, New Jersey, September 16, 1896. He is considered somewhat of an expert in ceramics and was employed by the Tudor Pottery, Inc., Los Angeles, California, from January, 1929, to July, 1938. From 1939 to 1943, he operated his own pottery business in Lafayette, California.

An investigation conducted by the Provost Marshal General in June of 1945, disclosed that SMITH's original surname was JAEGER and this name was legally changed to FRANK ARTHUR SMITH at Oakland, California, March 9, 1943.

b7C
Mr. [redacted] of the [redacted] Pottery Company, La Honda, California, an acquaintance of SMITH, advised that he, SMITH, had socialist inclinations and strong beliefs relative to labor and the division of wealth. [redacted] stated that while SMITH would not be classified as a radical, he was decidedly interested in sociological problems.

b7C
Dr. [redacted] of the [redacted] of the University of California in Berkeley, an associate of SMITH, informed that [redacted] SMITH's [redacted] had always been interested in social and political matters; that she ran for election to the council of the City of Berkeley as a Socialist, and according to [redacted], [redacted] could be classified as a Utopian Socialist.

The investigation of SMITH conducted by WFO in the vicinity of Los Angeles disclosed several acquaintances who advised that SMITH had an over liberal view which tended to socialism but he was not considered by these acquaintances to be a radical or a Communist.

b7C
Through the services of a highly confidential informant, there was found among the effects in the apartment of [redacted] in New York City, a letter written to [redacted] by ALICE SMITH, the wife of FRANK ARTHUR SMITH. In this letter, dated April 1, 1944, according to [redacted], ALICE SMITH mentioned that her husband, FRANK ARTHUR SMITH, was working

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up on the hill in the cyclotron and that there is a great deal of secret work going on but that SMITH does not discuss it. (X)

b7c It is known that [REDACTED] was [REDACTED] by SMITH in his pottery business at Lafayette, California. [REDACTED], a member of the Communist Party, is believed to be involved with STEVE NELSON in undercover Communist activity. By letter dated April 19, 1943, addressed by NELSON to a person identified only as AL NELSON suggested that a girl (who answered the description of [REDACTED]) could be contacted in New York and had possibilities of development. Investigation of SMITH failed to disclose any other contact with [REDACTED]

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JOSEPH HUTCHISON STEVENSON:

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JOSEPH STEVENSON was employed February 1, 1943, on the D.S.M. Project at the University of California as business manager. On March 24, 1943, he was transferred to Site Y at Los Alamos, New Mexico, and as of August 25, 1943, it was reported that he was permanently transferred to Site X at Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

STEVENSON, whose wife was also employed on the project as a secretary, resided at Santa Fe, New Mexico, from the early 1930's until the time he accepted employment on the project at Berkeley, California. He was born at New York City, October 21, 1886. In his personnel security questionnaire executed by him, STEVENSON stated that he graduated from Harvard University with an A. B. Degree in 1909. Thereafter he was engaged in personnel and production work for a period of twenty years and owned and conducted a real estate and insurance business at Santa Fe for a ten-year period. STEVENSON stated that he served approximately twenty-six months in the Army during the First World War and attained the rank of captain when he was discharged on January 3, 1919.

Captain [REDACTED] of the Manhattan Engineer District at Los Alamos advised that during 1934 or 1936, while CLYDE TINGLEY was governor of New Mexico, a group of unemployed picketed his office in Santa Fe. According to [REDACTED] this picketing was inspired by an organization known as the Liga Obrera, whose leader was [REDACTED]. Captain [REDACTED] advised that STEVENSON was active in the picketing and was considered a Communist like others among the Liga Obrera. According to [REDACTED], STEVENSON lived with his second wife, [REDACTED], adulterously for some period before they were married in Santa Fe.

[REDACTED] of Santa Fe County, advised agents of the FBI that he was acquainted with STEVENSON and he knew STEVENSON to be an associate of [REDACTED] a known Communist in Santa Fe, New Mexico.

ARTHUR LIVINGSTON, Assistant District Attorney in Santa Fe, New Mexico, advised that STEVENSON had a brother known as [REDACTED] who was an avowed Communist while in Santa Fe, New Mexico. LIVINGSTON confirmed the statement that JOSEPH STEVENSON was an associate of [REDACTED] and others reported to be Communists.

[REDACTED] informed that JOSEPH STEVENSON had developed an unsavory reputation about Santa Fe because of his sharp business practices; that STEVENSON and his wife were associated with the Communist and radical group in New Mexico, and regularly attended radical meetings with the Communist group.

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First Lieutenant [REDACTED] Office of the Provost Marshal at Kirkland Field, Albuquerque, New Mexico, was at one time the [REDACTED] for Governor [REDACTED] of New Mexico. This informant related that in April of 1937, members of the Liga Obrera staged a sit-down strike in the Governor's office. During the strike, a man and a woman brought food and blankets to the strikers. Lt. [REDACTED] was not able to furnish the name of this man but described him to such an extent that it was the conclusion of MED that there was no doubt but that he was referring to JOSEPH STEVENSON.

An informant of MED at Mande, New Mexico, advised that there was considerable road construction work done by the PWA in the vicinity of Mande and that JOSEPH STEVENSON was employed as a foreman for this work. According to the informant, STEVENSON removed a quantity of wire and cement from the project, which articles were later found in the STEVENSON house and garage. According to the informant, STEVENSON was not prosecuted because several persons intervened in his favor, among whom was the late Senator BRONSON CUTTING of New Mexico.

b7C

With respect to the Communist affiliations of STEVENSON, an informant of MED, who was described as having harbored EARL BROWDER during one of his visits to the City of Mexico, related that in her opinion, JOSEPH STEVENSON was not a member of the Communist Party and had not started the sit-down strike conducted by the Liga Obrera. She informed that STEVENSON's brother, [REDACTED] was a Communist and took an active part in the strike.

b7C

An informant of the Bureau who was acquainted with STEVENSON in New Mexico informed that he was unscrupulous, dishonest, and untrustworthy, but it was the informant's opinion that he was not a Communist. This same informant, known to be reliable, stated that [REDACTED] also known as [REDACTED], JOSEPH STEVENSON's brother, was a Communist.

On July 29, 1943, information was obtained from MED reflecting that on an occasion at Los Alamos, when the project chiefs were requested to sign oaths of secrecy, Dr. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER stated that he could not sign such a declaration with regard to STEVENSON. MED recommended that STEVENSON be dismissed from his employment because of his background.

b7C

[REDACTED] was employed by the Radiation Laboratory commencing on March 4, 1943, as a secretary. Personnel records disclose she was transferred to Site Y at Los Alamos with her husband on March 24, 1943. She was born at [REDACTED] on [REDACTED] and was educated at [REDACTED] 1930-31, and the [REDACTED] 1931-33. She did not receive a degree. [REDACTED] stated she was employed as a secretary to JOSEPH HUTCHINSON STEVENSON from September, 1936 to September, 1938, and was also a partner in business with him from July, 1942, to February, 1943.

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[REDACTED] was employed as the laboratory manager of the 184" cyclotron laboratory at the University of California engaged on D. S. H. work from February 1, 1943, to September 29, 1945. On that latter date, he terminated his employment, stating his desire to return to his professorship in the Philosophy Department of the University of California in Berkeley.

According to records maintained by the Manhattan District, [REDACTED] resides at [REDACTED]. He was born [REDACTED], [REDACTED]. He is married, his wife's name being [REDACTED], and is the father of three children, all minors. [REDACTED] attended grade and high school in [REDACTED] and matriculated at [REDACTED], from 1920-25, when he was awarded an A. B. Degree. He did graduate work at [REDACTED], from 1926-31, obtaining his M. A. and Ph. D. Degrees from there. During the years 1931-32, [REDACTED] was employed as an instructor at the [REDACTED] and as a lecturer at [REDACTED] and from 1932 to 1943, he was an instructor in Philosophy at the [REDACTED] in Berkeley.

b7c
In the personnel security questionnaire executed by [REDACTED] in connection with his employment on the D. S. H. Project, he advised that he was a member of the Teachers Union during the years 1937-38. According to MED, this union was a leftist organization and some of the branches of it were Communist dominated.

Investigation conducted by MED among the acquaintances and fellow employees of [REDACTED] while he was attending [REDACTED] and employed by the [REDACTED] disclosed that he was not known to be engaged in any subversive activity. One informant interviewed related that the entire Philosophy Department at the [REDACTED] where [REDACTED] was employed had Communist tendencies. Investigation conducted at the [REDACTED] where [REDACTED] was employed from 1932 to 1943, reflected that members of the Philosophy Department are generally known to have leftist political tendencies or to be indifferent to such tendencies. [REDACTED] a neighbor of [REDACTED], described him as being a confused liberal though not a radical.

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According to Confidential Informant [REDACTED] was a subscriber to the People's World newspaper in June of 1942. On January 14, 1944, Confidential Informant [REDACTED] related that he was present at Communist Party Headquarters in Alameda County when BERNADETTE DOYLE, the organizational secretary, was reviewing a list of persons who could be approached to contribute to an anti-fascist organization. At this time, the informant stated that BERNADETTE DOYLE mentioned the names of Dr. and Mrs. [REDACTED] and characterized them as "small people." She further described [REDACTED] as the brother of [REDACTED] who, she said, could also be approached as a contributor. In connection with this, it is noted that [REDACTED] an artist, worked for the Harry Bridges Defense Committee during the months of September and October, 1941, and according to [REDACTED] since 1941, has been a subscriber to the People's World newspaper.

b7c

Through the services of a highly confidential source, there was made available from the official records of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee a list of donors to the Berkeley Chapter of the Committee or to one of the committees from which it was formed. Included on this list was the name of [REDACTED]

HELEN HILL VERDI

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HELEN HILL VERDI was employed as a bus driver by the Radiation Laboratory at the University of California on November 24, 1942. She voluntarily resigned from this employment on September 16, 1943, stating she desired to accept employment elsewhere.

b7C
HELEN VERDI, who resides at 962 Euclid Avenue, Berkeley, California, was born at Ansonia, Connecticut, January 1, 1897. Her husband, [REDACTED], who lives with her, is the owner of a drug and cosmetic concern in San Francisco, California. The VERDIS have two children, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], both of whom are described as students.

In the personnel security questionnaire executed by HELEN VERDI, she stated that she attended Sargent's School at Cambridge, Massachusetts, for one year, and also attended the New Haven Normal School of Gymnastics for one year, from which she was graduated. Thereafter, she attended the University of Washington at Seattle, Washington, and was awarded an A.B. Degree by that institution. In this security questionnaire, HELEN VERDI stated that she was a member of the Inter-Professional Association at Berkeley, California, from 1935 to 1937. This organization was known as a Communist front organization during its existence in the Bay area.

b7C
During the course of investigation conducted by MED, [REDACTED], informed that she was an acquaintance of HELEN VERDI and her husband for some twenty-three years. According to Mrs. [REDACTED], HELEN VERDI distinctly favors the Soviet form of government and considers it superior to the American form of government. Approximately six years ago, this informant related, HELEN VERDI regularly used to meet with the Russian Consul and entertained at tea for Russians when their ships arrived in port. At one time, HELEN VERDI proposed to leave her family in the care of her mother so that she could drive an ambulance for the Loyalist Forces in Spain.

b2
b7D
According to Confidential Informant [REDACTED] on October 13, 1936, HELEN VERDI was present at a meeting of the Berkeley City Council, at which time she put forth a resolution concerning the Berkeley City Anti-Picketing Ordinance. At the time, HELEN VERDI identified herself as the secretary to the Interprofessional Association. The resolution proposed by VERDI called for the repeal of the anti-picketing ordinance and requested that the ordinance not be enforced. Records of the Berkeley Police Department disclose that HELEN VERDI was a member of the Medical Bureau to Aid Spanish Democracy in 1937.

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Through the services of a confidential informant, the San Francisco Office was advised that VERDI was listed as an official donor to either the Berkeley Chapter of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee or to one of the committees from which the chapter was formed. In 1942, according to an informant, HELEN VERDI was identified as being active as a collector or cashier at a mass meeting sponsored by Russian War Relief in Oakland, California.

Confidential Informant [redacted], who is familiar with the members of the Communist Party, identified HELEN VERDI as being a Communist Party member while she was employed on D.S.M. work at the Radiation Laboratory. According to Confidential Informant [redacted] and other confidential informants, while HELEN VERDI was engaged at the Radiation Laboratory, she was active in the organization of the Radiation Laboratory Local of the FAECT. It is known that when she resigned her position in September, she signified her intention to quit the union, but it is also known that on January 12, 1944, she was present at a meeting of the FAECT to discuss the dissolution of the Radiation Laboratory Local. In August of 1943, an informant reported that she was named to the Executive Board of the union.

Through the services of Confidential Informant [redacted], it was indicated that HELEN VERDI and her husband, JOSEPH VERDI, attended a New Year's Eve party given by GEORGE and DOLLY ELTENTON. Also present at this party were [redacted] Dr. THOMAS EDWARD ALLIBONE and [redacted] project employees at the Radiation Laboratory. A highly confidential source advised that the VERDIS are friendly with the ELTENTONS and the telephone number of JOSEPH VERDI was found among the personal effects in the ELTENTON home.

According to Confidential Informant [redacted] during the United Nations Conference in San Francisco, HELEN VERDI was known to be active gathering books for the benefit of the Soviet delegation to the Conference.

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alias [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was employed on the D.S.M. Project at the Radiation Laboratory as an engineer commencing June 14, 1943, and terminated his employment by resignation, June 23, 1945.

MED records disclose that [REDACTED] was born in [REDACTED] on [REDACTED]. His wife, [REDACTED], who resides with him at [REDACTED] is likewise a native born citizen. [REDACTED] was employed as a carpenter from 1923 to 1931, and did experimental work in radio in [REDACTED] in 1932. During this period, he was also attending [REDACTED] at [REDACTED] and obtained an A. A. Degree. He worked for the [REDACTED] in 1934, and 1935, and attended the [REDACTED] at [REDACTED] from 1934 to 1939, and also during the Summer Sessions of the years 1938, 1939, and 1940. He received an A. B. Degree at the [REDACTED] in 1937, and was a reader at the University from 1936 to 1937. [REDACTED] was employed by the [REDACTED] in November, 1939, as an instructor, in which capacity he continued to May of 1943.

During the investigation, [REDACTED], California, was interviewed regarding [REDACTED] residence in her home during 1938 and 1939. She stated that both [REDACTED] and his wife, from their conversation, formerly lived in a Mennonite Colony and were members of the Mennonite faith, but subsequently, have drifted away from this religion. In connection with this, it will be recalled that the Mennonite faith is opposed to war and most Mennonites are active conscientious objectors.

[REDACTED] registered as a Communist Party voter, according to records of the Alameda County Voters Registry, on July 11, 1938. This registration was continued by him through the years 1939, 1940, and was cancelled as of January 17, 1941, for failure to vote. Similar records disclose that [REDACTED] registered as a Democrat in February, 1936, prior to his registration as a Communist, and in his registration of March 17, 1944, stated that he was a Republican. As of September 23, 1940, [REDACTED] the wife of [REDACTED] registered as a Socialist in San Mateo County, California.

According to an informant of MED, on February 14, 1944, [REDACTED] a project employee, was given a two-page Communist front news letter entitled "In Fact." The name, [REDACTED] an alias used by [REDACTED] and the address, [REDACTED] were stamped on the publication.

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COMMUNIST INFILTRATION

INSTALLATION AT SAM LABORATORY,
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK CITY:

The H. D. SMYTH Report contains the following:

During the period from 1940 to 1942, research looking for methods of separating isotopes by gaseous diffusion was conducted by J. R. DUNNING at Columbia University, New York City. The installation there was known as the SAM Laboratory. In 1942, the M. W. Kellogg Company was chosen to build a large-scale separation plant based on the work conducted at Columbia University. This plant, which was built at Clinton, Tennessee, was operated by the Carbide and Carbon Chemical Corporation.

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According to information received from Captain [redacted] Intelligence Officer for the Manhattan Engineer District, New York City, [redacted] was engaged on D.S.M. work at the Kellogg Corporation under Dr. [redacted] [redacted] was one of a group of individuals associated with [redacted] who were known to be Communist sympathizers or active Communist Party members.

An investigation of [redacted] as conducted by MED, based on his application for employment, reflected that he was a chemist and resided at [redacted]. He was previously employed as a junior physicist from September, 1942, to May 11, 1944, at [redacted] and at the time he resigned this position, stated he was going to work for Dr. [redacted]. It was disclosed that [redacted] was sponsored for his position at [redacted] by a Professor [redacted], a known Communist. It was further disclosed that [redacted] a former student of [redacted] was related to him as a cousin, [redacted] being the son of [redacted] the aunt of [redacted]. It was the conclusion of MED that because of the known adherence of Dr. [redacted] to Communism, and because of his prominence among employees of Communist persuasion within MED, there was a serious question as to the loyalty of [redacted] to the United States Government. According to MED, this fact was further borne out since it was known that [redacted] owed his position at Brooklyn College to the sponsorship of him by a known Communist, [redacted].

[redacted] resides at [redacted] and was employed on the D.S.M. Project at SRI Laboratory, Columbia University. According to MED, [redacted] was one of a group of communistically inclined persons who was closely associated, both on and off the project, with Dr. [redacted]. In the application for employment completed by [redacted] she gave as a reference the name of [redacted].

Investigation conducted by MED, according to information received from them, indicated that [redacted] was an active worker for the Communist group at Brooklyn College. An informant known to MED identified [redacted] as being formerly the president of the Brooklyn College Chemistry Society, and stated that while at Brooklyn College, she was intimately associated with [redacted] and his activities there. This same informant and another who was associated with [redacted] at Brooklyn College, identified her as an active Communist and a radical.

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Information received from the Manhattan Engineer District does not indicate the facility of the D.S.M. Project where [redacted] was employed or the capacity of her employment. Her address was indicated as [redacted] and it was stated that she was identical to the [redacted] who, while residing at [redacted] during 1939 and 1940 signed a Communist Party nominating petition for CACCHIONE, presently a councilman in the City of New York. In addition, the investigation of [redacted] disclosed that she lived with her father, [redacted] and an aunt, [redacted] both of whom were described as Communists. According to Dr. [redacted] of the Israel Zion Hospital where [redacted] was at one time employed, she was a member of the CIO United Hospital Workers Union, Local 440, characterized by [redacted] as being under the control of the Communist Party. Examination of the personal history statement pertaining to [redacted] on file at the Israel Zion Hospital in Brooklyn, New York, reflects that she was a [redacted] in the Out Patient Department and was not, as she claimed, a medical social worker. It was the conclusion of the investigating agent for MED that there was established sufficient activity in Communist Party affairs to warrant the conclusion that [redacted] be denied access to classified material, and that clearance for confidential government employment be denied.

b7c

[redacted] who was employed on the D. S. M. Project as a research chemist at SAM Laboratory, Columbia University, resided at [redacted]. In his application for employment, he gave as a reference the name of Dr. [redacted]. According to information received from MED on July 17, 1944, [redacted] was one of a group of communistically inclined employees on the D. S. M. Project who revolved about Dr. [redacted]. MED also advised that it was believed by them that [redacted] was a member of the American Association of Scientific Workers, a Communist front organization.

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[REDACTED] whose address is [REDACTED], was employed as a computer on D. S. M. work in the New York area. The exact place of her employment was not made known. She was the subject of an investigation conducted in behalf of the Manhattan District by the Provost Marshal General's Office, and this investigation disclosed that she was a registered Communist Party voter in the 9th Assembly District and the 13th Election District in 1936. It was the conclusion of the reporting agent of the Provost Marshal General's Office that his investigation had failed to disclose any reason to question the loyalty of [REDACTED] to the United States, her trustworthiness, or her character.

[REDACTED]
alias Dr. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was employed from October 1, 1942, to October 16, 1943, on the D. S. M. Project as a research group leader in the SAM Laboratory, Columbia University. He was employed from October 16, 1943, to June 1, 1944, at the D. S. M. Project, Metallurgical Laboratory, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, as a research group leader. From June 10, 1944, to October 3, 1944, he was engaged as a chemist by the Kellogg Corporation on D. S. M. work. On the latter date, he resigned his employment when the project on which he was working was completed. The latest available information reflects that [REDACTED] is presently an instructor in the Chemistry Department, [REDACTED] is a part-time instructor at [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] part-time consultant for the [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] who resides at [REDACTED] was born [REDACTED], in [REDACTED]. His father is [REDACTED] now engaged in the real estate business in New York, born in Moscow, Russia, and his mother, [REDACTED] was born at Minsk, Russia. [REDACTED] is married and resides with his wife, [REDACTED] who was born in New York City. They have one daughter, born in 1940, by name [REDACTED]

In the personnel security questionnaire executed by [REDACTED] in conjunction with his employment at Kellogg Corporation, he advised that he was educated in the public school system of [REDACTED]. He attended [REDACTED], obtaining a B. S. Degree, and subsequently received a Ph. D. Degree from [REDACTED]

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State College in 1938. [REDACTED] stated that between the years 1934 and 1938, he was a graduate assistant in research work in the Chemistry Department [REDACTED], and from 1938 to 1942, was employed in the Department of Chemistry and Research by the [REDACTED]. In the questionnaire he listed as one of his two friends employed by the Helix Corporation, [REDACTED].

67c
In investigation conducted by MED disclosed that [REDACTED] associated with members of the Communist Party although it was not ascertained that he himself was a Party member. According to MED, [REDACTED] at the Metallurgical Laboratory in Chicago and at the SMI Laboratory in New York, was a close associate of CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY, prominently identified elsewhere in this report in conjunction with espionage activities.

MED further reported that [REDACTED] is known to be friendly with and an associate of MARIL RUDS HISKEY, the wife of CLARENCE HISKEY. [REDACTED], the partner of CLARENCE HISKEY, [REDACTED] and JOHN HITCHCOCK CHARIN [REDACTED] and CHARPIN are friends of HISKEY and are identified as contacts of ARTHUR ADAMS.

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A confidential informant reported that in November of 1945, [REDACTED] was in contact with MARCIA HICKY, at which time they discussed the fact that CLARENCE HICKY had written to Dr. [REDACTED] to enlist his assistance to facilitate CLARENCE HICKY's discharge from the United States Army. On this occasion, [REDACTED] discussed with MARCIA HICKY the names of persons who might assist CLARENCE HICKY, and among those mentioned were [REDACTED]

b7c

MED has advised that while [REDACTED] was employed on the D.S.M. Project, he attended a meeting held at the business address of [REDACTED]. MED informed that the business of [REDACTED], known as the Associated Experimental Laboratories, was suspected by them of doing experimental work along the same lines as the D. S. M. Project. Others in attendance at this meeting included [REDACTED] both of whom were employed on the D. S. M. Project, and one [REDACTED] known Communist. According to MED, [REDACTED] was a member of the American Association of Scientific Workers, a Communist front organization, and his name appeared on a list in the possession of [REDACTED] which was headed, "Meeting Notice Exp." This list was believed to refer to membership in the American Association of Scientific Workers.

According to MED, [REDACTED] was associated with one [REDACTED], employee of Illinois Institute of Technology. [REDACTED] was identified as the person who obtained and submitted the broadcast material used by [REDACTED] on August 15, 1944, which released restricted information concerning the D.S.M. Project. MED advised that they were not able to establish [REDACTED] connection with the broadcast by [REDACTED]

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with alias, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was employed on the D. S. M. Project at SAM Laboratory, Columbia University, from October 30, 1943, to January 25, 1945. She resided at [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was born [REDACTED] at [REDACTED]. She was educated in the public schools of [REDACTED] and attended high school in [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. She attended [REDACTED] from 1938 to 1939, [REDACTED] from 1939 to 1942, obtaining her B. A. Degree from the latter institution.

[REDACTED], in her application for employment on the D.S.M. Project, stated she was employed for a period in 1943 by the [REDACTED] New York City, and by the [REDACTED] Massachusetts. From September 3, 1942, to January 31, 1943, [REDACTED] was employed by the [REDACTED] in [REDACTED]

b7c
The investigation conducted of [REDACTED] by MED disclosed that she was a membership captain of the Village Victory Club of the Communist Political Association in 1944. [REDACTED] was known in the Communist Party under the name of [REDACTED]. She resided with one [REDACTED], who was also identified as a member of the Village Victory Club. Investigation of [REDACTED] conducted by MED reflected that she was an intimate friend of [REDACTED], a research assistant employed on the D.S.M. Project at SAM Laboratory. [REDACTED] was known to have spent considerable time at the [REDACTED] apartment, and on occasion remained the entire night there. On December 10, 1944, an informant of MED reported that in a conversation taking place in the [REDACTED] apartment she remarked that [REDACTED] had joined the Village Victory Club in order to show that he had an open mind and because he wanted to be compatible with her. On November 27, 1944, according to MED, [REDACTED] telephoned [REDACTED], a former employee of SAM Laboratory and the paramour of CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKEY. [REDACTED] employment had been terminated, effective on November 24, 1944, because of her association with HISKEY and ARTHUR ADAMS. MED reported that during the telephone conversation, [REDACTED] asked [REDACTED] why she had been terminated and asked her, "How did they find out?" A non-committal answer was given by [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] was employed on the D. S. M. Project at SAM Laboratory, Columbia University, as a research assistant from April 10, 1944, to January 22, 1945. It is noted that he was employed in connection with the Pilot Plant Operations at the Wash Building, 3280 Broadway, New York City. He resided at [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was born [REDACTED], in [REDACTED]. His father, [REDACTED], residing at Scarsdale, New York, was described as a magazine editor. [REDACTED] attended [REDACTED], from 1937 to 1941, obtaining a B. S. Degree in 1941. He matriculated at [REDACTED] from September, 1941, to April, 1944, and was awarded a M. S. Degree in Physics in 1942. In the personnel security questionnaire executed by him, [REDACTED] stated that he was employed while at [REDACTED] as an instructor and assistant: that from June, 1941, to September, 1941, he was engaged by the [REDACTED] at [REDACTED]

b7c The investigation conducted of [REDACTED] disclosed that he was an intimate associate of [REDACTED] mentioned above, and spent considerable time at her apartment. According to a statement made by [REDACTED] on December 10, 1944, [REDACTED] joined the Communist Party and was a member of the Village Victory Club in New York City. An informant of [REDACTED] disclosed that on December 11, 1944, [REDACTED], while in the apartment of [REDACTED], stated that he had a list of employees marked super-secret, and this informant related that he exhibited this list to [REDACTED] and to others in the apartment, including one [REDACTED] (alias [REDACTED] (phonetic), his brother, [REDACTED], and [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] stated that the list had been circulated before he had arrived at work and that he had just sneaked it out. Investigation conducted by [REDACTED] at SAM Laboratories revealed that the list referred to by him was probably a confidential list indicating the changes in supervisory employees of SAM Laboratory to take effect when the contract was taken over by the Carbide and Chemical Corporation on February 1, 1944. The investigation indicated that a copy of the statement referred to had been given to [REDACTED] supervisor, [REDACTED] and the copy which he should have had in his possession was missing and could not be accounted for.

According to a confidential informant, [REDACTED] had among his effects several letters from his mother and father which indicated their sympathy for the Communist movement and urged him to participate in liberal activities. Both his mother and father, by letters dated March 7 and March 26, 1940, recommended [REDACTED] to proceed with caution so that he would not be blacklisted, and urged him to refrain from association with the Young Communist League.

28346

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] who resides at [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] was employed on the D. S. M. Project at SAE Laboratory
at Columbia University. His wife, [REDACTED] was identified
by NED as being a known Communist.

b7c
According to information received, [REDACTED] was known to be
the leader of the Cooperative Consumers Union, which was regarded
by NED as Communist dominated. His name was given by [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] a known Communist Party member and an employee on the
D. S. M. Project at the Kellogg Corporation, as a reference on a
rental application.

[REDACTED] NED further advised that it was believed by them that
[REDACTED] was a member of the American Association of Scientific
Workers, also a Communist group.

28350

Dr. [REDACTED]
alias [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was employed as a group leader on the D. S. M. Project at the Alien Corporation. His wife [REDACTED], with whom he resided at [REDACTED] was a [REDACTED] of the New York University College of Medicine.

During the investigation of [REDACTED], an informant of WED advised that [REDACTED] was appointed an instructor in the Chemistry Department at [REDACTED] in September, 1939, in which capacity he continued until February of 1942. At the time of this employment, [REDACTED] indicated previous experience as a research assistant at [REDACTED] from July, 1933, to 1939, and listed his educational background as including a B. S. Degree from the [REDACTED] obtained in 1929, an M. A. Degree, [REDACTED] 1930, and attendance at [REDACTED] through 1933. In February of 1942, according to the informant, after three years as an instructor, the question of [REDACTED] tenure came up. To be recommended for tenure required an affirmative vote by a majority of the faculty in the Chemistry Department. This informant stated that certification for permanent tenure was denied [REDACTED] on the implication that he did not contribute to the harmonious progress of the Chemistry Department because he was known as a Communist.

Another informant with whom [REDACTED] was associated advised WED that [REDACTED] openly associated with an element at [REDACTED] known to be radical. This informant stated that [REDACTED] was a partner in the Associated Experimental Laboratories, which firm sold electrical circuits to the College of the City of New York. [REDACTED] partner in this enterprise was one [REDACTED] and an individual by the name of [REDACTED]. The same informant reported that [REDACTED] married his wife, [REDACTED], while she worked in the Biology Department at Columbia University, and that she unquestionably was a Communist. [REDACTED] the informant stated, was an associate of [REDACTED] of the College of the [REDACTED], and was active in the Teachers Union at [REDACTED], which was characterized as under the domination of the Communists.

An informant who advised that he attended the College of the [REDACTED] with [REDACTED], related that he was a Communist and had followed the Communist Party line during the war period, openly defending the Nazi-Russian Pact and wearing a lapel button stating, "The Yanks are not coming." This informant indicated that under the

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leadership of [REDACTED] and others of the Communist element at Brooklyn College, effort was made by them to embarrass faculty members who did not subscribe to their Communist views. The informant stated that [REDACTED] was a leader of the Communist group which blackmailed [REDACTED] Chairman of the Department of Chemistry, in order to gain the admission of other Communists on the faculty.

WED advised that [REDACTED] was the main figure of a group of individuals employed on the D. S. M. Projects in the New York area, all of whom were known to be sympathetic to or actual members of the Communist Party. Included in this group, reportedly under the domination of [REDACTED] were [REDACTED]

b7c
In connection with this matter, it is known that [REDACTED] name was given as a reference by [REDACTED] when [REDACTED] applied for employment at the Kellogg Corporation. [REDACTED] name was given by [REDACTED] as a character reference on his application for employment. It is further noted that [REDACTED] furnished [REDACTED] name as a reference. The investigation of [REDACTED] developed that he assisted [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] and also [REDACTED] to secure employment on the D. S. M. Project. Further, it was known that he was friendly with [REDACTED] who, in turn, was a friend of CLARENCE HISKEY and an active Communist.

[REDACTED] was identified as a charter member of the American Association of Scientific Workers and was the main figure in the New York Branch of this organization. Correspondence addressed to the American Association of Scientific Workers was re-addressed to [REDACTED] and a quantity of the letterheads of the organization was found in his possession. In this organization he was associated with Dr. [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] both Communists. [REDACTED] was also known to be on the mailing list for the American Council for Soviet Relations and was a contributor to Russian War Relief. He was a member of the New York College Teachers Union, a Communist dominated group.

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[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] was employed as a draftsman on the D. S. M. Project and resides at [REDACTED]

An investigation conducted by MED disclosed that [REDACTED] attended the [REDACTED] in [REDACTED] from 1932 to 1937, and in April of 1935 she was one of the students attending the school who joined in a city-wide student strike against war and in favor of isolation from Europe's politics. According to the authorities of the school, the strike was sponsored by an organization believed to be Communistic.

Soon after graduating from [REDACTED] was employed by [REDACTED], and attended [REDACTED], in 1942, completing a twelve-week course in the elements of drafting.

b7c
In a personal interview with agents of MED [REDACTED] admitted that she had been a member of the Armenian Youth of America during the past six years. This organization is a division of the Armenian Progressive League, a Communist-dominated organization. The father of [REDACTED] was a former student and writer in Russia who came to the United States with his family in 1923. He is engaged as a baker and is a contributor of articles to newspapers sponsored by the Armenian Progressive League.

Dr. [REDACTED] a Communist Party member in Los Angeles, contacted [REDACTED] during a visit to New York. In a personal interview with [REDACTED] she advised agents of MED that she was not intimately acquainted with Dr. [REDACTED] but that her father was. She stated that [REDACTED] contacted her father in connection with his activities with the Armenian Progressive League. It will be noted that Dr. [REDACTED] was identified in connection with an investigation of Russian espionage in this country.

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[REDACTED]
[REDACTED], who resides at [REDACTED], is employed as a mechanical engineer on the D. S. M. Project in the New York area.

Investigation conducted by the Office of the Provost Marshal General disclosed that [REDACTED] reputedly signed two Communist petitions and sent anniversary greetings to the Daily Worker. No other information concerning [REDACTED] is presently available.

[REDACTED]
Both [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] were employed on the D. S. M. Project at the SAM Laboratory, Columbia University, under contract to the Carbide and Carbon Chemical Corporation. [REDACTED] was an [REDACTED] dealing with filter structure problems, and had considerable access to classified information. [REDACTED] was [REDACTED] in charge of microscopic studies concerning barrier plate thickness and composition and also had considerable access to classified information. [REDACTED] employment was terminated on September 29, 1945.

b7c
According to MED, [REDACTED] was a member of the American Association of Scientific Workers, from April 10, 1943, through the year 1945. This membership was acknowledged by him when he completed his personnel security questionnaire.

[REDACTED], whose employment also was terminated on September 29, 1945, was [REDACTED] for the New York Branch of the American Association of Scientific Workers in 1944. She held this position since 1943, and was also a member of the Executive Committee of the New York Branch of the organization.

A physical surveillance conducted on the afternoon of July 21, 1944, disclosed that a group of nine persons met at a residence at [REDACTED], for a period of approximately three hours. [REDACTED] the Communist leader among the employees of the D. S. M. Project, as well as [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], were observed in attendance at this meeting.

[REDACTED], who attended [REDACTED] from 1933 to 1940, was disclosed by MED investigation to be a close associate of

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[redacted] and [redacted] while the latter were active Communists on the faculty at Brooklyn College. [redacted] was listed by [redacted] as a reference in making application for employment on the D. S. M. Project.

According to a confidential informant of the RHD, the [redacted] and [redacted] had in their possession in their apartment on April 11, 1945, a blueprint belonging to the SAM Laboratory entitled, "Self-Balancing Relay." Neither [redacted] nor his wife was authorized to carry materials, whether classified or non-classified, away from the place of their employment without permit.

b7c The investigation conducted on [redacted] disclosed that her father, [redacted], was registered as a Communist Party member in 1936 and 1937. She resided with her parents from 1934 to 1940 at [redacted], known as the [redacted], founded by the Communist Party. In 1940, [redacted] moved to Washington, D. C. where she was employed by the Federal Government and where she immediately joined the union of Federal workers, reported by the Dies Committee as faithfully following the line of the Communist Party.

Confidential informants of RHD have disclosed that [redacted] is an associate of and is frequently seen with [redacted] and [redacted]. It is known that a woman using the name of Mrs. [redacted] communicated with the Governor of New York State, urging that the prison sentence of MORRIS U. SCHAPPS be commuted.

[redacted] entered [redacted] of Arts and Sciences, [redacted], seeking a Ph. D. Degree for the Fall Term of 1945-1946. [redacted] has been granted a teaching fellowship in Chemistry at [redacted]

Presently, [redacted] and his wife are residing at [redacted]

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[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] was employed as a piping checker with the Mechanical Engineering Department on the D. S. M. Project in New York City. In this employment he had access to limited classified material, and his employment with the project was terminated on January 27, 1945.

The investigation of [REDACTED] disclosed that in 1943 he signed a Communist Party nominating petition.

b7c
alias
ne [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] employed by the Kellogg Corporation, New York City, engaged on D. S. M. work, resides at [REDACTED]. According to [REDACTED] of the Jonas Shoppes, Inc., 7120 23rd Street, New York, where [REDACTED] was at one time employed, she was a union organizer and was responsible for organizing the employees of the shop into the Wholesale and Warehouse Workers Union, CIO. [REDACTED] the [REDACTED] of the Retail, Wholesale, and Department Store Employees Union, CIO, informed that the Warehouse and Wholesale Workers Union was completely Communist-dominated, and it was his belief that it was impossible for anyone not a Communist to be in the employ of the organization.

The records of the Dies Committee disclose that [REDACTED] 1927 [REDACTED] signed a statewide nominating Communist petition dated June 14, 1942.

The personal history statement completed by [REDACTED] indicates that she resided at [REDACTED], from 1941 to 1943.

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[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] who is employed on the D. S. M. Project, resides at [REDACTED] M. D., now deceased, [REDACTED] was formerly a member of the Communist Party. His photograph appeared in the Daily Worker on innumerable occasions and he was a staff correspondent with that newspaper. In an article appearing in the Daily Worker, it was stated that Dr. [REDACTED] interest in workers' health problems drew him toward the Communist Party and to the International Workers Order, as well as the International Labor Defense, the American Section of Red International Aid, and the Workers International Relief.

b7c The investigation conducted of [REDACTED] disclosed that while he was employed at the [REDACTED] at [REDACTED], [REDACTED] he was delegated to a shop foreman's position in the United Auto Workers Union. While so employed, he indiscreetly stated to a confidential informant the quantity, quality, and destination of materials intended for Russia under lend-lease. He criticized the quality of these materials and stated that Russia got "garbage" from the United States.

[REDACTED] an employee of [REDACTED], described him as a radical and as most indiscreet. [REDACTED] informed that [REDACTED] "babbles" out anything and everything he hears, whether secret or not. [REDACTED] was inducted into the Armed Forces and served for a period of three months when he was given a discharge on November 8, 1943, as a psychoneurotic. The investigation disclosed that prior to his induction, he made every effort to avoid being drafted, advising in the draft questionnaire that he had lived with his wife in a common law relationship and misrepresenting his dependency status by alleging that his mother and brother, [REDACTED], were dependent upon him for support. The records of the College of the [REDACTED], Evening Division, disclosed that [REDACTED] had been dismissed for poor scholarship in 1939.

[REDACTED], brother of [REDACTED], was also connected with the D. S. M. Project, and was described as a radical and as a person not to be trusted in confidential government employment.

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[REDACTED] was employed on December 21, 1944, as [REDACTED] in the Operating Department of the Kellogg Corporation, engaged on D. S. M. work. She had access in this employment to material classified "secret." [REDACTED] resides at [REDACTED]

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service at Newark, New Jersey, disclosed that [REDACTED] was a citizen of the United States, acquired derivatively through the naturalization of her father, [REDACTED]. These records show that [REDACTED] was born in [REDACTED], on [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], according to the voters' records in New York City, was a registered Communist Party voter from [REDACTED] in 1936. In 1943, she registered as a member of the American Labor Party and likewise so registered in 1944. Communist nominating petition No. 333 was signed by [REDACTED] on August 7, 1939, in support of the candidacy of [REDACTED] candidate on the Communist Party ticket.

[REDACTED] is employed as a [REDACTED] in the contract section of the Madison Square area. Specifically, she is charged with the [REDACTED] assigned to the area pertaining to MED work and has access to all of the classified files concerning MED contracts. [REDACTED] resides at [REDACTED]. She was born at [REDACTED] on [REDACTED]. Her father, [REDACTED], and her mother, [REDACTED] were both born in Russia.

Miss [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] was at one time a tenant in her apartment. [REDACTED] stated that she had observed in [REDACTED] possession numerous pieces of Communist literature, pamphlets, and periodicals. She also advised that [REDACTED] was associated with the new School of Social Science, and on one occasion gave to the informant a ticket for a play produced at the school. [REDACTED] refused to recommend [REDACTED] for employment on confidential government work because of her alleged Communist sympathies.

Mr. [REDACTED] of the Beachwood Studios, 125-127 E. 24th Street, New York City, advised that [REDACTED] rented a room during a period in 1943; that she was requested to move from her room because she held raucous parties during all hours of the night and early morning, and had an unusual amount of company, principally soldiers.

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[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] an employee on the D. S. M. Project in the New York area, resides at [REDACTED]. The personnel security questionnaire executed by [REDACTED] disclosed that he formerly resided at [REDACTED]. This address is a part of the Workers Cooperative Colony, a development organized and run by the Communist Party. [REDACTED] residence at that address dated back from 1927 when he was four years old.

Investigation conducted by MED discloses that practically all of the tenants in the Workers Cooperative Colony are Communists. The manager of the project and all of the employees are Communists. [REDACTED] the father of [REDACTED] according to records of the Dies Committee, signed a Communist Party nominating petition in 1936.

Dr. [REDACTED]

alias [REDACTED]

Dr. [REDACTED] who is employed by the Kellex Corporation on the D. S. M. Project, resides at [REDACTED]

b7c
The investigation conducted by MED disclosed that [REDACTED] is a member of the Communist Party; that his wife, [REDACTED], is also a member of the Communist Party. According to MED, [REDACTED] enjoys wide prominence among Communists and Communist organizations, and information received from MED Headquarters in Washington, D. C., discloses that he is a member of the Thompson-Hall Branch of the Communist Party. He is known to have attended closed meetings of the branch and at a meeting on April 30, 1942, he reported on his activities as a civilian defense radio operator. [REDACTED] is active as a radio expert and has a third class radio operator's license. According to MED, he had in his possession a shortwave wireless key sending and receiving set which could be quickly assembled by him for either transmitting or receiving.

[REDACTED] is an active member of the American Association of Scientific Workers, in which connection he is closely associated with [REDACTED], Communist Party member employed on the D. S. M. Project. Confidential informants of MED relate that while [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] were students at the [REDACTED], they were both active in the Communist clique existing in the school and also at the [REDACTED], which they later attended. Both [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] were members of the Consumers' Union, a Communist organization, and the investigation disclosed that they had many mutual friends who likewise are Communists.

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Through the services of a confidential informant, MED was furnished the names of individuals with whom [REDACTED] was believed to be on intimate terms since these names were contained in a telephone address and number book in the possession of [REDACTED]. Included among these persons was [REDACTED] a registered member of the Communist Party, [REDACTED] an active Communist Party canvasser for signatures, [REDACTED] an employee of MED, who was given as a reference by [REDACTED] when he made application for work on the D. S. M. Project. [REDACTED] was active in the Consumers' Union.

b7c Among the other associates of [REDACTED] as disclosed by the investigation, was [REDACTED], who applied and was considered for the position of a Patent Agent by the Manhattan Engineer District. According to MED, [REDACTED] was a Communist sympathizer. [REDACTED], who filed an application for employment with the Kellogg Corporation, gave the name of [REDACTED] as a reference. [REDACTED], according to MED, was believed to be a Communist sympathizer and was a partner in business with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], both of whom were project employees, were identified as associates of [REDACTED]. According to MED, [REDACTED] and Dr. [REDACTED] appeared to be the ringleaders of the Communist and radical element employed on the D. S. M. Project in the New York area.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED], who is employed at SAM Laboratories on the D. S. M. work and who resides at [REDACTED] New York City, listed Dr. [REDACTED] as a reference on his personnel security questionnaire. [REDACTED], an employee on the D. S. M. Project, is one of the ringleaders of the Communists engaged on the project.

Investigation of [REDACTED] conducted by MED disclosed that he was a member of the American Association of Scientific Workers, a Communist front group.

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[REDACTED] is employed by the Carbide and Carbon Chemical Corporation engaged on D. S. M. work in New York City. According to MED, [REDACTED] is believed to be a member of the American Association of Scientific Workers and is described as a close associate of Dr. [REDACTED] and Dr. [REDACTED] both Communist Party members. In the execution of his personnel security questionnaire, [REDACTED] furnished the names of Dr. [REDACTED] and Dr. [REDACTED] as references. Dr. [REDACTED] was a known Communist on the faculty at Brooklyn College, and fought with the Abraham Lincoln Brigade during the Spanish Civil War.

[REDACTED] whose residence addresses are [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] was employed on the D. S. M. Project in the New York area by the Hallex Corporation. The name of [REDACTED] according to MED reports, appeared in a notebook in the possession of [REDACTED] MED has described [REDACTED] as a member of the group of which [REDACTED] appeared to be the leader, which group was known to be sympathetic to or were actual members of the Communist Party.

[REDACTED] was employed on the atomic bomb project commencing in September of 1942, by SINGMASTER & BREYER, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York City. According to the reports furnished by MED, [REDACTED] was born in [REDACTED] of Italian-American parentage. She was graduated from [REDACTED] with a B. A. Degree in February, 1933, and prior to her employment on the D. S. M. Project, she was engaged by the [REDACTED]

Derogatory information concerning [REDACTED] obtained by MED reflects that on [REDACTED] 1939, she signed nomination papers for the Communist Party candidate, [REDACTED], which petition was numbered 3748 and was filed with the Board of Elections in the City of New York.

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REDACTED

TURNER, 50-46 211th Street, Bayside, Long Island, was employed on the D.S.E. Project at Columbia University. In the course of his employment he had limited access to classified material and it is noted that he resigned from the project during the latter part of September, 1943.

b7c
According to an investigation conducted by the office of the Provost Marshal General, TURNER was born November 29, 1878, at New York City. The investigation disclosed that from October, 1942, to March, 1943, TURNER was employed by [REDACTED] 685 37th Street, Hardham, Long Island City, New York, as a mechanic. He was discharged from this employment because of his Communist tendencies which, according to the Provost Marshal's general report, he tried to implant in his fellow employees. The report stated that TURNER was not favorably inclined to the present economic system in the United States and he was not considered a loyal American citizen.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] who was employed on the atomic bomb project in the New York area by the Kellogg Corporation, resides at [REDACTED]. An investigation conducted by the Manhattan Engineer District disclosed that [REDACTED] was [REDACTED] by the New York Rubber Company, 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City.

b7c
An interview with [REDACTED] of this company, disclosed that [REDACTED] was discharged from his employment with the company following service from October, 1935, until November, 1939, because he was known among the employees as a Communist; and because he was constantly preaching the "Share the Wealth Plan," and always had in his possession books by KARL MARX. [REDACTED] reportedly was employed as a chemist by the New York Rubber Company at their Beacon plant, and while so employed, endeavored to organize the employees into a CIO union which was, according to [REDACTED] dominated by the Communists. [REDACTED] of the New York Rubber Company, stated that [REDACTED] in her presence often admitted he was a member of the Communist Party and was proud of it. According to [REDACTED] of the company, [REDACTED] while endeavoring to organize the employees into a CIO union, obtained confidential information from [REDACTED]. It was indicated by [REDACTED] that [REDACTED] subsequently married and secretly. The records of the Board of Elections of New York City reflect [REDACTED] has been registered as a member of the American Labor Party since 1937.

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COMMUNIST INFILTRATION

INSTALLATIONS AT METALLURGICAL LABORATORY, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
ARGONNE LABORATORY, CHICAGO ILLINOIS
MICHAEL REESE HOSPITAL, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
GARFIELD DIVISION, HOUDAILLE-HERSHEY CORPORATION,
DECATUR, ILLINOIS:

METALLURGICAL LABORATORY:

The Metallurgical Laboratory was organized under the auspices of the University of Chicago at Chicago, Illinois, at the end of 1941. Its object was (1) to find a system using normal Uranium in which a chain reaction would occur, producing Plutonium; (2) in the event such a reaction did occur, to determine if it was possible to separate the Plutonium from the other material; (3) to obtain theoretical and experimental data for effecting an explosive chain reaction with either Plutonium or the Uranium isotope U-235; (4) to prepare plans for large-scale production of Plutonium for its use in atomic bombs.

The Chemistry Division was organized under F. H. SPEDDING (later in turn under S. K. ALLISON, J. FRANCK, W. C. JOHNSON, and T. HOGNESS).

The Theoretical Group, to study the design of Production Piles, was set up under E. WIGNER.

An Engineering Group was set up under THOMAS W. MOORE, and a Health Division under R. S. STONE. The Laboratory Director was R. L. DOAN.

On December 2, 1942, a self-sustaining nuclear chain reaction was first achieved, which operated at a power level of one-half watt. This was later raised to two hundred watts on December 12, 1942. The chain reaction was accomplished by the construction of an atomic pile built on a lattice principle, using lumps of uranium metal or uranium oxide as reacting units regularly spaced through a graphite moderator. Movable strips of cadmium were used as controls.

The chain reaction experiment was performed under the general direction of E. FERMI, assisted by groups supervised by W. H. ZINN, H. L. ANDERSON, V. C. WILSON.

Calculation showed that in order to produce one kilogram of Plutonium a day, the pile must operate at between 500,000 and 1, 500,000 kilowatts.

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ARGONNE LABORATORY:

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This laboratory was constructed in 1943 at Chicago, Illinois. Its purpose was to replace the original atomic pile constructed by the Metallurgical Laboratory on the University of Chicago grounds. It was a copy of the original pile. In addition, a "heavy water" moderated pile has been constructed there, which has been very successful. Its size is much smaller than the graphite pile. A constant objective of the Argonne Laboratory has been a better understanding of nuclear processes in Uranium, Neptunium, and Plutonium.

The above information was contained in the H. B. Smyth report on atomic energy.

26301

alias [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] whose married name is [REDACTED] resided at [REDACTED]. She was employed by [REDACTED] at the Metallurgical Laboratory of the University of Chicago from November 16, 1943, to January 27, 1945. On this latter date she resigned, stating that she had found better employment elsewhere. During the course of her employment at the Metallurgical Laboratory, [REDACTED] had limited official access to classified information and restricted areas. An investigation of her activities conducted by the WED disclosed that she was quite friendly with numerous chemists at the Metallurgical Laboratory who regularly had access to top secret information.

[REDACTED] while employed at the Metallurgical Laboratory, [REDACTED] carried [REDACTED], a [REDACTED] connected with [REDACTED] group, described as having a good over-all picture of the atomic bomb project.

[REDACTED] is the sister of [REDACTED] an associate chemist employed at the Metallurgical Laboratory under Dr. [REDACTED]. According to WED, [REDACTED] had access to secret limited chemistry reports and possessed a fairly complete picture of the D. S. W. Project work.

[REDACTED] was born at [REDACTED]. Her father was born in Austria and her mother in Russia, but both claim to be United States citizens. [REDACTED] completed high school in [REDACTED] and prior to her employment at the Metallurgical Laboratory, she was employed by [REDACTED].

An investigation of [REDACTED] was initiated by WED on receipt of information that her name appeared among the list of patients of Dr. [REDACTED] known to be a contact of ARTHUR ALBIS, suspected Soviet espionage agent. The investigation conducted by WED, apart from the above information, did not disclose that [REDACTED] was active in Communist affairs or was associated with persons of Communist tendencies.

~~DR. LEWIS BALAMUTH~~
alias Louis Balamuth,
Lou Balamuth, Louis Balamuth,
~~Winston~~

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Dr. BALAMUTH, according to the files of the Manhattan Engineer District at Chicago, Illinois, was employed as an accoustical consultant on the D. S. M. Project at the Metallurgical Laboratory of the University of Chicago. BALAMUTH was supposed to disclose his scientific opinion on problems involved in the processes known as "Wigner effects." According to LEO, BALAMUTH had information which was regarded as top secret; he had knowledge regarding the structures of graphite and graphite piles. BALAMUTH was employed from May 21 to May 23, 1943.

According to the records of Local Selective Service Board No. 43 in New York City, BALAMUTH resides at 49-12 - 39th Avenue, Woodside, New York. He is twice married, his former wife, MARJORIE BALAMUTH, 938 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York City, being divorced by him and alleged to be an invalid psychologically incapacitated. BALAMUTH and his present wife, EVA, with whom he resides, were married at Greenwich, Connecticut, on May 14, 1936. She was employed as a statistician in New York City.

The Selective Service records disclose that BALAMUTH was born in New York City, December 31, 1905, and attended four years of college at the City College of New York, where he obtained a B. S. Degree in 1927. Subsequently, he attended Columbia University for a period of six years, receiving his Ph. D. Degree in Physics in 1934. BALAMUTH was formerly employed by the City College of New York as an instructor in Physics, and by letter dated February 27, 1943, it was disclosed that he was connected with the Technical Research Laboratory, 92 Greenwich Avenue, Mt. Clair, New Jersey, on a confidential research project of interest to the Navy Department. The Selective Service Records also disclosed that as of August, 1, 1943, BALAMUTH was employed by the Gossack Machine Products Company as a research physicist.

A personnel security questionnaire executed by BALAMUTH contained information that he was a member of the following societies—The American Physical Society, the American Optical Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Association of Scientific Workers.

Dr. HARRY N. WRIGHT of the City College of New York, advised that BALAMUTH was employed commencing in 1927 as a tutor in the City College of New York and subsequently was made an instructor in 1935. He held this position until April 23, 1941, when he was suspended on the

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basis of information produced by the Rapp-Coudert Committee. BALAMUTH resigned his position at the City College of New York on January 7, 1942.

The files of the New York Field Office reflect that while at the City College of New York, BALAMUTH was the faculty adviser to the Frederick Douglass Society, a Negro organization at the City College of New York, described as being sympathetic to Communist policies. WILLIAM MARTIN CANNING, who was a tutor in the History Department of CCNY and a member of the Communist Party, testified before the Rapp-Coudert Committee that BALAMUTH, while employed as a physics instructor at the college, was a member of the City College of New York unit of the Communist Party, and that his Communist Party name was WESTON. CANNING also testified that LEWIS BALAMUTH was one of the editors of the "Teacher-Worker," and was chairman of the "Teacher-Worker" committee. CANNING stated that most of the meetings of the editorial committee of the "Teacher-Worker" took place in BALAMUTH's home.

Miss ANNETTE SHERMAN, also a witness before the Rapp-Coudert Committee, testified that BALAMUTH was a member of her cell of the Communist Party, and that she saw him at unit meetings. She further asserted that BALAMUTH also worked as sort of managing editor of the "Teacher-Worker," during the period that she was a member of the cell.

On March 21, 1941, the New York Times reported that the name of Dr. LEWIS BALAMUTH was stricken from the list of appointments to the evening session staff of the City College of New York by the Board of Education as a result of disclosures made before the Rapp-Coudert Committee. According to this same news article, BALAMUTH denied the charges made against him by WILLIAM M. CANNING, stating that he was not and never had been a member of the Communist Party.

On March 25, 1941, the New York Times reported that six members of the City College of New York staff, including BALAMUTH, denied the charges made against them before the Rapp-Coudert Committee. According to the news article, when questioned, BALAMUTH admitted attending an open meeting of the Communist Party at Madison Square Garden commemorating Lenin.

The New York Times of April 22, 1942, disclosed that BALAMUTH, along with ten others, had been suspended from the City College staff as a result of charges of Communist affiliation.

The Daily Worker, Communist Party publication, issue of September 22, 1941, listed Dr. BALAMUTH as one of the professors for the School of Democracy, 1941-1942. Of this school, the Daily Worker reported

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that the organization had been established by teachers fired from the City College of New York.

The Daily Worker, issue of November 10, 1945, announced that a science panel, which would be chaired by Dr. BALAMUTH, was to be held at the Jefferson Bookfair to be held at the Jefferson School of Social Science. At this function, Dr. BALAMUTH reportedly was to speak on atomic power.

In the Daily Worker of November 27, 1945, there appeared an article by PETER STONE entitled "Science Notebook," in which it was stated that Professor LEWIS BALAMUTH had recently spoken on the subject of atomic power at a session of the Bookfair at the Jefferson School of Social Science. The article described BALAMUTH as having been recently employed on the Manhattan Project of the atomic bomb program, and had commented that BALAMUTH would give a course of instruction at the Jefferson school on the subject, "Atomic Power--Its History and Future." The same article pointed out that Mr. BALAMUTH said that it was reactionary to keep the know-how on atomic bombs a secret and would only cause an international atomic armaments race.

CONF. INFO.

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According to [REDACTED] ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG of the International Publishers, conferred with a Dr. BALAMUTH (undoubtedly Dr. BALAMUTH) regarding the publication of a pamphlet concerning atomic power. The informant reported that during a meeting on August 8, 1945, BALAMUTH told TRACHTENBERG that he would be willing to cooperate in getting out such a pamphlet within the period of a week or two. BALAMUTH agreed with TRACHTENBERG during this meeting that such a pamphlet was of considerable importance. TRACHTENBERG commented, "And it is a nice little argument, I think, for Socialism?" to which BALAMUTH agreed. BALAMUTH told TRACHTENBERG that he would be willing to contribute on the scientific end and suggested that TRACHTENBERG get in touch with him at his place of business, the Gossack Machine Products Company. Subsequent information furnished by [REDACTED] disclosed that the plans of TRACHTENBERG and BALAMUTH were changed so that the article on atomic power could be published as a supplement in the Sunday Worker. From [REDACTED] it was learned that BALAMUTH had lined up two scientific workers who would write a one-page article and possibly two pages for the Sunday Worker. (X)

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Confidential Informant [REDACTED] on October 23, 1944, reported that [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] conferred to obtain suitable employment for [REDACTED] so that he might be released from prison or parole. [REDACTED] was convicted of perjury on testimony in connection with the investigation of Communist activities at the City College of New York, and on June 28, 1941, was sentenced to serve a one and one-half to two-year (X)

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sentence in a New York state prison. During the conversation between [redacted] and [redacted] remarked that he had talked to a friend of his, one BALAMUTH (phonetic - undoubtedly LEWIS BALAMUTH), at GOSSACK (Machine Products Company) who would discuss the matter with [redacted] and advise of the results of their discussion. [redacted] is a official at the Gossack Machine Products Company. Investigation has subsequently determined that [redacted] was employed by this latter company (S)

Information received from the Office of Naval Intelligence discloses that [redacted], was an associate and friend of BALAMUTH. [redacted] who is the subject of an investigation conducted by ONI, defended BALAMUTH, stating that he was the object of a persecution.

The files of the Intelligence Division of the Manhattan Engineer District contain information that BALAMUTH was an associate of Dr. [redacted] formerly an employee on the atomic bomb project in the New York area. [redacted] was the subject of considerable investigation by MED because of his Communist affiliations.

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alias [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was employed as [REDACTED] in the plating department.

Following investigation conducted by SMC of [REDACTED] the request for draft deferment made by [REDACTED] was not submitted in February, 1945, and as a result of this, the employment of [REDACTED] was voluntarily terminated by him on March 23, 1945. The records of the [REDACTED] disclose that [REDACTED] whose home address was given as [REDACTED], was born [REDACTED] at [REDACTED]. He claims to be a citizen of the United States, acquired derivatively through his father's naturalization, secured in the New York State Supreme Court in New York City in November, 1919.

[REDACTED] was educated at the [REDACTED] attending evening sessions there from September, 1938, to January, 1942, and day sessions from February, 1942, to June, 1944. Prior to his employment with the [REDACTED] was engaged by the [REDACTED] at the [REDACTED] as a laboratory teaching assistant from February to June, 1944.

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The investigation of [REDACTED] was originally instituted by the Manhattan Engineer District on the basis of a report from a confidential informant to the effect that [REDACTED] had upheld Communism during discussions among employees of the Technical Control Group working in the plating department at the [REDACTED]. The informant reported that [REDACTED] was alleged to have stated that he desired to live in Russia and the informant further stated that he was generally known as a Red among the other employees. [REDACTED] a chemical engineer who worked with [REDACTED] advised agents of SMC that he believed [REDACTED] was definitely of a socialistic, communistic nature. [REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] has made such statements to the effect that "EARL BROWDER had been mishandled." [REDACTED] further said that [REDACTED] was a reader of the PM newspaper. Mr. [REDACTED] also employed as a chemical engineer by the [REDACTED] advised that he had heard [REDACTED] say, "I would like to go to Russia." According to Mr. [REDACTED] was slightly "pink."

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[REDACTED] was employed commencing August 8, 1944, as an [REDACTED] in the Metallurgical Laboratory of the University of Chicago, engaged or work for the H. S. I. project. In this employment she regularly had access to information of a classified nature. She voluntarily resigned the employment on November 24, 1944.

According to the personnel records of the Metallurgical Laboratory, [REDACTED] was born in the city of [REDACTED]. Both of her parents, born in [REDACTED] claimed to be citizens of the United States.

[REDACTED] attended [REDACTED] from 1939 to 1940. [REDACTED], 1940-42, and the [REDACTED], from 1939 to 1944. Prior to her employment in the Metallurgical Laboratory, she was engaged as a [REDACTED] for the [REDACTED].

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An investigation conducted by the Army Service Forces, Headquarters, Sixth Service Command, reported that the files of the FBI disclosed that as of 1944, [REDACTED] was a member of the United American Artists, CIO. This union was a branch of the United Office Workers, CIO Union. [REDACTED] at the West Memorial Nurses Home, Chicago, Illinois, and [REDACTED] East Superior Street, Chicago, both of whom claimed to be personal acquaintances of [REDACTED], described her as having liberal views which conformed to the Communist philosophy. Both of these informants reported that [REDACTED] is sympathetic to and is a believer in Communist philosophy, but she is not sympathetic to the present Soviet form of government because of the dictatorship inherent in it.

No other derogatory information was ascertained during the investigation.

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[REDACTED] who resides at [REDACTED] was employed as a [REDACTED] at the University of Chicago Metallurgical Laboratory, engaged on work of interest to the atomic bomb project, until the time of his resignation on April 2, 1944. The termination of [REDACTED] employment was brought about when he was requested by the Metallurgical Laboratory authorities to change the hours of his working day from the night shift to the day shift. [REDACTED] objected to this change and resigned.

An investigation conducted by the Manhattan Engineer District disclosed that [REDACTED] was born in [REDACTED] on [REDACTED]. He was educated in the public schools of [REDACTED], and attended [REDACTED], from 1921 to 1926, receiving an A. B. Degree in Music. Subsequent to his graduation, [REDACTED] married [REDACTED], a native of Springfield, Missouri. From 1927 to 1930, [REDACTED] attended the [REDACTED]. After 1930, [REDACTED] separated from his wife and it is reported that she is now deceased. In January of 1936, [REDACTED] was employed by the Music Project of the WPA, where he continued until 1940. Subsequent to 1940, until the time of his employment at the Metallurgical Laboratory in 1943, [REDACTED] was self-employed, arranging and composing music. Interviews conducted by the MED with neighbors and associates of [REDACTED] reflect that he reputedly has shown considerable ability as a composer of music.

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According to the MED report, the files of the FBI list [REDACTED] as a Communist and a member of the United Spanish Aid Committee in 1941. [REDACTED] is also listed as a member of the League of American Writers, an organization of Communist influence and origin. According to the files of the Office of Naval Intelligence, [REDACTED] was a signer of an open letter sponsored by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties opposing anti-labor legislation in 1941. A mail cover maintained during the investigation of [REDACTED] by the MED disclosed that he regularly receives correspondence from the Abraham Lincoln School, Chicago, Illinois.

[REDACTED] at the Arcade Building, where [REDACTED] first rented an apartment in the latter months of 1936, advised that this building was a haven for Communists. He stated that the outstanding Communists residing there were Mr. and Mrs. [REDACTED] Mr. and Mrs. [REDACTED], and a sculptor named [REDACTED]. The group used to hold meetings in the apartment rented by the [REDACTED] on the average of once a week. Mrs. [REDACTED] was the leader of the group until her departure from there sometime during the latter part of 1943 or early part of 1944. The group continues to hold its meetings and calls itself the Southside Tenants League. According to the informant, he has observed [REDACTED] going into these meetings on several occasions.

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b7C The investigation conducted by the Manhattan District disclosed that among the close friends and associates of [REDACTED] were [REDACTED] referred to above, reported to be a known Communist, Mrs. [REDACTED] also a reported Communist and a delegate to the International Convention of the Communist Party held in New York City in 19[REDACTED] all of whom are reported as known Communists. According to the report of the investigation of [REDACTED] prepared by the MSE, it was disclosed that he was closely associated with members of the Communist Party, but no participation in Communist Party activities was revealed.

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[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] was employed commencing October 15, 1943, as a junior physicist on the D. S. M. Project at the Metallurgical Laboratory of the University of Chicago. According to the records of the Manhattan Project, [REDACTED] computes mathematical equations which indicate what happens to the various materials when pressed in the uranium pile.

[REDACTED] was born in [REDACTED] on [REDACTED]. He attended junior college at [REDACTED] 1927 to 1929, and the [REDACTED] of [REDACTED] 1936 to 1940, graduating with a B. A. Degree. He attended the [REDACTED] from 1941 to 1942. From March, 1942, to October, 1944, [REDACTED] was employed by the [REDACTED] is married, his wife's name being [REDACTED] b7c

Investigation conducted by the Manhattan Engineer District disclosed that [REDACTED] and his wife [REDACTED] were in frequent association with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] and his wife were also known to be friendly with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] were both employees on the D. S. M. Project. The [REDACTED] according to the MED investigation, were determined to be Communist sympathizers and followers of Communist philosophies. Both [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] were subjects of an AED investigation which determined that they were suspected of Communist affiliations.

According to the investigation of the Manhattan District, there was no Communist connection or association by [REDACTED] while living in [REDACTED]. Other than noted above, the investigation did not disclose any derogatory information concerning [REDACTED] while employed on the D.S.M. Project.

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[REDACTED] was employed on the W.M.A. Project at the Metallurgical Laboratory of the University of Chicago commencing in May, 1944. He [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] is a United States citizen, born at [REDACTED], an [REDACTED], of English extraction. He spent his early youth in England and migrated to Honolulu, T. H., in 1931, where he resided until 1942. At this latter date [REDACTED] matriculated at the [REDACTED], for a one-year period, and thereafter was employed by the Metallurgical Laboratory at the University of Chicago.

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An investigation of [REDACTED] was instituted by the Manhattan District when it was disclosed that he, accompanied by [REDACTED], "per Agent [REDACTED] suspect in this case, attended the Communist-dominated Abraham Lincoln School in Chicago, Illinois, on June 8, 1944. It was the conclusion of NYD from their investigation that [REDACTED] did not possess any Communist affiliation and that his attendance at the Abraham Lincoln School with [REDACTED] was probably the result of persuasion on the part of [REDACTED]. It is known that [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] at one time resided at the [REDACTED] address.

The records of the Honolulu Field Office of the FBI, according to the Manhattan District report, were checked on July 31, 1944. It was therein disclosed that [REDACTED] was interviewed for his failure to register for selective service when he became eighteen years of age. Prosecution of the violation was refused by the United States Attorney's office in Honolulu on the recommendation that it was not willful or aggravated.

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[REDACTED] was employed on the Manhattan Project at the Metallurgical Laboratory of the University of Chicago commencing June 3, 1943. On May 5, 1945, it was suggested that [REDACTED] be terminated and at that time, the Metallurgical Laboratory disclosed that [REDACTED] was one of the most important men engaged on the project in the Argonne Laboratory, and his work was considered of exceptional importance.

According to a report of MED dated June 13, 1945, [REDACTED] was employed on highly classified critical work at the Metallurgical Laboratory and his services were utilized as a consultant and liaison between the Metallurgical Laboratory and the work being conducted by the D. S. M. Project at the University of Illinois.

[REDACTED] was born [REDACTED], at [REDACTED]. His parents were both born in Russia but claim to be citizens of the United States. [REDACTED] attended [REDACTED] from 1930 to 1934, receiving a B. S. Degree in Chemistry. Between 1934 and 1936, he attended the [REDACTED] at [REDACTED], and later attended the [REDACTED] from August, 1936, to December, 1939, when he received a Ph. D. Degree. Between the years 1934 and 1943, [REDACTED] was employed by the [REDACTED] of [REDACTED], th [REDACTED]

and the [REDACTED]. All of these employments were in various teaching capacities. [REDACTED] married [REDACTED] a naturalized American citizen, formerly a British subject of Russian origin, on June 30, 1938, at Berkeley, California.

The investigation conducted of [REDACTED] by the Manhattan Engineer District disclosed that he was a Communist sympathizer and a follower of Communist ideologies while a student and member of the faculty at the University of California at Berkeley, California, in 1938 and 1939. Informants contacted by MED who knew [REDACTED] during that period indicated that because of his radical leanings and association with known and outspoken radicals and Communists, his attendance at meetings of Communist front organizations, and his actions to aid the distribution of Communist literature, there was much doubt as to his loyalty to the United States and the advisability of continuing his employment on work of interest to the D. S. M. Project.

The files of the Los Angeles Field Office, according to the MED report, disclosed that [REDACTED], the wife of [REDACTED], was an active Communist while she was a student at Roosevelt High School in Los Angeles.

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The investigation of [REDACTED] conducted by LHD disclosed that since the employment of [REDACTED] at the Metallurgical Laboratory, he had not participated in Communist affairs or maintained any interest in Communist activities.

[REDACTED] began employment on the D. S. M. Project at the Metallurgical Laboratory on December 27, 1944, as a clerk (typist) in the information office of the Metallurgical Laboratory. On March 5, 1945, she was transferred to clerical work in the Chemistry Division in the course of which employment she had access to classified reports. The personnel files of the Metallurgical Laboratory disclosed that [REDACTED] resides at [REDACTED] and was born [REDACTED]. She is of [REDACTED] color and race. [REDACTED] completed high school in [REDACTED], and immediately prior to her employment with the Metallurgical Laboratory, was engaged by the Army War Bond Division in Chicago, Illinois.

67C The investigation of [REDACTED] was instituted on the basis of a report prepared by the Provost Marshal General's Office, Sixth Service Command, which set out a record of [REDACTED] found in the files of the Office of Naval Intelligence. According to information from this source, [REDACTED] signed a Communist Party election petition in 1940. The petition signed by her is stated to be on file in the office of the Illinois Secretary of State.

[REDACTED] was employed as a research assistant in the Metallurgical Laboratory commencing February 19, 1943. His employment was under Dr. [REDACTED] in the Chemistry Division, in the course of which he had access to secret reports prepared by this section. His employment was voluntarily terminated by him on June 30, 1945.

[REDACTED] was born [REDACTED] at [REDACTED] of American-born parents. He attended the [REDACTED] and received an Associate of Arts degree in June, 1939. He remained at the [REDACTED] until the spring of 1941, when he transferred to [REDACTED] where he attended intermittently until August 22, 1944, at which

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time he received a B. S. Degree. On December 9, 1944, a confidential informant of MED reported that following an announcement that personnel of the Chemistry Division would be cut down, employees [redacted], and [redacted] complained of the releasing of chemistry personnel. At that time, [redacted] spoke of "getting solidarity to work," and the group agreed that reactionaries were taking over the Manhattan Project. On the basis of this information, an investigation was conducted by MED. It will be noted that [redacted], [redacted], and [redacted] were formerly Metallurgical Laboratory employees who were terminated from the D. S. M. Project because of their Communist sympathies or activities. During the investigation, various informants of MED at the Metallurgical Laboratory described [redacted] as being immature, radical politically, and a little "Red." Apart from this, no other derogatory information was obtained.

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[redacted] was employed at the Metallurgical Laboratory Project at the University of Chicago from August 2, 1943, to January 31, 1945. He was engaged as a junior chemist with [redacted] group and had complete access to all classified information available to the Chemistry Section. As of May 26, 1946, [redacted] was residing at [redacted] with [redacted], colored, the regional director of the Fair Employment Practices Committee. [redacted] as of May, 1945, was employed as a chemist in the Jones Laboratory, Department of Chemistry, University of Chicago, working on a government research project in connection with a Navy contract.

According to the MED files [redacted] who is a member of the colored race, was born [redacted], at [redacted]. He attended [redacted] from 1937 to June, 1940, receiving a B. S. Degree in Chemistry. He also attended the [redacted] from September, 1940, to August, 1943, receiving a M. S. Degree in Chemistry. During the period from June, 1940, to September, 1940, [redacted] reportedly taught at Virginia Union University. According to MED, information was received that on March 1, 1943, at Communist Party Headquarters in Chicago, union leaders, including [redacted] were in conference with [redacted] and [redacted], receiving instructions in the methods to be pursued in organizing classes in their respective trade union groups for instruction by representatives sent out by the Abraham Lincoln School.

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On December 15, 1942, Confidential Informant [redacted], advised that [redacted] was a member of the Hyde Park Branch of the Young Communist (X)

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League and the Negro Student Club of the University of Chicago. On May 16, 1943, Bureau Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that [redacted] was in attendance at a meeting of the Young Communist League, Hyde Park Branch, and was commended because he had turned in the best record of enrollment. The same informant reported [redacted] present at a meeting of the YCL on May 21, 1943. (S)

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According to the investigation conducted by MED over a period of several months, [redacted] was observed to attend meetings of the Hyde Park Branch of the Communist Party. This investigation disclosed that [redacted] of the Branch in 1945, received the club minutes from him, and on February 1, 1945, specifically requested him to attend what was described as an important executive meeting of the Branch. When the Hyde Park Communist Party Club moved into new headquarters, [redacted] was asked by [redacted] of the Communist Headquarters in Chicago, to attend the formal opening, because [redacted] president of District 8 of the Communist Party of Chicago, would be present. At the same time, [redacted] offered to donate the books from his home in Virginia to the library of the club. According to MED, [redacted] was often in contact with [redacted] and inquired from him how things were going on the D. S. M. Project. MED reported that their confidential informants did not disclose that [redacted] ever discussed classified information with [redacted].

According to MED, another of [redacted] close friends, [redacted] was a chemist working on the government research project at the Jones Laboratory, University of Chicago. [redacted] an active member of the Hyde Park Club of the Communist Political Association, was a friend of Dr. [redacted], mentioned elsewhere in this report because of her affiliation with ARTHUR ADAMS. According to MED, Mr. and Mrs. [redacted] are friends and associates of [redacted], a former metallurgical laboratory employee, attended meetings of the Hyde Park Club of the Communist Party.

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On May 26, 1944, Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that [redacted] had been recruited on April 8, 1944, by one [redacted] as a member for Branch 5E of the Communist Party. On May 22, 1945, according to the same informant, [redacted] was a member of the Hyde Park Branch of the Communist Party, holding 1945 Communist membership card No. [redacted]. (S)

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[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] was employed commencing January 12, 1944, as a junior chemist at the Metallurgical Laboratory of the University of Chicago, in the course of which employment he had access to information of a classified nature and had access to restricted areas on the D. S. M. Project in Chicago.

[REDACTED] was born [REDACTED], at [REDACTED]. His parents, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], were both born in Russia, and according to his personnel security questionnaire, were citizens of Russia. [REDACTED] is married, his wife's name being [REDACTED] and their last residence address was given as [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] attended the [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] according to investigation conducted by the Office of the Provost Marshal General.

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The investigation of [REDACTED] conducted by the Manhattan Engineer District was instituted on receipt of information that [REDACTED] was a member of the Association of Scientific Workers, a reported Communist-dominated organization. On April 30, 1945, [REDACTED] in a personal interview stated that in 1940 and 1941, while a student at the [REDACTED], he joined the American Association of Scientific Workers and attended about three meetings. At this time, he left the city and did not return for about two years. Following his return to Chicago, he made an effort to locate the organization, but found no evidence that it was still in existence in Chicago, nor did he find any persons who were members of the organization whom he knew.

The investigation developed no other derogatory information concerning [REDACTED].

DR.

alias [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

On October 1, 1943, [REDACTED] began employment with the Metallurgical Laboratory of the University of Chicago as an associate physical chemist. According to a confidential informant known to HED, [REDACTED] has access to all confidential reports in the Chemistry Division of the Metallurgical Laboratory and has a good over-all picture of the entire D. S. M. Project.

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b7C The personnel security questionnaire executed by [REDACTED] gave his address as [REDACTED]. He was born [REDACTED] at [REDACTED]. He attended schools in [REDACTED], and the [REDACTED] from 1932 to 1936, graduating with a B. S. Degree in Chemistry. He remained at the [REDACTED] from 1936 through 1941, and was awarded a Ph. D. Degree in Physical Chemistry in June of 1942. [REDACTED] was employed with the [REDACTED] from 1941 to July, 1943, as a physicist in development and design work. He was married on [REDACTED] to [REDACTED].

[REDACTED] His wife was born in [REDACTED] at Berlin, Germany, and became a naturalized citizen of the United States during August, 1940. She is engaged in the practice of [REDACTED] was known to be a close personal friend of Mr. and Mrs. [REDACTED] was a former D. S. M. employee at the Metallurgical Laboratory who, according to NED, had a record of Communist activity. Investigation of Dr. [REDACTED] by the Chicago Field Office disclosed that she was apparently closely acquainted with Dr. [REDACTED] the wife of [REDACTED]. It is noted that [REDACTED], a contact of ARTHUR ADAMS, was the subject of considerable investigation in the Chicago area. The Manhattan Engineer District has also advised that [REDACTED] and his wife, Dr. [REDACTED] were close friends of [REDACTED] and his wife, [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] was employed at the Metallurgical Laboratory as a junior physicist and his wife was also employed there as a research associate. According to confidential informants of NED, Mrs. [REDACTED] had in her possession the names and addresses of prominent Chicago Communists, and investigation of her developed that she was probably the recording secretary of the Fifth Ward East (Hyde Park) Branch of the Communist Party in Chicago.

b7C The investigation of [REDACTED] developed that he formerly was employed with [REDACTED], the husband of [REDACTED], at the Acme Industrial Corporation. The Chicago Tribune, issue of October 10, 1945, carried a news article stating that sixty-four teachers at the University of Chicago had signed a petition addressed to President TRUMAN urging that the United States share the secrets of the atom bomb with other nations as a gesture of confidence. Included among the signatures was that of [REDACTED]. The Sunday Worker, issue of November 11, 1945, in a news article, stated that three Metallurgical Laboratory scientists spoke in Chicago before the District Council of the United Packing House Workers of America, CIO, District No. 1, soliciting the support of labor to defeat the Ray-Johnson Bill. The name of [REDACTED] appeared as one of the speakers. According to the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists dated June 1, 1946, Vol. 1, No. 12, a new Executive Committee of the Atomic Scientists of Chicago was elected, including [REDACTED]. It was reported that [REDACTED] was one of three members of the new Executive Committee.

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Reference is made to the information set forth above that [REDACTED] wife, Dr. [REDACTED] was born in Germany. According to an investigation conducted by the Provost Marshal, they were in receipt of a communication dated September 18, 1942, to the effect that information from British censorship indicates that Frau [REDACTED] was using [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] Rockefeller Plaza, New York, New York, as intermediaries to correspond with an enemy country. No further information on this was developed.

OK [REDACTED] who resides at [REDACTED] was employed commencing January 19, 1944, as a chemist at the Metallurgical Laboratory. Records of the University of Chicago disclosed that [REDACTED] was born in [REDACTED], on [REDACTED]. He attended the [REDACTED] commencing in the fall of 1938. According to MED, during the Fall of 1938 and the Spring of 1939 [REDACTED] was a member of the American Students Union at the [REDACTED], reported to be a Communist-dominated organization. While attending the University, he belonged to a society known as "AVUKAH," described by MED as a secret Jewish organization at the university believed to be Communist infiltrated.

No other derogatory information was developed.

[REDACTED] and his wife [REDACTED] reside at [REDACTED] was described by MED as one of the key personnel at the Metallurgical Laboratory. An investigation of [REDACTED] disclosed that he and his wife are close friends of [REDACTED] and friends of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] were D. S. M. Project employees suspected of Communist affiliation. The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, Vol. 1, February 1, 1946, contained a list of the committees of the Atomic Scientists of Chicago; included was the membership of the committee on materials and the sub-committee on legislative research, of which [REDACTED] was a member. This same publication, issue of March 1, 1946, listed [REDACTED] as a member of the Executive Committee of the Atomic Scientists of Chicago. According to MED, [REDACTED] was suspected

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of alleged Communist tendencies while an employee at the Metallurgical Laboratory. He was one of the signers of the University of Chicago petition favoring the clearing of atomic bomb secrets and signed a statement of the Atomic Scientists of Chicago approving the Big Three Pact pertaining to atomic control.

[REDACTED] who is a Negro, resides at [REDACTED]. He is an employee on the D.S.M. Project at the Metallurgical Laboratory and according to information received from LND, he does not have access to secret information but does have access to restricted work at the Metallurgical Laboratory.

[REDACTED] His father [REDACTED] was a prominent [REDACTED] in 1935, and attended [REDACTED] from February, 1938, to February, 1939. He was employed as an instructor of metallurgy in the [REDACTED], from 1941 through 1943. A check of the files of the Security and Intelligence Division disclosed that [REDACTED] was a member of the American Youth for Democracy, Southside Branch, Chicago, Illinois. He attended the first meeting of the Southside Club of the AYD held on October 28, 1943. Of the fifteen attending, six had previously attended the Young Communist League convention in New York, and at the meeting reported on the progress of the YCL convention and the fact that the national AYD had already commenced work.

The records of ONI, Ninth Naval District, disclosed [REDACTED] was mentioned in connection with a report on Communist Party activities in the Chicago area and was mentioned in connection with the American Youth for Democracy. He was shown to be a performer at the Civic Crusades Rally in Chicago in 1942. An interview with a confidential informant of LND reported information that [REDACTED] was responsible for obtaining a meeting place for the AYD Southside Chapter in Chicago. Another informant disclosed that he first became acquainted with [REDACTED] at the first meeting of the AYD and that at this meeting, [REDACTED] was put on the contact committee and it was his job to secure a meeting place for the organization.

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The investigation of [REDACTED] conducted by MED disclosed that he had no connection with radical or subversive groups up until the time he joined the AYD in October, 1943. According to MED, people who were interviewed pointed out that [REDACTED] girl friend [REDACTED] was well-known as a member of Communist groups and was formerly active in the Young Communist League. At the time of the report, April, 1944, she was [REDACTED] of the Southside Chapter of the AYD. [REDACTED] was also active in the Abraham Lincoln School in Chicago, Illinois. Confidential Informant [REDACTED] advised on June 26, 1946, that HOWARD JOHNSON, educational director for the New York County Communist Party, at a meeting held at the Ben Davis Club of the Communist Party in New York, introduced several members of the national training school of the Communist Party, one of whom was [REDACTED] a Negro, who was described as a Chicago scientist who had done work on the atomic bomb. According to the informant [REDACTED] spoke against the atomic policy of the Truman Administration. According to MED, the records of the Chicago Police Department disclosed that [REDACTED] was arrested in 1940 for shooting his mother. The case, however, was dismissed as it was found to be an accidental shooting.

7C

[REDACTED] was employed as a research associate at the Metallurgical Laboratory commencing August 19, 1942. He was employed in the Chemistry Division as a group leader on the application of instruments to chemistry for chemical warfare. According to Dr. [REDACTED] was one of the most able instrument men employed on the D. S. M. Project. He was born [REDACTED]. He attended the [REDACTED] receiving a B. S. Degree in 1937. Prior to his employment on the D. S. M. Project, he was engaged by the [REDACTED] from 1938 to 1942. His home address was given as [REDACTED] but while employed in Chicago, he resided at [REDACTED]. His wife is the former [REDACTED]. According to [REDACTED] the former employer of [REDACTED] was [REDACTED] in the Radiation Laboratory in 1942 at the University of California, and before that, was the secretary to Dr. [REDACTED] chairman of the Physics Department. [REDACTED] stated that he had heard locally that [REDACTED] ran around with a radical group at the University of California. He informed that subsequent to [REDACTED] marriage with [REDACTED] he observed that [REDACTED] expressed radical economic ideas, stating that all business should be owned by the employees and that the employer should be working for the employees rather than for himself.

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Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that [redacted] was a subscriber to the People's Daily World in 1943. This same informant stated that Mrs. [redacted] was a People's World subscriber in 1942. Dr. [redacted], who was responsible for the employment of [redacted] described him as being politically liberal but not alarmingly so.

alias [redacted]

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According to the Manhattan Engineer District, [redacted] is employed as a physicist at the Metallurgical Laboratory in Chicago. He was born [redacted] at [redacted], and came to the United States during the same year. He is a United States citizen through his father's naturalization. [redacted] attended [redacted] in 1926; the [redacted] from 1927 to 1930, at which time he obtained a B. S. Degree in Physics. He studied at [redacted] and obtained his Master's Degree there in 1931, and has studied intermittently from 1931 to 1940 working for a Ph. D. Degree.

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[redacted] (C)
[redacted] in an investigation of MARTIN KAMEN in the Chicago area in 1945 disclosed that KAMEN visited with [redacted] at the latter's address, [redacted] on the afternoon of April 22, 1945. The Bulletin of Atomic Scientists, Vol. 1, March 1, 1946, listed [redacted] as [redacted] the Executive Committee of the Atomic Scientists of Chicago. [redacted] is also known as one of the two editors of the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists.

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[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] was employed at the Metallurgical Laboratory on October 5, 1943 (as a [REDACTED]), and was assigned to the Personnel Records Section. On January 20, 1944, she was transferred to the Dupont personnel office at the Metallurgical Laboratory, where she was employed typing technical reports on Dupont employees. [REDACTED] She was born

[REDACTED] She was born in [REDACTED] of Lithuanian parents who became naturalized citizens of the United States. She was educated in the elementary schools of [REDACTED] and later attended [REDACTED], graduating from there in 1942. She attended the [REDACTED] from September, 1942, through June, 1943, at which time she was requested to discontinue her matriculation because of her failure to complete the necessary course of study. [REDACTED] took a commercial course at the [REDACTED] Chicago, Illinois, for a two-month period and was employed by [REDACTED] in connection with work being done by the War Department. At the termination of this work, she was transferred to work of interest to the D. S. M. Project.

Investigation of [REDACTED] disclosed that she subscribed to the Sunday Worker in 1942. The investigation also disclosed that her father was a subscriber to the Daily Worker in 1930. Two of the references given by [REDACTED] for her employment-- [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] are reported to have Communist sympathies. [REDACTED] was described as a Communist and a principal leader of the International Workers Order in Chicago, Illinois.

During a personal interview with [REDACTED], she stated that an uncle of hers, [REDACTED], used to write articles and poems for the Daily Worker. She advised that her family subscribed to the Daily Worker for four or five years and that she read the paper at that time. During the same interview, she advised that she felt the Daily Worker contained stimulating articles, and that she agreed with much of the material contained therein.

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nee [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] who lives at [REDACTED] was employed at the Metallurgical Laboratory and granted final clearance for employment on November 9, 1944. Her employment there was terminated on December 30, 1944, for the stated reason that she could not get along with her supervisor. The personnel files of the Metallurgical Laboratory disclosed that [REDACTED] was a Negro, born [REDACTED] at [REDACTED]. She attended [REDACTED] in [REDACTED] from 1940 to 1944, obtaining a B. S. Degree. While at [REDACTED], according to her own statements, she was [REDACTED] for the Southern Negro Youth Congress. The official records of this organization list [REDACTED] as a delegate to the All Southern Negro Youth Conference held at Tuskegee Institute, April 17, 18, 19, 1942.

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The records of ONI for the Eighth Naval District, reviewed by agents of MED, report that the Southern Negro Youth Congress has been dominated and controlled by the Communist Party from its inception in February of 1937, and that the greater part of the Communist Party program District No. 17 is reported to be carried out through the Congress.

The investigation of [REDACTED] conducted by MED disclosed that she was considered an outstanding woman in student activities on the Tuskegee Institute Campus. She was a member of the cabinet of the Tuskegee Chapter of the Southern Negro Youth Congress. Former teachers and acquaintances interviewed considered her interest in the organization as another of her activities to improve the conditions of her race.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] began work on the atomic bomb project at the Metallurgical Laboratory of the University of Chicago in October, 1943, as a [REDACTED]. He did technical work in the Instrument Section of the Laboratory and worked with the Chemists' Group under [REDACTED] having access to classified information. [REDACTED] colored, who resided at [REDACTED] was born [REDACTED] at [REDACTED]. He attended [REDACTED] in 1929-33, receiving a B. S. Degree. From September, 1933, through June, 1935, [REDACTED] was employed by the [REDACTED] for [REDACTED] and in September of 1935, matriculated at the [REDACTED] where he studied for his Master's Degree.

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b7c [REDACTED] failed to receive his Master's Degree because his grades were not high enough, and thereafter, he attended [REDACTED] from September, 1936, to March, 1937. He received a Master's Degree in 1940 from the [REDACTED] and in 1941, he was employed as an [REDACTED] of Pathology at the [REDACTED]. According to an MEE report, the files of the Chicago Field Office disclosed that one [REDACTED], Chicago, Illinois, colored, was a member of the Executive Board, Du Sable Lodge No. 751, International Workers Order. On October 26, 1945, it was disclosed that [REDACTED] spoke before this group on matters relating to the atomic bomb.

Investigation conducted by WED failed to disclose any other derogatory information.

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b7c [REDACTED] was employed July 31, 1944, on the D.S.M. Project at the Allis-Chalmers-Hawley Plant in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He was engaged in the operation of a high frequency induction heater. He was transferred from work of interest to the Manhattan District on September 11, 1945. The Security and Intelligence Division, Sixth Service Command, reported to MED that [REDACTED] subscribed to and endeavored to get fellow employees to subscribe to the Daily Worker and the Sunday Worker. This same source indicated that [REDACTED] was a strong union member of Local 248, UAW, CIO, a supporter of Marshal TITO, and somewhat pro-Russian in his attitude.

A confidential informant of MED reported to them that [REDACTED] signed Communist Party nomination papers in 1940, and according to the official records of the Dies Committee, [REDACTED] in 1940 endorsed all Communist Party candidates, including presidential electors and United States Senator from the State of Wisconsin. [REDACTED] at that time allegedly lived at [REDACTED]

According to MED, the files of the Security and Intelligence Division, Sixth Service Command, contained a report prepared by the Milwaukee Office of the Bureau dated September 13, 1944. Therein it was advised that [REDACTED] was mentioned on a partial list of the members of the South Side Branch of the Communist Party.

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[REDACTED] was employed on the D. S. M. Project at the Metallurgical Laboratory of the University of Chicago as a research associate commencing April 23, 1943. On July 12, 1943, he was promoted to chemist and promoted on July 1, 1944 to [REDACTED] in Dr. [REDACTED] Section. He was again promoted on August 21, 1944, to [REDACTED] in the same section.

[REDACTED] resides at [REDACTED]. He was born in [REDACTED] of Russian (Lithuanian) Jewish parents. In 1935, [REDACTED] was graduated from the [REDACTED] at Los Angeles, receiving an A. B. Degree in Chemistry and Zoology. In 1938, he received a Ph. D. Degree in Physics and Chemical Biology from the [REDACTED], Berkeley, California, where he also served for two years as a teaching assistant and as a research fellow in Zoology for two years. He left the [REDACTED] in 1940 and secured a position as [REDACTED]

In August, 1942, [REDACTED] was employed by the [REDACTED] in the Radiology Department. [REDACTED] is married and lives with his wife [REDACTED], who was born [REDACTED] at [REDACTED]. Both of her parents were born in Russia. Dr. [REDACTED] of the Zoology Department at the University of California in Berkeley, advised agents of MED that while associated with [REDACTED] he could not say definitely whether [REDACTED] was a Communist. [REDACTED] did state that while at Berkeley, most of the faculty of the Zoology Department thought [REDACTED] was a member of the Communist Party. In addition, [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] associated with persons thought to be radicals and himself expressed sympathies for the Russian form of government, both economically and in matters of foreign policy.

Mrs. [REDACTED], advised agents of MED that [REDACTED] rented an apartment in her home from 1936 to 1940. Mrs. [REDACTED] advised that she observed that [REDACTED] subscribed to a liberal or labor paper, the name of which she could not recall. She described Mrs. [REDACTED] as being more active in leftist activities than was [REDACTED] and stated that she may have been a member of the Communist Party. In connection with this, Mrs. [REDACTED] mentioned that after [REDACTED] and his wife moved away, she found some papers and letters in the fireplace of their apartment which apparently had belonged to [REDACTED] wife. The papers she described as being pamphlets apparently of Communist origin and the letters, which were addressed to [REDACTED] wife, included statements such as "we Communists."

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[REDACTED] was personally interviewed by an agent of HED, during the course of which he described himself as a liberal and stated that he was a member of the Consumers Union. The investigation of [REDACTED] did not disclose any current Communist activities or sympathies while at the University of Chicago Metallurgical Laboratory.

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nee [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was employed July 2, 1945, as a clerk in the St. Louis area Engineer Office and had access to classified information. She voluntarily terminated her employment on August 4, 1945, to accept a position with the [REDACTED] Missouri. According to a report prepared by the SID, Fifth Service Command, the Bureau files at Cleveland, Ohio, were checked by them and disclosed that [REDACTED] father, [REDACTED], also known as [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], was a member of the Communist Party Branch, Ward 30, Southeast Section, Cleveland, Ohio. [REDACTED] and her husband, [REDACTED], sister and brother-in-law of [REDACTED] also were identified as active Communists in Cleveland, Ohio. The Bureau files disclose that VLADIMIR USON was the owner of the Service Hand Laundry, 1818 Prospect Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio. He was born November 17, 1890, in Smorgon, Russia, and entered the United States from Canada in September, 1909. VLADIMIR USON became a citizen of the United States in September, 1920. The investigation conducted pertaining to [REDACTED] in the Cleveland area in an effort to determine if she was active with the Communist Party failed to disclose any other adverse information.

[REDACTED] an employee of the [REDACTED], Chicago, Illinois, and as such, services a milk-vending machine located in Hyerson Hall, Chicago, Illinois. MED has advised that in the servicing of this milk-vending machine, [REDACTED] has access to classified areas in the Metallurgical Laboratory. [REDACTED] resides at [REDACTED] and was born [REDACTED] of American parents. He has been employed by the [REDACTED] since July, 1943. A report prepared by the Sixth Service Command contained information obtained by them from the Bureau files at Chicago, Illinois, disclosing that [REDACTED] was a subscriber to the Daily Worker as of April 21, 1943, and was also a subscriber in 1944. Mr. [REDACTED] at the [REDACTED] Company, Chicago, Illinois, a former employer of [REDACTED] advised that during the latter's service with this company, he was a [REDACTED] for the CIO union there. [REDACTED] stated that oftentimes [REDACTED] would agitate the workers in his department with the view to making them dissatisfied with their work. The investigation of [REDACTED] conducted by MED did not disclose any additional adverse information.

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[REDACTED] was employed June 14, 1944, as a [REDACTED] in the Special Materials Section of the Metallurgical Laboratory, University of Chicago. On July 29, 1944, [REDACTED] left the door to a vault where ten thousand pounds of X-metal were stored unlocked. Because of this carelessness, his employment was terminated on July 31, 1944.

[REDACTED] of the Special Materials Control Section at the Metallurgical Laboratory, informed agents of WED that in his opinion, [REDACTED] was extremely radical in his political views. According to the informant, [REDACTED] has said that he is not a Communist but has also stated that the capitalistic system prevailing in the United States must be radically changed. [REDACTED] reported that [REDACTED] reads Communist literature and recently remarked on one occasion that he was going out to buy a copy of the Daily Worker.

67c [REDACTED] reported in July of 1944 that [REDACTED] appeared to be very radical in his views. A confidential informant of the Manhattan District at Chicago stated that [REDACTED] was a member of the Labor Rights Society of the University of Chicago and that he was a volunteer in the picket line at the Montgomery Ward Company strike in 1944.

A confidential source known to the Manhattan District disclosed that [REDACTED] had remarked that the employees of the Metallurgical Laboratory were attempting to form a union and in all probability would be invited to organize their group under the CIO.

While employed at the Laboratory, a guard there caught [REDACTED] in the act of defacing the walls of the laboratory by writing huge political signs on them, typical of which were "Vote for Dewey and vote for dictatorship;" "Dewey for dictator."

There was no information developed indicating that [REDACTED] was a member of the Communist Party.

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[REDACTED]
Dr. [REDACTED] was appointed a research associate under Dr. [REDACTED] in the Physics Division of the Metallurgical Laboratory on April 26, 1943. On May 6, 1944, his title was changed to physicist. Dr. [REDACTED] is a group leader in the division of the Argonne Laboratory, and according to Dr. [REDACTED] has a complete picture of the operations of the Metallurgical Laboratory. [REDACTED] resides with his wife, Mrs. [REDACTED] at [REDACTED]

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Information obtained from the St. Louis Star Times reference room and from Selective Service Local Board 26, St. Louis, Missouri, reflects that [REDACTED] was born in [REDACTED]. He was graduated from [REDACTED] in 1932 and received a Ph. D. Degree from the [REDACTED] in 1938. In 1938 he had a research fellowship at the [REDACTED] and in 1939 was employed as [REDACTED] at [REDACTED]. He [REDACTED], X-ray Department, [REDACTED]. He was employed by [REDACTED] as an instructor from 1940 to 1943. [REDACTED] married [REDACTED] on December 31, 1941, at St. Louis. She was and is a portrait painter.

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A report prepared by MED contained information, stated to have been obtained from the files of the Bureau at St. Louis, Missouri, to the effect that Mr. and Mrs. [REDACTED], the parents-in-law of the subject, are closely associated with numerous liberal groups in St. Louis, Missouri. In 1944, Mrs. [REDACTED], subject's mother-in-law, was listed as a shareholder in the Bookshop, and in August of that year, was listed as a member of the Executive Committee of the Bookshop, a Communist-sponsored group. [REDACTED] parents, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] are affiliated with various Communist activities at St. Louis, Missouri. Confidential Informant [REDACTED] in 1940 advised that [REDACTED] was a member of the Communist Party. His name, according to a highly Confidential source, appears on a list of "key individuals" at Communist Party Headquarters in St. Louis. [REDACTED], subject's mother, according to a report prepared by MED, permitted the German workers group to meet at her home in 1937, which organization was reported affiliated with the Communist Party. Subject's parents were both on the mailing list of the newspaper "Fight," and the publication, "Town Crier," which were published by the Communist Party.

Information reported by MED was to the effect that subject's father was one of the sponsors of the St. Louis Branch of the American Friends of Spanish Democracy, and subject's parents were also reported

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to be active with the American League for Peace and Democracy and the American Peace Mobilization prior to the entry of the United States into war. Subject's parents and his wife own shares and are active in the affairs of The Bookshop in St. Louis. A Communist bookstore opened in May, 1943. Subject's father, [REDACTED] is [REDACTED] of the School of Engineering and Architecture, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri. Subject's mother, [REDACTED], according to the Bureau investigation at St. Louis, was active in social and welfare work there and was elected a representative to the Missouri Legislature in 1942. Confidential Informant [REDACTED] believes that [REDACTED] is a member of the Professional Branch of the Communist Party in St. Louis.

A confidential informant known to the Manhattan District reported that [REDACTED], the [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] of the Abraham Lincoln School, and [REDACTED] on one occasion discussed the Bookshop in St. Louis, Missouri. According to [REDACTED], she was one of the persons who helped set up the Bookshop when it was founded in 1943. The investigation conducted by MED disclosed that in November, 1944, [REDACTED] had a "one-man show" of her paintings at the Bookshop in St. Louis.

A confidential informant known to MED reported that while employed at the Metallurgical Laboratory, [REDACTED] received mail from the Southside Committee of American-Soviet Friendship in Chicago. Another informant of MED stated that [REDACTED] on several occasions attended Soviet movies sponsored by American-Soviet Friendship, Inc. On April 3, 1945, it was reported by MED that [REDACTED] indicated her intention to attend an organizational meeting of the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions to be held on the same day. This informant stated that [REDACTED] remarked that she was a member of the organization and believed her husband was also.

Among the references listed by [REDACTED] in completing his personnel security questionnaire, was [REDACTED]. The investigation disclosed that [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] both resided in the same house in 1938 and 1939 while at the [REDACTED]. It was further noted that both received their Ph. D. Degrees from the [REDACTED] in 1937, and as indicated above, were [REDACTED] in 1938 and 1939. [REDACTED], according to MED, was listed as a donor to the Berkeley Chapter of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and in December, 1939, was reported as being a Communist Party member at Berkeley, California. Another reference listed by [REDACTED] was one Dr. [REDACTED]. The investigation disclosed that [REDACTED] was a family physician for the [REDACTED] and had known subject for a period of twenty years. MED advised that in August, 1941, Dr. [REDACTED]

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was reported to be a fellow traveler of the Communist Party in St. Louis. A third reference listed by [REDACTED] in his personnel security questionnaire was Mrs. [REDACTED]. In a report prepared by MED, there was contained information allegedly obtained from the Bureau of Records at St. Louis stating that Mrs. [REDACTED] was a life member in the Communist-controlled Bookshop in St. Louis, Missouri.

The investigation of the [REDACTED] disclosed that among their personal friends and associates was Dr. [REDACTED], member of the Communist Party and a contact of ARTHUR ADAMS, mentioned in the espionage section of this report. Another friend was [REDACTED], a member of the Communist Party, and [REDACTED], a friend of [REDACTED]. The investigation further disclosed that Dr. MARTIN DAVID KAMEN, mentioned elsewhere in this report, was a friend of [REDACTED].

The Bulletin of Atomic Scientists, Volume 1, February 1, 1946, No. 4, contained a list of committees, presumably of Atomic Scientists of Chicago. In connection with this, it was noted that [REDACTED] was listed on the Speakers Bureau.

b7c [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] was employed as a laboratory technician on June 3, 1944, at the Metallurgical Laboratory in Chicago. In this employment, according to MED, she had little or no access to classified information and had very little contact with other employees at the Metallurgical Laboratory. [REDACTED] is a Negro woman who was born at [REDACTED] on [REDACTED]. From 1940 to 1944, she attended the [REDACTED], graduating from that institution in 1944. Shortly thereafter, she obtained employment at the Metallurgical Laboratory. A report prepared by the Provost Marshal General's Office set forth information stated to be obtained from the files of the Bureau at Chicago, Illinois. These files reflect that a confidential informant reported that [REDACTED] a Negress, was one of several persons planning to participate in a drive for the American Youth for Democracy in order to get signers for the Soldiers Vote Bill, such drive to be held in March, 1944.

The files of SID in Chicago, Illinois, reportedly contained information that [REDACTED] was among those present at a party for servicemen sponsored by the Southside Branch of the American Youth for

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Democracy held in December, 1943. [redacted] advised agents of MED that [redacted] quite frequently attended meetings of the American Youth for Democracy accompanied by [redacted], and during that time, she sold tickets for affairs sponsored by the AYD. [redacted], the [redacted] of the Southside Branch of the AYD, advised in September of 1944, that [redacted] had formerly attended meetings of the AYD but has not been active recently. Another confidential informant reported to MED that [redacted] attended every meeting of the AYD for approximately five weeks around April, 1944. The investigation did not disclose any other adverse information.

b7c [redacted] who resides at [redacted] was employed as a [redacted] on the buildings and grounds force of the [redacted] and had access to restricted areas of the Metallurgical Laboratory. Investigation [redacted] conducted by MED disclosed that he reportedly was a member of Unemployed Council No. 36, which council in 1936 merged with the Workers Alliance. This information was confirmed by several interviews, one of which was conducted with [redacted] [redacted] who advised that he knew [redacted] for a period of twenty-two years. [redacted] stated that he knew that [redacted] joined the Unemployed Council No. 36 during the depression so that he could further his chances to get relief. [redacted] stated that [redacted] never took an active part in the council and this information was confirmed by interviews with others.

[redacted] was employed as an associate physicist commencing October 7, 1943, at the Metallurgical Laboratory under Dr. [redacted] the group leader in the Instrument Section, General Physics Division. [redacted] resides at [redacted] He was born [redacted] at [redacted] This information was obtained from his personal history statement completed by him, in which he also advised that he married [redacted] on January 24, 1942, at Arlington, Virginia. His wife was employed by the [redacted] at [redacted] Subject's father was, until his death, the head of the Mathematics Department at [redacted] [redacted] attended, according to the investigation of MED, [redacted] from 1931 to 1933, and was awarded, an A. B. Degree in Mathematics from [redacted] where he attended from 1933 to 1936. During the period

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from 1936 to June, 1937, subject matriculated at [REDACTED] and from 1937 to 1938, was a research assistant in [REDACTED]. In June of 1940, [REDACTED] obtained his Ph. D. Degree in Mathematics from [REDACTED] where he attended from 1938. Here he was considered a brilliant student and was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity.

A report prepared by the Manhattan Engineer District disclosed that in September, 1942, [REDACTED] was enrolled with the [REDACTED] at [REDACTED], and in early January of 1943, was connected with the [REDACTED] at the [REDACTED]. He was a civilian employee of the [REDACTED] classified as a junior electrical engineer. On March 18, 1943, he was called to active duty in the U. S. Army and was stationed at Fort Collins, Colorado. From August 16, 1943, to September 30 of the same year, he was stationed at State College, Pennsylvania, and was released from active duty on condition that he accept employment as an [REDACTED] at the [REDACTED].

The employment record of [REDACTED] disclosed by the MED investigation, reflects that in 1930, 1932, and for a period in 1934, he was employed as an ordinary seaman working as a deck hand on a tanker. From 1939 to 1940, he was a part-time instructor of mathematics at [REDACTED]. From September, 1940, to June, 1941, [REDACTED] was employed as an instructor in mathematics at the [REDACTED] and for a period in 1941, was employed by the [REDACTED] of [REDACTED] as an ordinary seaman. From November 12, 1941, to January 30, 1942, [REDACTED] was with the [REDACTED], as an assistant statistician, and from February 2, 1942, to August 31 of the same year, he was with the [REDACTED], as an [REDACTED].

Investigation conducted by MED disclosed that [REDACTED] was reported to have been drunk on numerous occasions and was arrested for public drunkenness while attending [REDACTED] on September 21, 1936. The Police Department at Washington, D. C., had a record reflecting that in 1941 a trunk was found in an area in Washington, D. C., which was later identified as belonging to [REDACTED]. A search of the trunk revealed that it contained the Communist Manifesto, numerous pamphlets regarding Stalin and Hitler, and a long report bearing the heading, "Outline of Plans for a Sub-Committee for 'Social International Justice,'" which was written by [REDACTED]. One part of this outline pointed out that "a large class of idle young men with no stake in the present and no hope in the future constituted a serious menace to democracy, a

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"ready and willing tool for Fascists, Communists, or other totalitarianism agitators. Now I venture to state that the old order of things in the United States is also in its final stages and I state it with joy for I have little love for our economic structure which contains in it the seeds of depression and which during the last decade, has seldom, if ever, been able to reduce the number of its unemployed to nine millions."

The investigation of [REDACTED] conducted by the Office of Naval Intelligence in the early part of 1942 resulted in a report which described him as "tinged with radicalism," uncooperative, and described by one informant as having the attitude that the government owed him a living. It was noted that [REDACTED] was advised to resign from the [REDACTED] where he was employed in 1942, after he had expressed indignation at certain existing conditions at the Navy Yard concerning the racial situation, the speeding of Navy cars, and small pay. A supervisor at the Navy Yard stated that he was not an acceptable employee, and on one occasion, composed a petition in favor of a small raise of pay. This supervisor also stated that the political beliefs of [REDACTED] bordered between socialism and communism.

As stated above, [REDACTED] was employed by the [REDACTED] as an ordinary seaman. He was discharged from this employment in 1941 for misconduct. A letter from the captain of the vessel from which he was discharged disclosed that [REDACTED] was not on board to stand his watch and the captain stated that the only reason for his shipping out was to avoid the draft.

In a personal history statement, [REDACTED] admitted membership in the American League for Peace and Democracy, the Union for Democratic Action, and the Council for Democracy. According to MED, the American League for Peace and Democracy was a Communist front group, the executive council of which was composed of the leading Communists of the day, including EARL BROWDER and ROBERT HAMILTON. The Union for Democratic Action was reported to be an organization composed of liberals headed by Dr. [REDACTED]. It was founded in 1941 as a pro war-interventionist group opposed to Naziism, Fascism, and Communism. The Council for Democracy was also reported as a liberal organization with no Communist relationship or contacts although tickets for a group conference on one occasion were distributed by the Communist Party.

[REDACTED] was interviewed by agents of the Provost Marshal General's Office during which he stated he became a member of the Council of Democracy, the Union for Democratic Action for a period of one year in 1941, and the American League for Peace and Democracy for the year 1938 and 1939. He also stated that he was a member of the American Civil

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Union

Liberties for a two-year period in 1939-40, but was dropped for non-payment of dues. During this interview, [REDACTED] advised that he did not realize that the American League for Peace and Democracy had a Communist tinge or he would not have joined the organization. He advised that he was opposed to the Communist Party because they advocated the overthrow of the government by force and advocated the curtailment of individual liberties. He stated that he believed in government ownership of public utilities and natural resources in order to keep full employment, and thus was a believer in a very modified form of socialism.

[REDACTED] was employed in January, 1942, at the Metallurgical Laboratory to work in the Photostat Department, and later that year, was named supervisor of the department. According to an MED report, [REDACTED] was born in [REDACTED] on [REDACTED], of American-born parents. He attended the [REDACTED] for four years, graduating with a B. S. Degree in 1934. Shortly thereafter, he was employed by the [REDACTED] as a package designer, remaining with that company for six and one-half years. He then obtained employment with [REDACTED] in [REDACTED] in the same capacity. He is married, his wife's name being [REDACTED], and is the father of two children. The family resides at [REDACTED].

Information was received from a confidential informant of MED that [REDACTED] attended the Abraham Lincoln School, a Communist-dominated organization, on several occasions during the Summer of 1943, and influenced other employees of the Metallurgical Laboratory to attend that school. According to the confidential informant, [REDACTED] has been interested in Russia and the Russian language for a long time. The Bureau files at Chicago disclose that from a confidential source it was learned that [REDACTED] on [REDACTED], registered at the Abraham Lincoln School and listed his occupation as draftsman. At that time, he listed no affiliation with a union, and stated that the last school attended by him was the [REDACTED] in 1942. In the registration, he listed languages as his special interest and advised that he had heard of the Abraham Lincoln school from a catalogue obtained from a girl in the business office.

Information obtained by the Manhattan Engineer District indicated that one [REDACTED] a [REDACTED] in the Photostat Department of the Metallurgical Laboratory, had attended the Abraham Lincoln School with [REDACTED]. She was interviewed

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on February 10, 1945, by agents of MED and advised that [redacted] studied Russian at the Abraham Lincoln School with her. During the interview, she indicated that she influenced [redacted] to attend the school and he agreed to do so because of the low tuition rate offered by the school. She advised that [redacted] studied only the Russian language at the Abraham Lincoln School.

The investigation of [redacted] by the MED indicated that he might possibly have been guilty of violation of the security regulations pertaining to his employment. In connection with this, it was indicated he disclosed information relating to the project to an associate, [redacted]. This person was interviewed during which he advised that [redacted] had informed him that the University of Chicago had an atom-smasher and other technical machines. Another associate of [redacted], one [redacted], when interviewed, indicated that he, [redacted], had extensive knowledge relating to atom smashing and relative information. [redacted] attributed his knowledge to his reading of periodicals, but it was the belief of MED that his knowledge was added to by information imparted by [redacted].

b7c [redacted] who is a Second Lieutenant in the United States Army, was assigned to duty with the Area Engineer, U. S. Army Engineers, Chicago, Illinois, on November 20, 1944. He was transferred for duty to the Clinton Engineer Works in Oak Ridge, Tennessee on April 21, 1945. A personal history statement maintained by the Chicago Branch Office, District Intelligence Offices, discloses that [redacted] was born [redacted], at [redacted]. His father, [redacted], was born in Roumania, and his mother, [redacted] was likewise born there. In the personal history statement, [redacted] listed his wife as [redacted] born in Germany. [redacted] wife was identified by investigation as a German refugee. [redacted] also listed a sister, [redacted] who was married to [redacted] an employee of the Manhattan District at Site X and a subject of an investigation by MED for possible Communist sympathies. Another sister of the subject, [redacted] according to MED, was identified as a member of the West Rogers Park Committee of the Midwest Chapter of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, West Rogers Park. The personal history statement reflected that [redacted] attended the [redacted] from 1933 to 1939, and received a B. S. Degree there in 1938. He attended [redacted] from 1939 to 1940.

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From August, 1941, to April, 1942, [REDACTED] stated that he was employed by the [REDACTED] as a chemist. From April to September, 1942, he was engaged by the [REDACTED] as an inspector of powder and explosives, and left this position to enlist in the U. S. Army Signal Corps. During the period from September, 1942, to June of 1943, [REDACTED] was connected with the [REDACTED] as a [REDACTED] and a [REDACTED] at the [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] was called to active duty on July 6, 1943. On May 31, 1944, he was transferred to E.S.C.S., Officers Candidate School, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, and received his commission as Second Lieutenant upon completion of that course.

[REDACTED] first came to the attention of the Manhattan District on January 9, 1945, when he was reported to have told a guard at the Metallurgical Laboratory while making a trip from Chicago to New York that he had headed an organization in the United States that was organized for the express purpose of helping American citizens who went to Spain and fought with the Abraham Lincoln Brigade regain their citizenship rights and re-enter the United States.

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The investigation of [REDACTED] conducted by the Manhattan Engineer District disclosed acquaintances who considered him a "parlor pink and a liberal." It was further disclosed that [REDACTED] was active in various cooperative movements and admitted membership in the "Circle Pines Camp," an organization reported to have Communist connections. It was further reported that [REDACTED] took an active part in aiding veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. Apart from the above, no further derogatory information was developed.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] residing at [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] was an employee of the [REDACTED] at the Metallurgical Laboratory, University of Chicago.

The investigation of [REDACTED] was originally instituted on the basis of reports received from two confidential informants of the Manhattan District that she had attended the Abraham Lincoln School in Chicago, Illinois, on several occasions in 1943. In connection with this, it was noted by the informants that [REDACTED] had worked on the "flow sheet" at the Metallurgical Laboratory and therefore had access to classified information. According to the investigation conducted of [REDACTED], there was developed no information indicating

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Communist sympathies. An informant stated that several years ago, [redacted] met one [redacted] Russian-born, and under his influence, attended the Abraham Lincoln School. According to this informant, she stopped attending the school following an agreement with her mother about the school's being run by Communists. No derogatory information was developed by the MED investigation.

JOSEPH WILLIAM MORRIS

MORRIS was employed by the Metallurgical Laboratory as a "Clerk B" on April 5, 1944, and was assigned to the Property Department. The employment of MORRIS was terminated on July 23, 1944.

According to a report prepared by the Army Service Forces, Headquarters District No. 3, Sixth Service Command, Chicago, Illinois, MORRIS resides at 4535 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, and was born February 3, 1882, at Springfield, Ohio. Prior to his employment at the Metallurgical Laboratory, MORRIS was employed by the Sherwin Williams Paint Company at Chicago, from September, 1943, to March, 1944, and by the Dreis and Krump Machinery Manufacturing Company, Chicago, from May to August, 1943, and from May, 1942, to March, 1943. In connection with this latter employment, the investigation of MORRIS disclosed that during the same period, it was reported that he was actively engaged in an organizing capacity for the United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America, CIO. MORRIS was employed as a clerk and a supervisory clerk on WPA projects from July, 1939, to October, 1941, in the city of Chicago.

A separate investigation conducted of MORRIS by the Chicago Field Office, in addition to the above employment, disclosed that he was a meat packer and an organizer for District No. 50 of the United Mine Workers.

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The report of Special Agent [redacted] made at Chicago, dated March 18, 1944, in the case, JOSEPH WILLIAM MORRIS, SECURITY MATTER C, contained the following information:

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[Confidential Informant [redacted]] identified JOSEPH WILLIAM MORRIS, 4535 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, as a member of the Steel Section Branch 42, of the Communist Party, holder of Membership Card No. 983, dated May 15, 1943. Information obtained from a confidential informant identified MORRIS as a member of the Woodlawn Lodge No. 921 of the International Workers Order. A signed statement of Major [redacted] WPA foreman, 3727 North Jensen Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, advised that

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MORRIS often discussed Communism with fellow workers at the W.P.A. Project on which they were engaged, and [REDACTED] stated that he overheard MORRIS propound his Communistic beliefs to other workers. [REDACTED] stated further that he knew MORRIS was passing out Communist literature to workers on the WPA Project, and according to [REDACTED], MORRIS told him on numerous occasions that he preferred Communism to the present form of government in the United States.

An article appearing in the Daily Worker, November 8, 1935, made reference to the showing of a Soviet film and stated that among the speakers at the performance would be JOSEPH MORRIS of the American Workers Union. An article appearing in the Daily Worker, November 2, 1935, made reference to a miners' strike at Potosi, Missouri, and mentioned that JOSEPH MORRIS, the leader of the Tiff miners' strike, was a speaker at a demonstration.

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[Confidential Informant [REDACTED] reported that JOSEPH MORRIS was arrested in Washington, Missouri, in August of 1934, charged with starting a riot. [REDACTED] Confidential Informant [REDACTED] advised that in June of 1936, JOSEPH MORRIS was listed as a member of the National Executive Board of the Workers Alliance of America from Missouri. Confidential Informant [REDACTED] reported on April 19, 1938, that JOSEPH MORRIS was elected Chairman of the Labors Non-Partisan League, Chicago, and openly declared his membership in the Communist Party at that time.

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[REDACTED] was employed commencing February 2, 1944, as a junior chemist at the Metallurgical Laboratory, University of Chicago. His employment there was terminated on September 30, 1944. A report prepared by the Army Service Forces, Headquarters District No. 3, Sixth Service Command, Chicago, Illinois, reflected the following:

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[REDACTED] resides at [REDACTED]. He was born in that city on [REDACTED]. From September, 1941, to January, 1942, he was employed by the [REDACTED]. From January to April, 1942, by R. [REDACTED] in the same city. From April, 1942, to February, 1943, [REDACTED] was engaged by the [REDACTED], and from December, 1943, to January, 1944, he was employed by the [REDACTED].

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The personnel records maintained by the Metallurgical Laboratory disclosed that [REDACTED] attended [REDACTED] from 1936 to 1938; [REDACTED] from 1938 to 1939; he was awarded a B. S. Degree from the [REDACTED] in 1940 and took courses in metallurgy at the Illinois Institute of Technology. The above-mentioned report prepared by the Army Service forces contained information stated to have been obtained from the Chicago Office of the FBI that [REDACTED] was a subscriber to the Daily Worker in 1942 and was connected with the Open Forum of Rogers Park. This same report contained information alleged to be obtained from the Chicago, Illinois, Police Department Industrial Bureau, and therein, [REDACTED] was listed as a Communist in 1942 and was described as a member of the International Workers Order, Lodge No. 186, in 1941. An examination of the files of the Dies Committee located at Chicago made by the MED reflected that [REDACTED] was in correspondence with IWO offices and was a member of IWO Lodge 186 E. His application for membership allegedly was received by the IWO on November 4, 1941.

b7c [REDACTED] was a chemical engineer connected with the [REDACTED], engaged on work under contract to the D. S. M. Project. According to MED, the employment of [REDACTED] involved a high degree of trust and he had considerable access to classified information,

The personnel security questionnaire executed by him disclosed that his father was [REDACTED], a citizen of Spain. In this questionnaire, [REDACTED] stated that he was employed by the [REDACTED] of [REDACTED] from September, 1941, to June, 1942, and for the [REDACTED] from January, 1942, to June, 1943. He attended the [REDACTED] from 1940 to 1944.

The investigation of [REDACTED] was instituted on information that [REDACTED] was active in the Spanish Confederated Society, reported to be a Communist organization. The investigation confirmed that [REDACTED] was employed as a radio commentator by the Spanish Confederated Society from early 1942 until December 31, 1943. MIS files, Governor's Island, New York, reflected that the Spanish Confederated Society was made up of various Spanish Republican organizations in New York and throughout the United States. Its function is to provide propaganda against the Franco regime and to aid Spanish refugees in the

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United States. It was noted that the weekly publication of the Society made frequent attacks on Spanish Communists and supported the Spanish government in exile. According to MED, War Department, Washington, D. C., the Spanish Confederated Society grew apart from the Communist element within it and most of the Communist clubs which were members were expelled. The investigation of [REDACTED] disclosed no derogatory information.

[REDACTED] was employed as a junior physicist in the Instrument Section at the Metallurgical Laboratory commencing September 27, 1943, and was scheduled to be terminated on September 8, 1945. In his employment he was engaged in work on an apparatus for determining radioactive dust in the atmosphere. The personnel files of the Metallurgical Laboratory disclosed that [REDACTED] was born in [REDACTED]. He resides at [REDACTED] in [REDACTED] and his normal home address was listed as [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] attended [REDACTED] at [REDACTED], and attended the [REDACTED] from 1936 to 1941, receiving a B. S. Degree in Physics. He listed the following as his prior employment:

[REDACTED] student and instructor,
1942-1943.

[REDACTED] April to June, 1942

[REDACTED], part-time,
1940-1942.

[REDACTED]
1938-1941.

[REDACTED] father, [REDACTED] now deceased, was, as disclosed by MED, a well-known inventor and [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] was in the Naval Reserve, V7, from February, 1942, to March, 1942, but was discharged because of a skin disease.

On February 2, 1945, [REDACTED] personnel officer of the Metallurgical Laboratory, advised that [REDACTED] had telephoned him concerning an acquaintance who formerly operated the Spic 'n Span Restaurant and who was looking for work. [REDACTED] stated that the person's name had been Mrs. [REDACTED], but after a divorce, had changed her name to Mrs. [REDACTED] (ph.). According to [REDACTED] stated that Mrs. [REDACTED] had executive ability and he inquired whether a personnel or administrative job was open at the Metallurgical Laboratory for which she could apply. It was suggested that Mrs. [REDACTED] come to the Laboratory for a personal interview,

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and [REDACTED] then inquired if [REDACTED] was still recruiting for employment at Site X. [REDACTED] stated that subsequently, Mrs. [REDACTED] called him and inquired whether there were any jobs available, whereupon he recommended her to contact him at the Personnel Department of the Metallurgical Laboratory. It was disclosed that Mrs. [REDACTED] appeared for an interview on February 8, 1945, and was asked by one of the clerks there to complete an application. When the time came for her interview, it was determined that Mrs. [REDACTED] had left without completing the application, and a subsequent note was received by [REDACTED] advising that she had left for a previous engagement. MRS. [REDACTED] according to the files of the MED, is known as [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], and she was [REDACTED] the [REDACTED] of the Spic 'n Span Grill. [REDACTED], an employee of the Metallurgical Laboratory, mentioned in the espionage section of this report, was determined by MED to have spent considerable time at the Grill in company with [REDACTED] and her Negro [REDACTED]. According to MED, an investigation conducted by the Chicago Field Office of the Bureau disclosed that [REDACTED] was Russian-born and was a member of the Communist Political Association. [REDACTED] to whom [REDACTED] may have been married, was reported to be an acquaintance of [REDACTED] a subject of investigation because of his Communist affiliations.

b7K
An investigation conducted by MED failed to establish any connection between [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] and failed to establish the reason for his recommendation of her for employment. Numerous informants contacted by MED considered [REDACTED] to be politically-minded and liberal in his viewpoints, but not having any Communist sympathies or connections. The investigation disclosed derogatory information regarding [REDACTED] moral background and it was noted that he was interested in photography and only associated with young children. An article appearing in the Chicago Tribune, September 10, 1945, stated that a petition had been sent to President Truman which was signed by sixty-four University of Chicago teachers and which urged the United States to share the secrets of the atomic bomb in a gesture of confidence to the other nations of the world. Among the signers was [REDACTED]. It was determined that upon leaving the Metallurgical Laboratory, [REDACTED] would be associated with the Putney School, Putney, Vermont.

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[REDACTED], was employed commencing November 22, 1943, as a research assistant at the Metallurgical Laboratory. He was born at [REDACTED] and spent a year in Germany when he was five years old. His father, [REDACTED], a naturalized citizen, was born in Berlin, and his mother, [REDACTED], a music teacher, was born in Wisconsin. [REDACTED] attended [REDACTED] from 1931 to 1935, and the [REDACTED] from 1935 to 1942. He was awarded a Ph. D. Degree in Physics in June of 1942. From February to July, 1942, [REDACTED] was employed as a research assistant at the [REDACTED], and from July, 1942, to November, 1943, he was employed at the Radiation Laboratory of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The investigation of [REDACTED] conducted by MED disclosed that he was a member of the American Students Union at the [REDACTED] in 1936 and 1937, but the report prepared by MED indicated there was no evidence that he took an active part in the affairs of this group. In 1940, while a student at the [REDACTED] he signed a Communist Party election petition on file with the Secretary of State, Springfield, Illinois.

b7c While employed at the Radiation Laboratory, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, it was indicated that he was regarded there as an advanced liberal and was reported to be a member of the Union for Democratic Action and the American Civil Liberties Committee. The Vol. 1, March 1, 1946, No. 6 Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists contained a list of committees of the Atomic Scientists of Chicago, and it was noted therein that [REDACTED] was [REDACTED] of the Committee of Library and Records.

[REDACTED] was employed as a bio-chemist commencing May 1, 1944, at the Metallurgical Laboratory. In this employment he had access to all "secret and secret limited" reports prepared by the Health Division, D.S.M. Project, at Chicago. The personal history statement executed by [REDACTED] listed his address as [REDACTED]. He was born [REDACTED] at [REDACTED] was married June 14, 1938, to [REDACTED] at Baltimore, Maryland. His wife was born in [REDACTED], and both of her parents were born in Russia, but are now United States citizens. [REDACTED] attended [REDACTED] from 1931 to 1934, and received an A. B.

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Degree. He obtained a Ph. D. Degree, majoring in Bio-chemistry, from the [redacted] where he attended from October, 1934, to June, 1938. He also took an E. S. M. D. T. course in Chemical Engineering at the [redacted] has been employed by the [redacted] in various capacities since 1937 as a teaching assistant, as a research assistant, and as a research associate.

In the personal security questionnaire executed by [redacted] he listed his membership in the American Association of Scientific Workers and the Chicago Civil Liberties Committee. [redacted] claimed to have been a member of the American Association of Scientific Workers for a period of over five years and claimed affiliation with the Civil Liberties Committee for a period of over four years. It will be noted that the American Association of Scientific Workers, the national secretary of which is Dr. [redacted] is the subject of investigation because of its Communist affiliation. Dr. [redacted] identified as a Communist, was an employee of the D. S. M. Project at New York City.

The investigation of [redacted] did not disclose any other derogatory information.

alias [redacted]

[redacted] was employed by the Metallurgical Laboratory commencing October 18, 1943, as a physicist. He terminated his employment there on May 18, 1945, to accept a position with an industrial firm in New York City. According to HED, [redacted] was an engineer and at the Metallurgical Laboratory spent the majority of his time devising an apparatus for the production of fission products by gas sweeping. The personnel records at the Metallurgical Laboratory disclosed that [redacted] while in Chicago, resided with his wife [redacted] at [redacted]

[redacted] was born [redacted] at [redacted] his parents are Russian and his wife's parents were born in Poland. [redacted] lived in Switzerland from 1931 to 1934, and in Spain from 1934 to 1938. He came to the United States in 1938 and was naturalized in Chicago in 1943. He was educated in Poland at the [redacted] Warsaw, Poland, from 1915 to 1924; at the [redacted] 1924 to 1925; and at the [redacted] from 1931 to 1934, where he obtained a Ph. D. Degree. Prior to his employment at the Metallurgical Laboratory, he was employed by the [redacted] from June, 1942, to November, 1943, as a design engineer, and by the [redacted]

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[redacted] from September, 1938, to June, 1942, as an engineer. While in Spain, [redacted] was engaged as a design engineer at Barcelona, and claimed that he fled there after the downfall of the Spanish Loyalists. Allegedly, he remained a bystander during the Spanish revolution but was sympathetic to the Loyalist Cause.

The investigation of [redacted] was instituted by MED when it was ascertained that he was friendly and associated with [redacted] and [redacted], both employees of the Metallurgical Laboratory, who were under investigation by MED for their Communist sympathies. It will be noted that [redacted] was [redacted] group leader in the Metallurgical Laboratory. The investigation also disclosed that [redacted] was friendly with [redacted] and her husband, [redacted], an employee of the D. S. M. Project at Chicago. [redacted] was likewise an employee at the Metallurgical Laboratory but her employment there was terminated when it was ascertained that in May of 1944, she was an active member of the Communist Party and was probably an officer in the Fifth Ward East (Hyde Park) Branch of the Communist Party. MED ascertained that on May 17, 1945, [redacted] discussed a contemplated trip to New York City and mentioned that she would travel by automobile with [redacted].

bx [redacted] During this discussion between [redacted] and [redacted], an employee of the Metallurgical Laboratory, [redacted] requested to advise her of the address of VICKY STONE in New York City. It will be noted that VICTORIA SINGER STONE is an intimate associate of ARTHUR ADAMS, a principal suspect in connection with espionage activities at the Metallurgical Laboratory. At the time [redacted] indicated that she was not immediately in the possession of the address of VICKY STONE. On May 18, 1945, it was ascertained by MED that [redacted] contacted an individual known only as AL and requested the address of VICKY and ARTHUR in New York, which address was furnished to her as 91 Pineapple Street, Brooklyn, New York.

According to a check made by the New York Field Office of the Bureau [redacted] nee [redacted] and formerly [redacted], resides at [redacted] with her husband, [redacted]. Investigation conducted by the Chicago Field Office and the New York Office disclosed that [redacted] and his wife, went to New York City, but [redacted] was not in contact with ARTHUR ADAMS or VICTORIA STONE while there.

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[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] was employed as a physics research assistant commencing February 9, 1944, at the Argonne Laboratory of the Metallurgical Laboratory, assigned to the Metal Testing Group there.

[REDACTED] was born [REDACTED] at [REDACTED] the only child of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. He entered [REDACTED] in 1936 and was graduated from there in 1940. In the fall of 1940 until late in 1943, he attended the [REDACTED] where he majored in Physics and received a B. S. Degree. Shortly after his graduation, he was inducted into the Army but due to a hernia, he received a medical discharge in January, 1944. His only employment apart from his work at the Metallurgical Laboratory was with the [REDACTED] Mathematics Department from January, 1943, to April, 1943, and with [REDACTED], as a claims adjuster from September to December, 1943.

b7c
A report prepared by the Manhattan Engineer District stated that informants of the Federal Bureau of Investigation had identified one [REDACTED] as a member of the Planning Committee for a Russian War Relief Party given by the Southside Section of the Young Communist League held at 3831 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, on March 7, 1943. Reportedly, [REDACTED] was also identified as being present at a meeting of the Hyde Park Branch of the Young Communist League held in connection with Russian War Relief at 7716 Essex Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, March 13, 1943. In addition, [REDACTED] was identified as Chairman for the [REDACTED] of [REDACTED] when it sponsored a Russian War Relief Party in the Abraham Lincoln School in Chicago on June 7, 1943. In all of the above, [REDACTED] was identified as vice-president of the [REDACTED] at the [REDACTED] and as chairman of the Student Council at the [REDACTED].

[REDACTED] The MEM report also stated that Bureau informants had identified [REDACTED] at a conference of Southside members of the Young Communist League held on October 4, 1943, and another informant identified him as a member of the Young Communist League. The Daily Worker, issue of August 21, 1942, carried a news story to the effect that Chicago students called for the opening of a second front. One of the persons listed as signing the aforementioned petition was [REDACTED], vice-president of the [REDACTED].

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[REDACTED]
He was employed as a junior chemist in Dr. [REDACTED] section at the Metallurgical Laboratory, University of Chicago, in which capacity he regularly had access to secret and "secret limited" reports prepared at the Metallurgical Laboratory. [REDACTED] began his employment on March 4, 1943.

b7c
[REDACTED] who is a Negro, was born on [REDACTED] in [REDACTED]. His address in [REDACTED] is listed as [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] attended [REDACTED] from 1926 to 1930. He attended [REDACTED] from 1930 to 1938, and was graduated at that time. He attended [REDACTED] from 1938 to 1942, receiving his B. S. Degree from that institution. [REDACTED] did graduate work at the [REDACTED] from 1942 to 1943.

A confidential informant of the Manhattan Engineer District reported that on March 8, 1945, he attended a meeting of the Independent Voters of Illinois and Southside Progressive Citizens League at the Hyde Park YMCA. While at this meeting, he stated he was introduced to [REDACTED] Mr. and Mrs. [REDACTED], and Mr. and Mrs. [REDACTED], all of whom he believed to be employed at the Metallurgical Laboratory. Informant also explained that [REDACTED] is the [REDACTED] of the Progressive Citizens League and indicated that the meeting he attended was presided over by [REDACTED]. A report prepared by MED stated that Bureau files at Chicago, Illinois, identified the Independent Voters of Illinois as an organization, the outgrowth of the Independent Voters Committee of Illinois, which latter group was formed on September 3, 1942. Reportedly, the Communist Party has attempted to infiltrate into the Independent Voters of Illinois but there is no indication that the organization is Communist-dominated.

The Chicago Tribune issue of September 10, 1945, carried an article that sixty-four University of Chicago faculty members petitioned President TRUMAN to disclose the secrets of the atomic bomb to all nations in a gesture of confidence. Among the signers was [REDACTED]

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[redacted] was employed at the Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago, Illinois, working with Dr. [redacted] under contract to the D. S. M. Project. This employment was begun by him on January 10, 1943.

[redacted] resides at [redacted] and was born [redacted] at [redacted]. He attended [redacted] from 1931 to 1934; [redacted] from 1934 to 1935, and the [redacted] 1935 to 1936, all of which are located in [redacted] thereafter, he attended the [redacted] and received a B. S. Degree in 1939. [redacted] as of November 5, 1945, was taking a long-term course in Chemistry with the Graduate School of the [redacted] working toward his Ph. D. Degree. [redacted] was employed by the [redacted] under Dr. [redacted] from 1936 to the time he began work on the D. S. M. Project.

bx Investigation of [redacted] reportedly was instituted upon receipt of information by the Bureau that his name appeared on an envelope with a group of other names; some of whom were known members of the Communist Party, which envelope was in the possession of [redacted], reported to be [redacted] of the Hyde Park Branch of the Communist Party. Information was also received that [redacted] subject's wife, was the [redacted] of the Southside Committee of the Council for American-Soviet Friendship and was a member of the Student Council for the Winter Session, 1944, of the Abraham Lincoln School. (X)

A report prepared by MED advised that the Bureau files at Chicago, Illinois, contained information received from a confidential source that [redacted], as [redacted] of the Southside Committee of the Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc., had during 1945 refused to deposit the committee's funds in her name, giving as her reason the fact that her husband was engaged in a vital war project and she did not wish to jeopardize his employment. An informant of MED reported that [redacted] in the Summer of 1945 had expressed her intention to attend a summer camp during August of that year operated by the Abraham Lincoln School. A mail cover maintained on the [redacted] by MED during the period of investigation disclosed that [redacted] on occasion received mail from the Abraham Lincoln School. This same source of information noted that the [redacted] received articles of mail bearing the return address of [redacted] which address is known to be that of the Community Bookshop and Hyde Park Branch of the Communist Party.

28114

[REDACTED]

He was employed as a laboratory technician in the Michael Reese Hospital under Dr. [REDACTED] on work of interest to the D. S. M. Project at Chicago, Illinois. [REDACTED] voluntarily terminated this employment on August 9, 1945, to enter the United States Army.

The personnel security questionnaire executed by [REDACTED] disclosed that he was born on [REDACTED] at [REDACTED]. He attended [REDACTED] from 1941 to June, 1945, and was a member of the Air Corps Enlisted Reserve.

SIS files, Headquarters Sixth Service Command, Chicago, contained information that 250 high school students attended an AYD Party on February 25, 1943. Included was [REDACTED] the [REDACTED] for the Humboldt Club. [The same files reported information obtained from the Bureau at Chicago that [REDACTED] was identified as [REDACTED] and as [REDACTED] of the Humboldt Club of the AYD. Allegedly, a Bureau informant stated that [REDACTED] of the AYD approached her with a plan whereby the AYD would send people to the Abraham Lincoln School in Chicago.] (S)

b7c In the personnel security questionnaire executed by [REDACTED] he listed his membership in the Deborah Boys Club and according to MED, this organization was determined by them to be a Communist group. [REDACTED], on interview, stated that he knew [REDACTED] for about six years as a close friend, and reported that [REDACTED] was active in the AYD and was interested in all forms of politics, including Communism.

LR.
with [REDACTED]

Dr. [REDACTED] was employed commencing March 23, 1944, on the D.S.M. Project at the Metallurgical Laboratory as a junior chemist. He was assigned to work at Billings Hospital in Chicago.

The personnel security questionnaire executed by [REDACTED] gave his address as [REDACTED], and stated that he was born [REDACTED] at [REDACTED]. He arrived in the United States at New York City on August 19, 1933, and was naturalized in the U. S. District Court of Chicago on December 9, 1943. [REDACTED] attended schools in Hungary and took a course in Chemistry at [REDACTED] during 1937 and 1939. He attended the [REDACTED] from 1941 to June of 1941 and received a B. S. Degree in Bio-Chemistry. He attended the same institution from 1941 to 1944, receiving an M. S. Degree in Medical Chemistry in August of 1942. [REDACTED] was scheduled to

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obtain a Ph. D. Degree in March of 1944. Prior to his employment with the Metallurgical Laboratory, [REDACTED] was engaged with the [REDACTED] [REDACTED] as a part-time [REDACTED] in Chemistry from September of 1943 to March of 1944. He likewise was engaged in part-time employment as a research assistant in Medicine with the [REDACTED] of [REDACTED] under Dr. [REDACTED]. This latter employment commenced in July of 1942.

In the personal history statement executed by him in February of 1944, he listed Dr. [REDACTED] and Dr. [REDACTED] of Bethesda, Maryland, as references. Major [REDACTED] was employed as a staff physician and surgeon at the Billings Memorial Hospital, Chicago, Illinois. He is married to [REDACTED] a [REDACTED] who was employed at the Dental Department of the University of Chicago from 1938 to October, 1943.

b7c
During the physical surveillance of ARTHUR ADAMS, on October 8, 1944, ADAMS was observed contacting [REDACTED] while she was in New York City enroute to her home in Maryland. At that time it was learned that she had in her traveling bag a pamphlet entitled "The Communist," which reportedly was the official monthly publication of the Communist Political Association. On the evening of January 15, 1944, Dr. CLARENCE HISKEY visited [REDACTED] room at Hotel Sherman, Chicago, and spent the evening with him. Both ARTHUR ADAMS and CLARENCE HISKEY were associates who were identified with espionage activities in connection with the D. S. M. Project, and both have been connected with Communist activities.

at the time of his
In June of 1945, Dr. [REDACTED] was interviewed, during the course of which he stated he met [REDACTED] in 1941 in connection with his work. He stated that he met [REDACTED] in connection with his work at the Billings Hospital and worked in the same laboratory there with her. He advised that he was socially acquainted with both [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] and indicated their association was of an intimate nature.

The investigation of [REDACTED] did not disclose any association by him in Communist activities and no other derogatory information was developed.

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[REDACTED] was employed as a research associate chemist by the Metallurgical Laboratory under Dr. [REDACTED]. In this employment he regularly had access to information classified as secret. He voluntarily terminated his employment on September 6, 1944.

[REDACTED] was born [REDACTED] at [REDACTED]. In 1928, he matriculated at the [REDACTED] at [REDACTED] and was graduated with a B. S. Degree in 1932. He continued on at that institution from 1932 to 1934, taking a course in food technology. From 1934 to 1943, he was employed by the [REDACTED], the [REDACTED], the [REDACTED], and later returned to the [REDACTED] from which company he took a leave of absence in April, 1943, to accept a position at the Metallurgical Laboratory.

Investigation of [REDACTED] was instituted on receipt of information that his brother, [REDACTED], was an active member of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists, and Technicians in Oakland and was an associate of GEORGE and DOROTHEA ELIANTON, who were identified with espionage activities in connection with the D.S.M. Project at the Radiation Laboratory. According to MED, an extensive investigation conducted of [REDACTED] in the California area failed to disclose any derogatory information or indication that he was active in the Communist Party. A confidential informant of MED in Chicago reported that on August 9, 1944, [REDACTED], nee [REDACTED], and [REDACTED] visited the subject at his home in [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] an employee of the Metallurgical Laboratory, was identified as a member of the Communist Party and as [REDACTED] of the East Side Section of the Hyde Park Branch. Subject's brother, [REDACTED] was identified as a member of the Communist Party in Oakland, California. The MED concluded that the visit of [REDACTED] was believed to be a social call and it is noted that no other derogatory information was developed during the investigation.

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As of August 3, 1944, [REDACTED] was employed as a [REDACTED] in the Metallurgical Laboratory, during which she had access to restricted areas and to secret material. Her employment at the Metallurgical Laboratory was terminated on October 20, 1944. The personnel records disclose that [REDACTED] was born at [REDACTED]. She was a high school graduate and at the time of her employment on the D. S. M. Project, was attending the [REDACTED]. Prior to this employment, from 1942, to 1944, she was engaged by the [REDACTED], as a laboratory technician, and from January to June, 1942, she worked for the [REDACTED], and from 1940 to 1942, for the [REDACTED]. She listed her marital status as single and her residence as [REDACTED]. According to MEM, the Bureau Files at Chicago identify her father, [REDACTED] as a member of the Cicero Branch, Westside Section, District #8 of the Communist Party. He was a subscriber to the Daily Worker and was reported to be a prominent Communist among the Ukrainian element in the city of Chicago. Informants contacted identified [REDACTED] as having distributed Communist literature at places of employment and stated that he frequently argued in favor of the Communist form of government in the United States. It will be noted that [REDACTED] resides with her father at [REDACTED].

[REDACTED]

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The Chicago Field Office by letter dated April 16, 1946, reported that information was received from Confidential Informant [REDACTED] that [REDACTED] a physicist on the D. S. M. Project at Chicago, Illinois, was a speaker at a meeting of the Win-the-Peace Conference held at the Central YMCA in Chicago. This meeting was held on March 31, 1946. Others on the program were Judge JOHN GUIKNECHT, a judge of the Municipal Court in Chicago, Illinois, and Honorary Chairman of the Win-the-Peace Conference; [REDACTED], an AFL labor leader, reported to be a Communist Party member, and [REDACTED] also reported to be a member of the Communist Party. Lt. [REDACTED] of MEM, Chicago, Illinois, advised that [REDACTED] was considered by MEM to be an "enlightened liberal," not a Communist, but in sympathy with the whole program of the Communist Party.

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[REDACTED]

In 1942, [REDACTED] was employed by the SAM Laboratory at Columbia University on work under the D. S. M. contract. In October of 1943, he was transferred to the Metallurgical Laboratory at the University of Chicago, from which employment he resigned on November 18, 1944. Subsequently, he returned to New York City, and at the present time, is a part-time employee at the SAM Laboratory, where he is compiling a report on the accomplishments of the laboratory under the D. S. M. contract.

[REDACTED] resides at [REDACTED]. The personnel files at the Metallurgical Laboratory disclosed that [REDACTED] was born [REDACTED], at [REDACTED]. Both of his parents were born in Hungary, and it is claimed they are naturalized citizens of the United States. [REDACTED] attended the [REDACTED] at [REDACTED], and was awarded a B. S. Degree. He also attended [REDACTED], where he obtained an M. S. Degree. The personnel files disclosed that [REDACTED] was employed by the [REDACTED], from 1938 to 1940; by the [REDACTED], 1940-1941, and by the [REDACTED], 1941 to 1942. While engaged at the SAM Laboratory, [REDACTED] noted that his superior was a Dr. HISKEY, identical with CLARENCE F. HISKEY, a prominent subject in this case.

b7c

Investigation of [REDACTED] was instituted when he was observed leaving an address at 1322 1/2 - 55th Street, Chicago, Illinois, on August 10, 1944. It is noted that a meeting of the Fifth Ward E. Branch of the Communist Party was held at that address at the time [REDACTED] was present. The investigation of [REDACTED] disclosed that he was an intimate associate of [REDACTED] who has been mentioned prominently in connection with the activities of ARTHUR ADAMS in the espionage section of this report.

While at the Metallurgical Laboratory in Chicago, [REDACTED] was observed to associate very closely with [REDACTED], both socially and at work. Both [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] were observed in frequent attendance together at the Spic 'n Span restaurant, the owner of which, [REDACTED] and the colored chef, [REDACTED], are both subjects of Bureau investigations because of their Communist activities and sympathies. [REDACTED]'s employment at the Metallurgical Laboratory was terminated because of his Communist activity and it is known that thereafter, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] maintained a correspondence.

The investigation of [REDACTED] further disclosed that he was an associate of CLARENCE F. HISKEY, both at the SAM Laboratory at

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Columbia University and at the Metallurgical Laboratory at Chicago. CLARENCE HISKEY, an intimate associate of ARTHUR ADAMS, has likewise been mentioned in the espionage section of this report. It is noted that HISKEY and [REDACTED] were associates prior to their employment on the D. S. M. Project and when HISKEY's services were transferred to the Metallurgical Laboratory from the SAM Laboratory, he requested [REDACTED] transfer also. The investigation disclosed that largely through the association of CLARENCE HISKEY and [REDACTED], the latter had frequent contact with MARCIA HISKEY. It will be noted that after HISKEY was dismissed from the D. S. M. Project and inducted into the U. S. Army, according to Confidential Informant [REDACTED] received correspondence from HISKEY, and HISKEY requested that [REDACTED] write a letter of reference which could be used by him to get out of the Army. This informant reported that such a letter was written by [REDACTED]

Commencing in September of 1945, Confidential Informant [REDACTED] noted that MARCIA HISKEY, the wife of CLARENCE HISKEY, and herself an intimate associate of ARTHUR ADAMS, was in contact with [REDACTED]. During a conversation between MARCIA HISKEY and [REDACTED], the latter remarked to MARCIA HISKEY that she should let [REDACTED] do all the talking because he "is a peculiar guy anyway." In connection with the association between MARCIA HISKEY and [REDACTED] it will be noted that Confidential Informant [REDACTED] reported that [REDACTED] was also personally acquainted with ARTHUR ADAMS. MARCIA HISKEY and [REDACTED] frequently discussed ADAMS and the expose of him in the Journal-American newspaper of December, 1945. It will be noted also that MARCIA HISKEY intimately discussed with [REDACTED] the details of her meetings with ARTHUR ADAMS, and on November 30, 1945, [REDACTED] mentioned to MARCIA HISKEY that he had received some information to the effect that ARTHUR ADAMS was being followed from [REDACTED] believed to be [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was employed on the D. S. M. Project at the Michael Reese Hospital in Chicago, Illinois, working on medical aspects of the project. According to MED, he had an over-all picture of the details of the entire project.

The personnel files at the Metallurgical Laboratory disclose that [REDACTED] was born [REDACTED] at [REDACTED]. He is married and resides with his wife, [REDACTED] at [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] attended [REDACTED], from 1917 to 1919, the [REDACTED], from 1919 to 1922, where [REDACTED]

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he obtained a B. S. Degree in Chemical Engineering, and [REDACTED] from 1927 to 1930. During the period from 1935 to 1943 [REDACTED] was employed by the [REDACTED] at [REDACTED]. A report prepared by MED cited the Bureau files at Chicago, Illinois, which contained information that one [REDACTED] contacted [REDACTED] informing her that he had heard about the investigation which was being conducted at the hospital. At that time, it was stated [REDACTED] told him that she had previously heard about the investigation from [REDACTED]. It will be noted that [REDACTED] according to an informant of the Chicago Office, had previously informed [REDACTED] that a government agent had contacted Dr. [REDACTED] at the hospital regarding the Communists employed there and had inquired if there were any Abraham Lincoln School teachers employed on the hospital staff. [REDACTED] is one of the [REDACTED] of the reportedly Communist-dominated Abraham Lincoln School and a member of the Communist Party since 1944.

b7c The investigation of Dr. [REDACTED] did not disclose any derogatory information other than as above noted, and other than the fact that among his closest associates are [REDACTED] and his wife, the latter being an employee of the Metallurgical Laboratory under investigation for Communist sympathies. Another close associate of Dr. [REDACTED] is Dr. [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], the latter an employee of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.

[REDACTED] was employed as a junior chemist and research assistant at the Metallurgical Laboratory on March 17, 1943. According to MED, the nature of his work was the making of chemical analyses of X-metal alloys. He was born [REDACTED] in [REDACTED] and is presently living with his parents at [REDACTED]. He was educated in the elementary and high schools of [REDACTED] and graduated from the [REDACTED] in June, 1941, with a B. S. Degree in Chemistry. Prior to his employment in the Metallurgical Laboratory, he worked as a bookkeeper, as a chemical analyst, and research worker. A report prepared by the office of the Provost Marshal General noted a review of the files at the Office of Naval Intelligence to the effect that [REDACTED] was one of three [REDACTED] students arrested for distributing anti-war leaflets. At the time of the arrest, the students charged that they were beaten by the police before being brought to trial. The International Labor Defense, reported by the Dies Committee to be a Communist organization, upheld the charges made by

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[redacted] and his fellow students. The arrest occurred for a violation of a city ordinance involving the distribution of handbills and posters on private property. According to ONI, the handbills in question advocated an anti-war program and were sent to [redacted] by the Young Communist League of America. An informant contacted during the investigation by the office of the Provost Marshal General stated he had known [redacted] for a period of fifteen years as a neighbor and advised that he was pro-Communist when he was unemployed and formerly attended Communist meetings.

According to MED, an investigation of [redacted] disclosed that in 1940 he was listed in the files of the University of Illinois as a member of the Abraham Lincoln Branch of the American Student Union, believed to be a Communist-controlled organization.

[redacted] with [redacted]
aliases [redacted]

[redacted] whose home address is [redacted] was employed commencing May 3, 1944, as a mechanic at the Metallurgical Laboratory, Chicago. He resigned from this employment on June 19, 1944. According to the Manhattan Engineer District, while at the Metallurgical Laboratory, he had access to restricted areas, but had no access to classified information. [redacted] is presently employed by the [redacted]

b7c [redacted] The files of Local Board No. 17, Detroit, Michigan, disclosed that [redacted] registered under the Selective Service Act of October 16, 1940. He has been twice married, having divorced his first wife in 1937. His present wife, [redacted], is employed by the [redacted]. As of March 4, 1941, [redacted] indicated to the Local Board that he was a trustee of Local No. 7, United Auto Workers, CIO.

The files of the Michigan State Police at East Lansing, Michigan, were examined by agents of MED and disclosed that one [redacted] was arrested on several occasions on charges of [redacted]. The files of the Office of Naval Intelligence for the Ninth Naval District, Chicago, disclosed the name of [redacted] and stated that the name appeared along with many other known Communist Party workers on a list of individuals which was believed to have been stolen from Communist Party headquarters at New Orleans, Louisiana. The ONI file further disclosed that the name of [redacted] appeared on a 1940 Communist Party petition on file in the office of the Secretary of State at Lansing, Michigan.

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Investigation conducted by the Detroit Field Office of the Bureau reflected that an informant on April 2, 1939, reported that [REDACTED] was the [REDACTED] of Unit 1, Section 2 of the Communist Party. On the same date, he was one of the speakers at a conference of the Communist Party for the preparation of the May Day parade, which conference was held at Finnish Hall, 5909 - 14th Street, Detroit, Michigan. The Identification Division of the Bureau furnished the Detroit Office with the following pertinent criminal record for [REDACTED] on June 21, 1944, under FBI No. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED], nee
[REDACTED] alias

bx She was employed December 1, 1942, as a research assistant at the Metallurgical Laboratory, Chicago, and was terminated June 30, 1945. According to a report prepared by MED [REDACTED] during her employment had access to secret and limited secret reports of the Physics Department at the University of Chicago.

[REDACTED] whose latest address was ascertained by MED as care of [REDACTED] is an American-born citizen of Polish Hebrew parents. She was born [REDACTED] in [REDACTED] as [REDACTED], and changed her name to [REDACTED] in November, 1941. She received a Bachelor of Arts Degree from [REDACTED] in 1934 and attended [REDACTED] majoring in Physics, from 1934 to 1935. She was employed at the [REDACTED] from 1936 to April, 1938, and as a [REDACTED] from October, 1938, to February, 1941. While at [REDACTED] she met her present husband, [REDACTED] whom she married on June 20, 1942. In July of 1941, she secured a position with the U. R. W. D. S. E. A., CIO, Local #1, 125 W. 33rd Street, New York City, as a clerk. In March of 1942, she accepted

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a position in the field of physics at the Naval Ordnance Laboratory, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., and left there in December of the same year to be near her husband, who was then stationed at Camp Grant, Illinois.

[redacted] her husband, is an American-born citizen of Japanese-Irish parents, and a member of the United States Army. According to MED, an investigation of him in December, 1942, revealed that he was an extreme liberal but it was not believed that he was a member of the Communist Party.

An investigation of [redacted] conducted by MED disclosed that one informant reported that she has a definite liking for the Soviet Union but has not spoken in any manner which could be considered as disloyal to the United States. During this investigation, Mrs. [redacted] Time Magazine, 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City, advised that she was a [redacted] of [redacted] and that [redacted] was openly Communistic and openly claimed that many of her friends were Communists. According to this source, on many occasions, [redacted] stated that she regularly went bicycle riding with members of a Communist Club and also stated that while she was not a member of the Communist Party, she was seriously thinking of joining.

b7c
One Miss [redacted] of the [redacted] Lepel High Frequency Laboratories, New York City, who was a [redacted] reported that [redacted] "was in favor of Communist doctrines." The informant also stated that the subject occasionally spoke in favor of Russia and the Russian way of life.

The investigation at Chicago disclosed no derogatory information other than that she was a subscriber to the PM newspaper and the magazine "In Fact." A confidential informant of MED, who was in daily contact with the subject for a period of eight months, advised there was no evidence that [redacted] was engaged in any Communist activities but that she had a strong sympathetic attitude toward Russia. It was noted during the investigation that on October 20, 1944, Mrs. [redacted] visited the apartment of [redacted] Mrs. [redacted], the wife of [redacted], was investigated by MED for her Communist sympathies.

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[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] was a technician at the Metallurgical Laboratory at the University of Chicago from May 5, 1943, to June 30, 1945. She was born in [REDACTED] on [REDACTED]. She received a B. S. degree from the [REDACTED] in 1942, and later undertook graduate studies in Physiology and Chemistry there and also at [REDACTED] and the [REDACTED]. She was employed from August to November, 1943, as a [REDACTED] at [REDACTED].

The investigation of [REDACTED] was originally instituted by the MED at Chicago because of her frequent contacts and association with [REDACTED], a former employee of the Metallurgical Laboratory and a suspect because of her Communist sympathies. It was further noted that [REDACTED] resided in a rooming house which was also the residence of [REDACTED], an official of the Hyde Park Branch of the Communist Party in Chicago. Investigation of [REDACTED] by MED disclosed that she was a member of the Independent Voters of Illinois and was Executive Chairman of the Progressive Citizens League. Both groups were characterized by MED as "very progressive," and it was noted that their meetings were attended by persons sympathetic to Communist principles.

b7C [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] resides in the [REDACTED]. He was employed as a chemical engineer on or about April 26, 1944, at the Garfield Division of Houdaille-Hershey Corporation, Decatur, Illinois, on work of interest to the D. S. M. Project. [REDACTED] was born in [REDACTED] on [REDACTED]. He received a Bachelor of Science Degree in Chemical Engineering from the [REDACTED] in 1942, and was employed by the [REDACTED] of the Ozark Ordnance Works at El Dorado, Arkansas, from April, 1942, until April, 1944. He is married to [REDACTED] of Hanville, Louisiana, who was also an employee of the [REDACTED].

According to MED, [REDACTED] was known to the San Antonio Field Office of the FBI and was referred to in connection with an investigation of the Campus Guild at the University of Texas. It will be noted that the Campus Guild, a cooperative rooming house, was the alleged center of Communist activity at the University of Texas. One [REDACTED] allegedly informed the Dies Committee that [REDACTED] was one of the ringleaders in Communist activity while connected with the Campus Guild at the University of Texas, and was active in reviving the American Student Union there, a group dominated by the Communists. The investigation conducted by MED disclosed that [REDACTED] was [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] of the Campus Guild.

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION

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INSTALLATION AT CLINTON ENGINEER WORKS, OAK RIDGE, TENNESSEE:

CLINTON ENGINEER WORKS:

During the latter half of 1942 when production plants were being planned, it was recognized that a plant of intermediate size was desirable. In December, 1942, construction was planned for a 1,000 kilowatt Plutonium plant at Clinton, Tennessee. This plant was to be built by DuPont Company at cost plus a fixed fee of \$1.00. It was to be operated by the University of Chicago as part of the Metallurgical Laboratory to produce Plutonium and act as a pilot plant for the chemical separation of metals. Research was also to be done in the chemical and biological effects of radiation. A. H. COMPTON was director of the Metallurgical Project at the time the Clinton plant was constructed. M. D. WHITTAKER was director of the Clinton Laboratory and R. L. DOAN was the research director. The Clinton atomic pile began operation on November 4, 1943, and by June, 1944, its operation had exceeded all expectations.

There was also constructed at the Clinton Engineer Works a Gaseous Diffusion Separation Plant, a Thermal Diffusion Plant, and the Electromagnetic Calutron Separation Plant. By January, 1944, metal from the atomic pile was being sent to the separator plant at the rate of one-third of a ton a day. By February 1, 1944, a 190 mg. of Plutonium had been delivered. The Clinton atomic pile was invaluable as a test for the Hanford Engineer Works.

The above information appeared in the Smyth Report on Atomic Energy.

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COMMUNIST INFILTRATION

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INSTALLATION AT OAK RIDGE, TENNESSEE:

[REDACTED] was first employed at the Metallurgical Laboratory, University of Chicago, commencing in 1942. He subsequently transferred as a research chemist to the Clinton Laboratories, Oak Ridge, Tennessee. According to the personnel files at Oak Ridge, [REDACTED] was born [REDACTED], at [REDACTED]. His father [REDACTED] was born at Warsaw, Poland, and his mother, [REDACTED], was born at [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] has been twice married; his first wife being [REDACTED], deceased. His present wife is the former [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] attended the [REDACTED] from 1927 to 1935, and from 1937 to 1938. He received his B. S. Degree in Chemistry in 1931, his M. S. Degree in 1932, and his Ph. D. Degree in 1935. He was employed by the [REDACTED] at Berkeley in the department of bio-chemistry from 1931 to 1935, and by the [REDACTED] California, from 1935 to 1936. He was re-employed by the [REDACTED] in the department of bio-chemistry from 1937 to 1939, and was employed as a [REDACTED] at [REDACTED], Massachusetts, from 1939 to 1942.

The investigation of [REDACTED] was instituted because it was ascertained that he was an acquaintance and associate of MARTIN DAVID KAMEN. It will be noted that KAMEN is a former employee of the D. S. M. Project at Berkeley, is an important espionage suspect in this case, and was discharged from the D. S. M. Project because of his activities in this regard. The investigation by MED substantiated the friendship and association between KAMEN and [REDACTED], and further disclosed that [REDACTED], according to MED, had "liberal tendencies," but the investigation did not disclose that he was affiliated with the Communist Party.

[REDACTED] was determined to be the editor of "The Day," a Yiddish daily newspaper published at New York City. According to MED, this newspaper is reported to reflect Soviet sympathies and interest in foreign affairs.

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[REDACTED] is an employee of the [REDACTED], Clinton Laboratories, Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

An investigation conducted by the office of the Provost Marshal General disclosed that [REDACTED] was born in [REDACTED], on [REDACTED]. He attended the [REDACTED] from 1933 to 1942. [REDACTED] was employed for four months in 1942 as a [REDACTED] at the [REDACTED].

According to MED, the files of the Detroit Field Office disclosed information furnished by an informant in October of 1940 that [REDACTED] was a Communist Party member and was being sent to Chicago. MED informed that their investigation failed to disclose that the subject was active in the Communist movement but that there was an indication subject had "liberal tendencies."

b7c [REDACTED] was assigned to the Tennessee Eastman Company at Oak Ridge, Tennessee from the Radiation Laboratory at Berkeley in March, 1943. His employment was first as a [REDACTED] then as a [REDACTED], and as of November, 1945, he was working on the D. S. W. Project in the Process Improvement Department 500. He was born [REDACTED] at [REDACTED] and is married to [REDACTED] who was born in [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] attended [REDACTED] from 1931 to 1933, and [REDACTED] California, from 1933 to 1935. He attended the [REDACTED], Berkeley, from August, 1936, to September, 1941, where he received a Ph. D. Degree in Physics. While a graduate student, he was employed at the Radiation Laboratory under Dr. [REDACTED] as early as 1939.

In the personnel security questionnaire executed by him, [REDACTED] listed his membership in the Fellowship of Reconciliation, which organization is purportedly a pacifist group infiltrated with socialistic and communistic activists.

Confidential informants of MED at Oak Ridge reported that [REDACTED] and his wife on various occasions solicited attendance for the Fellowship of Reconciliation. According to MED, in 1940, [REDACTED] registered with his local Draft Board as a conscientious objector. MED

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reported that his wife, [REDACTED] regularly received mail through [REDACTED] from the Workers Defense League, the League for Industrial Democracy, and it was further noted that she received mail from and contributed her time and money to the Southern Tenant Farmers Union Committee of the Workers Defense League. No other derogatory information was ascertained.

[REDACTED] whose mailing address is [REDACTED] was first employed on the D. S. M. Project at Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, from August 1, 1943, to September 30, 1944, when he was transferred to Oak Ridge, Tennessee, where he was employed as a junior chemist in the T. E. C. Analytical Development Laboratory. His employment there was terminated on April 21, 1945, on grounds of "bad conduct" and the fact that his personal investigation was not satisfactory. [REDACTED] was born [REDACTED], at [REDACTED]

b7C
Investigation of [REDACTED] was originally conducted by MED when it was ascertained that [REDACTED] a chemist at the D. S. M. Project at Iowa State College and the subject of an investigation because of his affiliation with members of the Communist Party, daily received a letter from [REDACTED]. According to MED, the separate confidential informants utilized by them obtained photographs of the letters which [REDACTED] had written and received, and it was concluded that the material contained therein established that [REDACTED] was at least "a fellow traveler of the Communist Party." It was further noted by these informants that [REDACTED] exhibited erotic affection for members of his own sex, on the basis of which information his employment at Oak Ridge was terminated.

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[REDACTED] He was employed by the Clinton Engineer Works at Oak Ridge, commencing August 16, 1943.

[REDACTED] was born [REDACTED], at [REDACTED] and his parents were both born in Russia but are now United States citizens. He is married to [REDACTED], and is a member of the American Chemical Society, Washington, D. C.

b7C
An investigation conducted by MED agents revealed that [REDACTED] was a member of the Association of Scientific Personnel while employed at the Metallurgical Laboratory, Chicago, Illinois, and that the leader of this organization was [REDACTED], believed to be a Communist sympathizer. [REDACTED] was contacted at his residence by two former project employees, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], both of whom had been investigated by MED agents for alleged Communist activities. His wife was overheard by an MED informant conversing in a manner "which reflected sympathy with a leftist form of government." It will be noted that [REDACTED] was a close associate of CLARENCE HISKEY and a contact of ARTHUR ADAMS, both espionage suspects in this investigation.

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION

TOP SECRET

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INSTALLATION AT LOS ALAMOS, NEW MEXICO:

In the summer of 1942 a group was organized at Chicago, Illinois, under the leadership of Dr. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER to obtain theoretical and experimental data on "fast neutron" reactions required in an atomic bomb. The group was officially a part of and under the supervision of the Metallurgical Laboratory at Chicago, Illinois. However, most of the work done by this group was commenced at the Radiation Laboratory, Berkeley, California. By the end of the summer of 1942 the need for a separate laboratory was apparent, and a site was selected at Los Alamos, New Mexico. The Los Alamos Laboratory was constructed under a contract between the University of California and the Manhattan Engineer District. OPPENHEIMER was named its director from its inception. The outstanding scientists of the nation were assembled at Los Alamos to investigate the design and construction of the atomic bomb. The Laboratory became the best equipped research physics laboratory in the world.

Under the direction of OPPENHEIMER, assisted by S. K. ALLISON, the Laboratory was organized into the following divisions:

Theoretical Physics Division under the supervision of HANS BETHE.

Experimental Nuclear Fission Division under R. R. WILSON

Chemistry and Metallurgy Division under J. J. KENNEDY and C. S. SMITH

ORDNANCE DIVISION supervised by Captain W. S. PARSONS of the United States Navy.

Explosives Division under G. B. KISTIAKOWSKI

Bomb Physics Division under ROBERT F. BACHER

Advanced Development Division under E. FERMI

NILS BOHR and J. CHADWICK, Danish and British scientists respectively, spent a great deal of time at the Los Alamos Project and gave verbal advice.

The above information appeared in the H. D. SMYTH Report on Atomic Energy for Military Purposes.

TOP SECRET

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[REDACTED] resides at [REDACTED], and is research associate at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts. [REDACTED] was employed as a physicist on the DSM Project, Los Alamos, New Mexico, until February 4, 1946.

[REDACTED] was born [REDACTED], at [REDACTED], but claims to be a citizen of the United States. He attended [REDACTED], New York, from 1934 to 1938, and [REDACTED] until 1943, when he received a Ph. D. degree. He was employed as assistant and instructor in the Physics Department, [REDACTED] 1938 to March, 1944, during which time he completed two years of graduate work in physics. He is married to [REDACTED].

The Syracuse Office ascertained on April 28, 1944, that [REDACTED] [REDACTED], New York, was a member of the Ithaca Branch of the Communist Party and possessed Communist Party membership book number [REDACTED]. He is also listed as a subscriber to both the Daily Worker and the Sunday Worker. The New York Office learned he was [REDACTED] of the [REDACTED] and on the mailing list of the New York Conference for Inalienable Rights, a Communist front organization. While at Los Alamos, he received the overseas supplement of the Daily Worker. (S)

Alias [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] resides at [REDACTED], California. According to information received from the Bureau [REDACTED] was employed on the DSM Project at Los Alamos, New Mexico, from June, 1946 until September, 1946. In his position, he had access to highly classified information.

[REDACTED] was born [REDACTED], at [REDACTED], of Russian born parents who are now citizens of the United States. He graduated from [REDACTED], received a B.S. degree in physics from [REDACTED] California in June, 1933, and received an M.A. in physics from the [REDACTED] at [REDACTED] in June, 1937. He attended [REDACTED] and the [REDACTED] from September, 1942 until January, 1945. [REDACTED] was employed from November, 1934 until February, 1938 by the [REDACTED], California, as a [REDACTED].

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b7C

consultant physicist. From 1938 until 1942, he was employed by the [redacted] as a [redacted] of [redacted] and [redacted]. From 1943 to 1945, [redacted] was in the U.S. Army and assigned to the AMTC, MIT, Boston, Massachusetts, as an instructor in electrical communications. He was separated from the Army in July, 1945, while holding a captain's rank.

b7C

Records of the Bureau reflect that [redacted] joined the Professional Section, Los Angeles County Communist Party on December 16, 1936, under the name [redacted], California, and later transferred to the Professional Section, Teachers Union number 122, Los Angeles, California, in 1938. (C)

ANTON LEO GRUBMAN

GRUBMAN formerly resided at 238 Nassau Street, Princeton, New Jersey. He was employed on the DSM Project at Los Alamos, New Mexico, during April, 1943, as a laboratory machinist.

GRUBMAN was born April 1, 1898, at New York City, and is of Russian extraction. He attended Columbia University for two and one half years and the Columbia University Extension School for an unstated period of time. He was also a student at the Metropolitan Technical School, New York City. He has been previously employed as a photographer and color technician, as well as at the Palmer Physics Laboratory, Princeton University, as a machinist.

A highly confidential source furnished the Newark Office with a photograph of the Communist Party transfers of ANTON GRUBMAN and his wife STELLA GRUBMAN. Attached to the transfer was the following notation: "From New York to Princeton, New Jersey. It is O.K. to accept comrades with books 148 and 149, husband and wife, from Rochester, New York. They are paid through the year. Will report to district office. State organizational department." (C)

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[REDACTED] TOP SECRET

The above individuals, husband and wife, reside at [REDACTED] was employed from May 7, 1943, until August 8, 1946, on the DSH Project, Los Alamos, New Mexico, in an administrative capacity, wherein he had access to highly classified information. His wife was employed on this same project as a teacher from prior to October 21, 1943, until March 26, 1946. During this employment she had no access to classified information. He is presently employed as a [REDACTED] of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was born [REDACTED] a [REDACTED] He attended [REDACTED] from 1930 until 1936. He received his A.B. degree on June 18, 1934, and his M.A. degree in 1936. He entered the [REDACTED] in 1936 and received his Ph. D. in 1940. He was an assistant teacher in the Philosophy Department at the [REDACTED] from 1940 to 1941, and was an instructor at the [REDACTED] until May 7, 1943. He is a member of the American Federation of Teachers, and is an active member of the Los Alamos Association of Scientists.

b7c

A confidential source known to the San Francisco Field Division advised that LOUISE BRANSTEN called [REDACTED] on March 4, 1943, asking if [REDACTED] could stay with him on the following night. Another confidential source advised that BERNADETTE DOYLE and STEVE NELSON were talking on October 15, 1942, and that at this time NELSON asked DOYLE how he could get in touch with [REDACTED] at the Philosophy Department, as he should be notified about getting ready for a meeting. This same informant related on April 29, 1943, that in a conversation with LOUISE BRANSTEN, RALPH GUNDLACH stated that [REDACTED] might be available to go to Sacramento with the Dilworth Bill Pressure Club. (K)

[REDACTED] was born on [REDACTED], at [REDACTED]. She attended [REDACTED] San Mateo, California, for one semester in 1931 and the [REDACTED] at Los Angeles for one semester in the same year. She was enrolled at [REDACTED] California, from 1934 until 1935, receiving an A.B. degree on June 16, 1935. She attended [REDACTED] from 1932 until May, 1934, and from September, 1935, to January, 1936, at which time she received her State Teaching Certificate. Mrs. [REDACTED] was employed as a kindergarten teacher at the [REDACTED], California, from August, 1936, until December, 1940.

TOP SECRET

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[A confidential source known to the San Francisco Field Division advised on October 27, 1942, that [REDACTED] was a member of the Communist Party in Alameda County and was transferred to the San Francisco Professional Section under transfer [REDACTED] at which time her dues were paid through July. It was reported that on May 4, 1943, Mrs. [REDACTED] requested the Peoples World to have her paper stopped until she got settled at her new address. Mrs. [REDACTED] is known to have associated with various Communists while in San Francisco and Los Alamos, New Mexico. Mrs. [REDACTED] and LEONARD TRAINER/POCKMAN are also known and active Communists. LEONARD POCKMAN was an executive of Chapter 25 of the FAECT, and is known to have given a number of technical papers to ANNA LOUISE STRONG for delivery to Russian scientists, prior to her departure for Russia in June, 1944.

b7c The Los Angeles Office has advised that on May 20, 1946, Mrs. [REDACTED] received a call from [REDACTED] (phonetic) asking, "What did you get out of [REDACTED] (Probably [REDACTED]) Mrs. [REDACTED] answered, "I am taking him to ETHEL's tonight and ETHEL is going to pump him." It is to be noted that at this time [REDACTED] was employed as a technical adviser to Dr. [REDACTED] of MGM Pictures with regard to the filming of the picture "The Beginning of the End". This motion picture is a story of the atomic bomb.

An MID report concludes that Mr. and Mrs. [REDACTED] are members of the Communist Party, but that no evidence of disloyalty or espionage was developed during the investigation. It was also stated that it was developed that Mr. [REDACTED] "is a strong believer in the philosophies of [REDACTED] which he desires to obtain by social reforms."

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] now resides at [REDACTED] and is doing research toward obtaining a Ph.D. degree at the [REDACTED] where he is also rated as a Research Assistant in the Department of Physics. He formerly attended [REDACTED] and reportedly was an "A" student and a genius in Physical Science. He also listed that he was a student at [REDACTED] Rhode Island, in June, 1942. He was born [REDACTED] at [REDACTED] and his permanent address was given as [REDACTED]

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33145

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He was employed on the DSM Project at the Kellogg Corporation, New York City, March 27, 1944, as a chemist. In a report from MED dated May 2, 1944, he was listed as being at the Los Alamos branch of the project, and had potential access to classified data. Apparently he was separated from the project about June 9, 1944, when he was inducted into the U.S. Army. He was honorably discharged from the Army May 9, 1946, and thereafter enrolled at [REDACTED].

MED reports state "Investigation discloses serious doubt exists.... upon [REDACTED] loyalty for assignment to confidential government employment; that question exists regarding (his) discretion for..... work requiring utmost secrecy"; that he gave as reference [REDACTED] formerly of Brooklyn College, concerning whom investigation disclosed "Communist Party activity, persuasion and sympathy"; that [REDACTED] father, Dr. [REDACTED], until his death in 1939 was a prominent member of the Communist Party and was physician to the rank and file of the Communist Party; that [REDACTED] brother of [REDACTED] and formerly employed on the DSM Project, was reported as a radical; that [REDACTED] uncle, [REDACTED] with the University of Newark but who resides at [REDACTED] permanent address at [REDACTED], was reported as a pro-Communist and of Russian-Armenian birth.

b7C
DR. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was employed by the DSM Project in the Theoretical Physics Section of the Metallurgical Laboratory of the University of Chicago. He was transferred to the DSM Project, Los Alamos, New Mexico, on October 22, 1944. He terminated his employment at Los Alamos on September 15, 1946. MED reports reflect that [REDACTED] was planning to accept a position of assistant professor of physics at [REDACTED].

According to a confidential source of MED, [REDACTED] possesses an address book which contains the names of many Communists, one of whom is reported to be a member of the Central Committee and a Moscow contact. Another has been suspected of Communist espionage and at least thirteen others are, or have been, functionaries of the Communist Party. The address book also contains the names of MED personnel who are, or who have been, under investigation for Communist activities. The identities of all of these persons was not disclosed by MED.

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b7c

Investigation by MED agents further disclosed that in 1940 [redacted] defended Russia's alliance with Germany and he stated that the British and Americans' fear of Russia had been unfounded.

b7c

Lieutenant [redacted] at Los Alamos, advised Special Agent [redacted] of the FBI, that [redacted] as a graduate student worked under J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER, and was recommended for his job at Los Alamos by OPPENHEIMER. [redacted] further advised that [redacted] was an intimate friend of ROBERT SERBER. SERBER is under investigation for Communist activities in connection with the DSM Project.

b7c

[redacted] is influential in the leadership of the Association of Los Alamos Scientists according to MED reports. The Association of Los Alamos Scientists was a pressure group active in influencing Congressional legislation to make atomic information available to all nations.

Confidential

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b7c
b7D

On May 29, 1946, a confidential informant of the San Francisco Office [redacted] advised that a woman believed to be CHARLOTTE SERBER contacted FRANK OPPENHEIMER and discussed with him the recent laboratory accident on the DSM Project at Los Alamos, New Mexico. The woman believed to be CHARLOTTE SERBER stated that [redacted] had received a letter from [redacted] (believed to be Dr. [redacted]) and that [redacted] had sent out letters to about ten people scattered around the country explaining the accident in detail. CHARLOTTE SERBER, wife of ROBERT SERBER, and FRANK OPPENHEIMER are under investigation for Communist activities in connection with the DSM Project.

b7c

[redacted] residence is at [redacted]. He was employed by the Los Alamos branch of the project on April 24, 1943. His services were terminated on December 28, 1945.

b7c

[redacted] was born [redacted] at [redacted]. His father, [redacted] was born in Lithuania but is an American citizen by naturalization. [redacted] is married to [redacted] who has been a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People since 1942. [redacted] lived with his family in [redacted] until his graduation from high school in 1936. He then attended [redacted] Massachusetts, from 1936 to 1940, receiving a degree of A.B. in physics. He was next a graduate student in physics at [redacted] New Jersey, where he received an M.A. degree in 1942. He continued work at [redacted] as a research assistant in physics until April, 1943.

TOP SECRET

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b7c While still a student at [REDACTED] affiliated himself with a group of students who professed to hold Communist ideas and was an active participant in Communist meetings held at the college. He distributed Communist literature and took part in Communist demonstrations on the campus. [REDACTED] was a speaker at a "Peace Rally" held on April 19, 1939, and the theme of his talk was "Peace at Any Price". In 1940 he was chairman of a "Free Speech Protest Meeting on Earl Browder" at Harvard.

b7c During 1943 and 1944, he was a subscriber to In Fact. In 1944, he contacted [REDACTED] a physicist in degaussing work, employed by the Navy, and who, with his wife, [REDACTED], was active in the Science for Victory Committee in the San Francisco Bay Area.

The above and following information was furnished by the Manhattan Engineer District of the War Department.

b7c On September 25, 1945, [REDACTED] was appointed a member of the five man Committee on Congressional Relations of the Association of Los Alamos Scientists. This organization advocated international control of atomic energy and the removal of military security control.

PAUL DOVALE RANDELL RUTHLING

RUTHLING resides on a ranch called "Tecolote", located seven miles north and west of Santa Fe, at Tesuque, New Mexico. He was employed as a carpenter at the Los Alamos, New Mexico, DSM Project, but was discharged therefrom on June 16, 1943, because of his Communistic background and activities.

b7c He was born May 6, 1897, in New York. In addition to war-time employment as a carpenter at various military and naval installations, RUTHLING has also operated souvenir and novelty shops in Carmel, California, and in New Mexico. His present wife is MARIA AUGELIO RUTHLING, by whom he has two children. His [REDACTED] from whom he was divorced on January 3, 1930, stated RUTHLING expressed his desire to be a Communist organizer; that he was always studying Communistic literature and subscribed to such publications as the Peoples World newspaper and New Masses magazine; that he corresponded with [REDACTED] known Communist leader in the Santa Fe, New Mexico, area and was known to be acquainted with [REDACTED], a minor Communist functionary in the San Francisco Area.

26438

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back

b7C

The Cleveland Field Division of the FBI reported that a highly confidential informant advised that on April 6, 1946, a man believed identified as BUTHLING engaged in conversation with [REDACTED], Ohio Communist Party Chairman, and GUS HALL, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, County Chairman of the Communist Party, and from his conversation indicated he was a member of the Communist Party and expressed a desire to obtain some literature to give to some of his friends who were not Party members. At this time he stated he was engaged as a silversmith and said his home was about seven miles outside Santa Fe, New Mexico, on a ranch called Tekolody (phonetic). (X)(u)

b7C

[REDACTED] Pennsylvania. This individual resides at [REDACTED]. He was employed from April 23, 1945, until January 23, 1946, by MED at Los Alamos, New Mexico, as a physicist, and had access to highly classified information and areas.

b7C

[REDACTED] was born on [REDACTED], at [REDACTED]. His father was born in Russia and is a United States citizen. [REDACTED] is single and attended [REDACTED] from 1929 until 1933, receiving a B.E. and M.S. degree. He attended the [REDACTED] from 1935 to 1937, receiving a Ph. D. in physics. He has been employed as a physics professor at M.I.T., University of California, under Dr. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER, 1937 to 1940, and at the University of Pennsylvania. During the war [REDACTED] did work under the auspices of the Office of Scientific Research and Development on the Anti-Submarine Warfare programs.

b2
b7C
b7D
Conf. Inf.

The files of the San Francisco Field Division reflect that in 1940 [REDACTED] reported that one [REDACTED] was a Communist Party member and in June, 1940, was an active organizer for the Communist Party in Alameda County. It should be pointed out that [REDACTED] has since proved unreliable and his services have been discontinued. While employed at Los Alamos, [REDACTED] worked under ROBERT SERBER, who is the son-in-law of Dr. H. V. KALLOF, the guiding force of numerous Communist front organizations in Philadelphia. MED advised that in 1943 [REDACTED] was offered a position at Los Alamos, but the offer was withdrawn because of the allegations of [REDACTED] mentioned above. At that time, in completing a personnel security questionnaire, [REDACTED] listed membership in the American Federation of Teachers, 1937 to 1940, American Physical Society, American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the American Association of University Professors. The files of the New York Office reflect that [REDACTED] was also a member of the American Society of Scientific Workers from 1940 to 1942 (a fact he did not reveal on his personnel security questionnaire).

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TOP SECRET

At the present time [redacted] is engaged as an Assistant Professor of Physics at [redacted]. Since his return from Los Alamos, [redacted] has taken an active role with the Association of Philadelphia Scientists and in January, 1946, was elected to the administrative committee of the Federation of American Scientists. According to informants of the Philadelphia Field Division, [redacted] favored the idea of a world government insofar as control of the atomic bomb. [redacted] is believed to be a member of the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions.

In conjunction with the investigation of [redacted], it will be noted that MID came to the conclusion that the original information of [redacted] membership in the Communist Party related not to [redacted] subject of instant matter, but to one [redacted] born in [redacted] on [redacted]. The Bureau is not in possession of any information substantiating the conclusion reached by M.I.D.

[redacted] resided at [redacted] and was employed on the DSM Project at Los Alamos, New Mexico, beginning July, 1944. It is not known when this employment terminated, and it is believed he had access to highly classified information.

[redacted] was born on [redacted] at [redacted] and is married. He received his A.B. degree at [redacted] and his Ph. D. degree at Princeton. He was formerly employed as an instructor in physics at [redacted]. As of June, 1941, he was working with the Radiation Laboratory at Massachusetts Institute of Technology as a research associate. It is to be noted that in June, 1938, he was employed as a research assistant at [redacted] in the construction of a cyclotron, and as an instructor and research worker in nuclear physics from 1940 to 1942.

The following notation appeared in the diary of [redacted] on [redacted] resided at [redacted] in 1940. The above diary was found by the [redacted] among [redacted] effects at the time of his apprehension in February, 1946. It is to be noted that the [redacted] report of March 29, 1943, reflects that [redacted] furnished highly confidential information concerning the "formulas of explosives and samples" to officials of the Russian Government. This report concluded that [redacted] "violated the official Secrets Act on more than one occasion".

TOP SECRET

26440

[REDACTED]

A CIC investigative report reflects that Corporal [REDACTED] was employed on the DSM Project at Los Alamos, New Mexico. That he is a known Communist, and an associate of [REDACTED]. It was also reported that his name appears in the latter's address book. [REDACTED] is reported to be the leader of Communist activities at S.A.M. Laboratory, Columbia University. No further information concerning [REDACTED] is available in the files of this office.

[REDACTED]

The [REDACTED] were employed at the DSM Project at Los Alamos, New Mexico, from April 1, 1943, until November 30, 1945. [REDACTED] as a typist and [REDACTED] as a physicist. Both had access to classified information and restricted areas. On March 1, 1946, the [REDACTED] purchased a home at [REDACTED] where they now reside.

b7c The records of Selective Service Board #2, Toms River, New Jersey, reveal that [REDACTED] attended [REDACTED] from 1936 to 1938. He then transferred to [REDACTED] and graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1940. He received a Ph. D. degree from [REDACTED] in 1943. For four years he was employed as a research assistant in physics at [REDACTED].

[REDACTED] listed the following former employment on his application for the DSM Project:

[REDACTED], as a teacher, [REDACTED] - September, 1940 to February 1941.

[REDACTED] listed the following former employment on her application for the DSM Project:

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
March, 1940 to March, 1942.

[REDACTED]
New Jersey, November, 1942 to December, 1942.

[REDACTED]
New Jersey, January, 1943 to March, 1943.

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The files of the Newark Field Division reflect that on April 9, 1943, a highly confidential source revealed that [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] were members of the Princeton Branch of the Communist Party in Mercer County, New Jersey (S)

Investigation by MED agents reveals that [REDACTED] had numerous relatives who were members of the Communist Party. This same source advised that [REDACTED] was elected to the eight-man permanent Executive Committee of the Association of Los Alamos Scientists on September 25, 1945.

b7c Investigation by MED agents also revealed that on May 7, 1943, [REDACTED], while inside the technical area at the Los Alamos Project, engaged in a telephone conversation with [REDACTED] a Communist who was circulation manager for the Communist paper New Masses. At the request of [REDACTED] gave her the telephone numbers of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] prominent Communist Party members in Santa Fe, New Mexico.

The Bureau advised that investigation revealed that [REDACTED] a possible Communist Party member, from New York, was in Santa Fe, in June, 1944, at which time he contacted [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Massachusetts advised that Mrs. [REDACTED] received a call from [REDACTED] is the [REDACTED] of the Central Square Branch of the Communist Party, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Investigation in the vicinity of Boston, Massachusetts, has reflected that [REDACTED] takes an active interest in the Federation of American Scientists.

San Francisco 100-16980

26442

COMBUSTION FILTRATION -

INSTALLATION AT PASCO, WASHINGTON:

The following information regarding this installation was set forth in the H. D. SMITH report on Atomic Energy.

In 1943 the Du Pont Company constructed the Hanford Engineer Works near the Grand Coulee power line at Pasco, Washington. It was a large scale plutonium production plant. The Hanford installation produced Plutonium through use of an atomic pile, the design of which was a lattice of cylindrical symmetry using carbon as the moderator and water-cooled. The pure uranium metal was placed in the pile in aluminum containers, and due to radiation the entire operation was conducted behind lead shields.

The success of the Hanford plant was beyond all expectations. There was a high yield of Plutonium and an ease of operation. Work began at Hanford on June 7, 1943; the first Hanford Atomic pile began operating Sept., 1944; the second pile began in the fall of 1944 and the third pile early in 1945.

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ARTHUR FARN FURNISH

This individual resides at 471 $\frac{1}{2}$ East Third Street, Los Angeles, California (12/12/45). He was employed at the Hanford Engineer Works, Richland, Washington, from August 4, 1944, until October 12, 1944, when he was terminated from the D. S. M. Project.

FURNISH was born June 25 (or 29), 1895, at Moscow, Idaho. He was recruiting officer for the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, Spokane, Washington, according to information received from Headquarters, Northern Security District, 9th Service Command, who quoted ONI files. Further, in about 1935, FURNISH absconded with Party funds and was kicked out of the Party, but later was permitted to rejoin. He is reported to have been a member and leading organizer of the Workers' Alliance in Spokane, Washington. He is described by two former Communist Party members in Spokane to have been a member of the "top fraction" in 1937 which controlled the organization of the Workers' Alliance in that city. He has been discharged from the Communist Party two or three times for drinking and is described as a violent brawler and drunkard but a good speaker.

Confidential Informant [REDACTED] indicated that the State Convention of the Washington Workers' Alliance was held at Seattle, October 22, 1938, and that ARTHUR FURNISH, Spokane, among others, was elected to the new state executive board.

On October 18, 1940, Confidential Informants [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] advised Special Agent [REDACTED] that about May of 1936, they joined the Communist Party in Spokane and were voted into Unit One of Spokane County; that at this time ARTHUR FURNISH was a member of Unit Four of the Party. (X)

The present residence of this individual is undetermined. He was employed in July, 1944, at the Hanford Engineer Works, Richland, Washington, until date of termination, August 24, 1944.

[REDACTED] was born [REDACTED], at [REDACTED] a. MED records indicate derogatory information about [REDACTED] from [REDACTED], California, to the effect that [REDACTED] was the [REDACTED] of the Workers Alliance in Eureka; is pro-German; an insidious Communist; and a sexual pervert.

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ED learned also from [redacted] that [redacted] organized the Communist Party in [redacted] County, was associated with [redacted] and [redacted] well-known functionaries in Communist affairs in that area, and was allegedly a strike organizer at one time.

[redacted] was employed at Hanford Engineer Works at Richland, Washington from January 25, 1944, to April 6, 1944 as a carpenter. On his application for employment he listed his permanent address as [redacted].

[redacted] was born [redacted]. He graduated from [redacted] Butte in 1924. In 1932 he received a B.A. degree from the [redacted].

His application for employment reflected the following previous employment record:

[redacted], June 26, 1943 to December 20, 1943, carpenter; reason for leaving "job ended".
[redacted] January 1943 to March 1943, proof reader; reason for leaving "end of session".
[redacted] 1941 to 1943, appointment; reason for leaving "change of administration."
[redacted] 1937 to 1941; editor; reason for leaving "suspended publication".
[redacted] 1934 to 1937; reason for leaving "job ended".

The [redacted] of Police, Butte, Montana advised ED agents that [redacted] is known to be an active member of the Communist Party of Butte, Montana.

According to ED investigators the records of the Office of Naval Intelligence, Seattle, Washington, disclose that [redacted] was a candidate for Congress from the First District, Butte, Montana, on the Communist Party ticket. (no date given).

[redacted] was employed at Hanford Engineer Works at Richland, Washington from February 22, 1944 to November 13, 1944. He was born [redacted] at [redacted].

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[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Nebraska advised agents of FED that the subject has a record in Louisville, Kentucky and Omaha, Nebraska of Communist and radical tendencies.

Files of Headquarters, 7th Service Command, Omaha, Nebraska, reflects that [REDACTED] was the president of the Communist dominated Federal Workers Section, Local #1, Omaha, Nebraska.

Investigation by FED reflects that [REDACTED] was reported to be receiving monthly checks from the Communist Party in New York.

Investigation by FED further reflects that [REDACTED] was among a group who were planning to plant scare bombs at the Banner Laundry and the Hammond Distributing Corporation, Omaha, Nebraska during a labor dispute. The materials for the bombs had been secured but the plans apparently did not materialize.

b7c [REDACTED] wa.
[REDACTED] was employed at the Vanford Engineer Works, Richland, Washington from September 22, 1944, to November 30, 1944. The only address listed for him is [REDACTED]. No further background is available.

Investigation by FED Agents reflects that [REDACTED] was born [REDACTED] at [REDACTED]

The files of the Security and Intelligence District, 6th Service Command Chicago, Illinois, were checked by FED agents and reflected that [REDACTED] was a member of the International Brigade that fought for the Loyalists in Spain.

The files of the Milwaukee, Wisconsin Field Division of the FBI reveals that [REDACTED] was a member of the Communist Political Association.

ELI POLK RENTFRO

RENTFRO was employed at the Vanford Engineer Works from December 11, 1943 to September 15, 1944 as a carpenter. His employment application listed his permanent address as 1922 Smith-Ogden Street, Denver, Colorado.

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His application further reflected that he was born October 9, 1880, at Effingham, Illinois; that he attended the Effingham elementary school for eight years but did not graduate.

RENTFRO was manager of the Gamble Store in Kimball, Nebraska from 1934 to 1941. From that time until May 1943 he worked on various jobs as a carpenter, all in Colorado.

The files of the Omaha Field Division reflected the following concerning RENTFRO as of July 17, 1944: In 1941 the Bureau was informed that ELI P. RENTFRO was suspected of being a communist. It was established that he never admitted being a Communist, but that he advocated the Russian form of government and praised Stalin. He is reported to have stated that the Russian Government is the best in the world and that it is not as truly communistic as it should be. Informants reported that RENTFRO is well read on Russia and has been known to distribute Communistic literature.

KARL LUCAS SCHMITT, was,
Carl Lucas Schmitt, Carl Schmidt,
Carl Schmitt, Carl William Schmitt.

SCHMITT was employed at the Hanford Engineer Works from August 4, 1944, to October 13, 1944. He was born October 2, 1898 at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. His last known address was 604 Ridge St., McKeesport, Pennsylvania.

The files of the office of Naval Intelligence, Pittsburgh, Pa., reveal that SCHMITT had been employed as an electrician since September 28, 1942 by the Bureau of Ships, Neville Island, Pittsburgh. This same source discloses that SCHMITT was reported to attend all Communist gatherings and meetings (no place given); that he corresponds with the International Workers Order; and that he subscribes to the Daily Worker.

The files of the Pittsburgh Field Division of the FBI reveal that SCHMITT is a member of the McKeesport Branch of the East Pittsburgh Section, District #5, of the Communist Party. The same source reflected that he had attended numerous meetings of the Communist Party in McKeesport.

CHARLES OSWALD TAPLIN

TAPLIN was employed at the Hanford Engineer Works from December 10, 1943 to May 17, 1944 as a carpenter. His application for employment listed his permanent address as 424 E. Merrill, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.

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He was born May 14, 1887 at Wausan, Wisconsin. He took three years of a commercial course at Wausan High School and later took a course in concrete engineering from the International Correspondence School, Scranton, Pa.

TAPLIN's application for employment reflected that from 1935 to 1943 he was employed as a laborer, carpenter and general foreman, all in Wisconsin.

The files of the Milwaukee Field Division of the FBI reflect that TAPLIN had openly admitted that he was a Communist. His wife also stated he was a Communist. He refused to sign a U.S.A. form asking whether he was a member of the Communist Party or Nazi Bund.

The files of the Intelligence Division, Sixth Service Command, Chicago, Illinois reflect that TAPLIN was on the mailing list of the Workers' Literature Agency, Milwaukee, Wisconsin and that he had ordered numerous books which were of Soviet origin or followed the Communist Party line.

[REDACTED] was employed at the Hanford Engineer Works from December 12, 1943, to May 16, 1944, as a laborer. His last known address was [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was born [REDACTED], at [REDACTED] He entered United States June 23, 1917 at New York and was naturalized on December 18, 1923 in that city.

His application for employment reflected that he was employed from 1927 to 1943 as a laborer and handyman for various companies. He was a handyman for the [REDACTED] Wisconsin from 1927 to 1943.

b7c

The files of the Milwaukee Field Division of the FBI reflect that [REDACTED] of the Tyones newspaper, which is published in Superior, Wisconsin. This paper is described as a Finnish publication of known Communistic leanings. In 1937 he was the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Finnish Working Peoples Federation; this is reported to be a Communist Party front organization. He is reported to have been active as a speaker in Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota on behalf of the Communist Party and the Finnish Trade Union Movement.

[REDACTED] employment was terminated at Hanford Engineer Works due to his communistic background.

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COMMUNIST INFILTRATION

INSTALLATION AT IOWA STATE COLLEGE, AMES, IOWA:

The Smyth Report on Atomic Energy states that a research unit, under the direction of F. H. SPEDDING, was begun at Iowa State College in 1942 and 1943. The purpose of this installation was to produce Uranium metal for the use of the Metallurgical Laboratory. The raw material used was black uranium oxide, obtained from the Canadian Radium and Uranium Company. The project at Iowa State College developed a satisfactory method of producing pure Uranium metal through an extremely simple process, rapidly and at low cost.

alias [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was employed commencing January 8, 1943, as an associate chemist on the D. S. M. Project at Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa. In the course of this employment he regularly had access to classified information.

[REDACTED] whose residence address is [REDACTED] was born [REDACTED] at [REDACTED]. His father, [REDACTED] was born in Sweden, and his mother was born in Michigan. [REDACTED] attended [REDACTED] in [REDACTED], obtaining an A. B. Degree. He attended the [REDACTED] of [REDACTED] from 1939 to 1940, and was awarded an M. S. Degree and continued on at that institution until 1943, when he obtained a Ph. D. Degree.

In the personnel security questionnaire executed by [REDACTED] he claimed prior employment with the [REDACTED] Physics Department for a period of two years. According to a report prepared by MED, a highly confidential source made available to the Albany Field Office of the Bureau the information that the name of [REDACTED] employed in the Chemistry Department, Iowa State College, protested to Governor THOMAS E. DEWEY, appealing for executive clemency on behalf of MORRIS N. SCHAPPS. It is recalled that SCHAPPS was convicted of

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perjury during the Rapp-Coudert Legislative Committee investigation in 1941, at the City College of New York. It is further recalled that the protest and appeal for executive clemency was in line with the Communist Party program at that time.

The investigation of [redacted] conducted by the Manhattan Engineer District disclosed that he studied the Russian language while employed on the atomic bomb project, taking lessons from one [redacted] of Ames, Iowa. The alleged purpose of these lessons, according to an informant of MED, was to enable [redacted] to read certain Russian scientific papers bearing on scientific phases of D. S. M. work in which he was interested.

Mrs. [redacted] Informants who were associates of [redacted] while at Iowa State College informed that he was considered by them to be a liberal in his political thinking. He was described as an associate of [redacted] and his wife, [redacted], both of whom were the subjects of investigation for their Communist sympathies. [redacted] was a fellow employee at the Iowa State College Project.

b7x A confidential informant of MED during the course of investigation disclosed that he observed that the subject and one [redacted] a former employee of Iowa State College, exchanged daily air-mail letters. [redacted] at the time was an employee at the Oak Ridge installation of the Manhattan Project. According to an investigation of [redacted] conducted at Oak Ridge, he was dismissed from his employment there because he had radical political and social philosophies and was considered to be at least a "fellow traveler" of the Communist Party. Another confidential informant informed MED that both [redacted] and [redacted] exhibited erotic affections for each other and many of their communications were indicative of these tendencies. This same informant reported that [redacted] indicated a strong interest in Russian life and was in communication with numerous persons of liberal and/or radical tendencies. In one of his communications with [redacted] stated he was attempting to convert a young woman of his acquaintance to Communism. Another informant reported that [redacted] regularly received numerous and/or radical publications such as "PM," the "New Republic," "The Nation," "CIO News," the "Information Bulletin of the USMC," and the "New Masses Magazine."

28450

alias [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was employed as a junior chemist on the Manhattan Project at Iowa State College, and commenced work on January 1, 1943, and had access to all information, classified and unclassified, available to his group.

b7c [REDACTED] was born [REDACTED] of Polish-born parents. He attended the [REDACTED] from 1934 to 1938 and obtained a B. S. Degree in Chemistry. Thereafter, he received an M. S. Degree from [REDACTED] which he attended from 1938 to 1939. He was employed by the Physics Department and U. S. Engineers at [REDACTED] from 1939 to 1941 and employed by the [REDACTED], from 1941 to 1942. In June of 1942, [REDACTED] was employed by the Iowa State College on MTRC project work until the time he was transferred to work of interest to the Manhattan District. [REDACTED] was described as an associate of [REDACTED], project employee, at Iowa State College, the subject of an investigation for Communist sympathies.

Investigation of [REDACTED] by the Manhattan Engineer District disclosed that he exhibited radical tendencies and was a reader of radical and liberal literature such as "In fact," "PM," "The Daily Worker," "New Masses," and "The New Republic." Associates described him as a liberal thinker and a "parlor pink" and possibly a radical. These informants knew of no subversive activities.

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[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] In June, 1941, [REDACTED] legally changed his name from [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] in the Court of Common Pleas, No. 2,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

[REDACTED] was employed on D. S. M. Project work at Iowa State College from May, 1944, to February 27, 1945, when he was transferred to the Clinton Engineer Works, Oak Ridge, Tennessee. He is a Master Sergeant, having been inducted into the U. S. Army in May, 1942.

b7c [REDACTED] was born [REDACTED] at [REDACTED] of a Rumanian-born father and a Russian-born mother. Both parents became naturalized American citizens. [REDACTED] received his elementary education in [REDACTED] and graduated with a B. A. Degree in June, 1934, from [REDACTED]. He received an LL. B Degree in June, 1937, from the University of [REDACTED]. From September, 1936, to May, 1942, he practiced law in Philadelphia until his induction into the U. S. Army. His wife is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was observed reading "PM" and "In Fact," both of which publications he commended for their contents by writing letters to their editors. He has indicated that he believes in liberal and progressive forces in the United States by praising the work of SIDNEY HILLMAN and the Political Action Committee as a driving and healthy force which was needed at this time in the United States. He is also reputed to have stated that reactionaries had painted Communism as being anything vile and sinister, while in reality, "Complete Communism is the ideal state."

28452

b7c [REDACTED] was first employed as a chemist on June 8, 1942, on the D. S. M. Project at Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa. According to MED, he had access to all reports and classified information relating to this installation. The investigation of [REDACTED] conducted by MED disclosed that he was born [REDACTED] at [REDACTED]. He attended the [REDACTED] from 1935 to 1939, and did graduate work at [REDACTED] from 1939 to 1940. He was employed in the Research Department of the [REDACTED], from 1940 to 1941, and from 1941 to 1942, was a chemistry instructor at the [REDACTED] where he also did graduate work. [REDACTED] is married, his wife being [REDACTED] who was formerly employed on the D. S. M. Project at Iowa State College. She voluntarily terminated this employment on May 15, 1945.

The Des Moines Field Office of the Bureau, according to MED, reported that in November, 1943, [REDACTED] indicated his interest in becoming a member of the Communist Party, and it was known to confidential informants that he was in communication with Miss [REDACTED] of the Communist Party, and made arrangements to meet with her personally.

Investigation conducted by MED disclosed that [REDACTED] signed a petition for executive clemency on behalf of MAURICE U. SHAPPEL, a professor at the City College of New York and a member of the Communist Party, who had been sentenced to prison for perjury. Informants of MED disclose that [REDACTED] and his wife associated with [REDACTED], a project employee investigated for Communist sympathies. These informants further state that [REDACTED] has expressed unusual interest in Russia and the Russian form of government, and has studied the Russian language. According to them, he has subscribed to publications such as P. M., the New Republic, In Fact, Soviet Russia Today, Free World, and receives the Information Bulletin of the USSR, published by the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C., and has expressed a desire to travel in Russia and continue his scientific studies in that country. A physical surveillance conducted by MED while [REDACTED] was in Chicago reflected that he visited the Communist Bookshop there and attended a lecture given by "the Friends of the New Masses."

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COMMUNIST INFILTRATION

INSTALLATION AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN:

b7c
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] who resides at [REDACTED] Detroit, Michigan, was until May 12, 1945, employed as an assembler at the [REDACTED] engaged on work for the atomic bomb project. In May of 1945, he was granted a one-year leave of absence for the stated purpose of becoming re-associated with the United Automobile Workers, CIO Union. It is noted that [REDACTED] was previously employed by the union as an organizer.

An investigation of [REDACTED] conducted by the Sixth Service Command, quoted the records of the Detroit Field Office of the Bureau, advising that he was listed by the Bureau as a suspected Communist who is employed by the Chrysler Corporation in Department 99. This report further related that [REDACTED] was known to be [REDACTED] of Dodge Local 3 Green Squad and [REDACTED] of Local 3 and also [REDACTED] for the UAW.

[REDACTED] as of March, 1938, was listed on the voluntary committee of the white-collar workers of the PA, a supposedly Communist front organization. No further information concerning [REDACTED] is available.

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alias [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was employed as a [REDACTED] in the [REDACTED] at the [REDACTED], engaged on work for the D. S. M. Project. According to the MED records, she worked on property disposal and had no access to classified information. It was expected that her employment would be terminated about January 1, 1946.

[REDACTED] resides at [REDACTED], Detroit, Michigan. In completing her personnel security questionnaire on March 12, 1945, she advised that she was born in the United States at [REDACTED]. Her father, MARION URBANIK and her mother, [REDACTED], both of whom resided with her at the time of the investigation, were born in Poland but claimed to be citizens of the United States.

b7C [REDACTED] is married to [REDACTED] serving in the U. S. Army. According to investigation conducted by the Provost Marshal General's Office, the files of the Detroit Field Division of the FBI disclosed information received from a reliable confidential informant that [REDACTED] had applied for membership in the Communist Party and was accepted into the Hamtramck Branch on [REDACTED]. Other informants disclosed that she was on the mailing list of the Frederick Douglass Communist Club and that her name was suggested for the position of recording secretary of the Unity Lodge of the International Workers Order. [REDACTED] father, MARION URBANIK, according to the files of the Security and Intelligence Division Headquarters, Sixth Service Command, was a member of the Communist Party for twenty-six years, and has been active in various functions of the Party during that time.

The investigation conducted by the Manhattan Engineer District of [REDACTED] disclosed no derogatory information nor any indication of Communist activities on the part of [REDACTED] while employed by the [REDACTED] on D. S. M. work.

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b7C
[REDACTED]
On September 6, 1944, [REDACTED] began employment as a [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] at the [REDACTED] Detroit,
Michigan. He resigned on August 6, 1945, "because he was dissatisfied
with his work."

According to the Manhattan Engineer District, the files of the
Detroit Field Division of the FBI reflect that [REDACTED] was a subscriber
to the Daily Worker and was reported to be a member of the First Street
Congressional Communist Party Club. Also, examination by MED of the
FBI files in the Detroit Field Division revealed that [REDACTED] was a
member of the Fred Douglas Club and was a subscriber to the Daily Worker
and Sunday Worker. (X)

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[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] was employed as a [REDACTED] at the [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Detroit, Michigan, on work of interest to the Manhattan
District. In this employment he does not have access to classified
information or to restricted areas. [REDACTED] resides at [REDACTED],
[REDACTED], is a naturalized citizen of the United States who was
born in [REDACTED] on [REDACTED]. He first entered the United States on
March 2, 1924, at New York City, and was naturalized November 9, 1931, at
Detroit, Michigan. Since 1932, with the exception of three months in
1942, when he was employed by the [REDACTED], his employment
has been with the [REDACTED] Detroit, Michigan.

b7c
According to an MED report, an investigation of [REDACTED] has dis-
closed that he was a member of the Slovenian Workers Home, Detroit, and
is a member of the Executive Committee of the Croatian Council No. 4339,
International Workers Order. He is a subscriber to Naper, a Serbian
Communist publication. As of February, 1942, [REDACTED] was a subscriber
to Narodni Glasnik, official organ of the Yugoslavian Section of the
Communist Party of America. His wife is believed to be a member of the
Michigan Avenue branch of Section 8 of the Communist Party.

Investigation conducted by the Security and Intelligence Division
of the Sixth Service Command disclosed that [REDACTED] is well-regarded by
his neighbors and is highly regarded at the place of his employment.

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LOUIS KISS

KISS worked as a hand-crank operator in the plating and cleaning department of the Chrysler Lynch Road Plant, Detroit, Michigan. He was engaged by the Chrysler Corporation on work of interest to the Manhattan District commencing March 18, 1944, and during this employment, had no access to classified information or restricted areas.

LOUIS KISS resides at 7232 Navy, Detroit, Michigan, and is a naturalized citizen of the United States. He was born December 21, 1895, in Hungary and was naturalized at Flint, Michigan, on June 17, 1930. His wife, born in Russia, is reported to be a naturalized American citizen.

According to the Manhattan Engineer District, the files of the Detroit Field Office of the FBI revealed that one LOUIS KISS is a Communist Party member and regularly attended meetings at Petofi Hall, Detroit, Michigan. KISS was reported by an informant of the Bureau to be employed at the Dodge Plant and to reside at 7232 Navy Street, Detroit, Michigan. MED stated that the Bureau files contained a report from another informant to the effect that KISS has been active in the Communist Party since June, 1937.

37-51

JOSEPH MAJEWSKI

MAJEWSKI reportedly resides at 2942 Ewaline Street, Hamtramck, Michigan. His employment at the Lynch Road Plant, Chrysler Corporation, Detroit, Michigan, started October 6, 1944, and was terminated at the request of the U. S. Army on October 8, 1945. He was employed as a drill-press operator and did not have access to restricted or classified information.

MAJEWSKI was born March 19, 1897, in Lublin, Poland, and became a naturalized United States citizen March 24, 1930, at Detroit, Michigan. He was formerly employed at the International Workers Home Association, in Hamtramck, Michigan, from 1935 until October, 1942; at the Ford Motor Company, River Rouge Plant, River Rouge, Michigan, from October, 1942, to October, 1944. He stated he had been a member of the International Workers Order for five years and a member of the CIO Local 460 Labor Union at River Rouge, Michigan, for two years.

MED reports of their investigation disclosed that MAJEWSKI was required by the Immigration and Naturalization Service to surrender his Certificate of Naturalization for cancellation proceedings based upon his suspected Communist activities. At the proceedings, MAJEWSKI admitted he had sold Communistic literature, but he denied he was a member of the Communist Party. His certificate was re-issued to him on January 4, 1946.

b7c [It was also disclosed that the Detroit Field Division files of the FBI contained information to the effect that MAJEWSKI was a member of the Hamtramck Community Club, a Communist front organization; that he held Communist Party membership book No. 521; that he attended Communist meetings in Hamtramck, and subscribed to the Daily Worker. [REDACTED] of the Hamtramck Police Department stated he was well acquainted with MAJEWSKI; that the entire MAJEWSKI family is known to have Communistic sympathies; that MAJEWSKI resided at Yenoni Hall and acted as its manager and such position required that he be a member of the Communist Party.]

33362

JOHN RUZICH

RUZICH resides at 3334 Lawley Street, Detroit, Michigan, and is employed as an oiler at the Lynch Road Plant, Detroit, Michigan. He has no access to classified information or areas.

RUZICH was born in Yugoslavia on January 27, 1883, and became a naturalized citizen of the United States at Helena, Montana, on October 24, 1904. He is married and has been employed by the Chrysler Corporation since 1934.

b7x The files of the Detroit Office of the FBI reflect that one JOHN RUZICH (no other identifying data) is a Communist and that he is a subscriber to a newspaper entitled "Narodni Glasnik," a Yugoslavian paper published in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. A confidential Bureau informant advised that the newspaper, "Rodnik," published in Chicago, Illinois, was the official organ of the Communist Party. This paper is believed to have been superseded by the "Narodni Glasnik" in 1939. RUZICH, on being interviewed by a CIC agent, advised that the above newspaper was subscribed to by his son, [REDACTED] for his mother, who cannot read the English language. Captain [REDACTED], MI, recommended that RUZICH be continued in his present employment.

33863

MARJAN URBANIK
alias "Fern"

URBANIK

URBANIK resides at 5979 Seminole, Detroit, Michigan, and was employed as an assembler at the Lynch Road Plant of the Chrysler Corporation from March, 1945, until his release on August 9, 1945. During this time he had access to that area in which secret tubes from Decatur, Illinois, were assembled into tank units, but had no access to confidential information.

URBANIK was born April 23, 1892, at Warsaw, Poland. He entered the United States at Baltimore, Maryland, on August 28, 1913, and was naturalized September 25, 1923, at Detroit, Michigan. He is married and has three married daughters. He was employed by JACKIEWICZ Brothers, Hamtramck, Michigan, meat distributors, from 1935 until 1943. He was also employed by the Unity Press of Detroit, Michigan.

b7c
The records of the Detroit Office of the FBI indicate URBANIK has been a member of the Communist Party for 26 years and that at various times, he has been a member of the Plymouth Branch of the Communist Party, Section 2, Unit 2, of the Communist Party, and the Frederick Douglas Branch of the Communist Political Association. In 1946, he was a registered member of the Polish-American Branch of the Communist Party in Detroit. He has subscribed to the Daily Worker, attended Daily Worker and Communist picnics at Camp Liberty and Camp Woodland, and has participated in numerous Communist meetings and activities. He has also associated with such well-known Communist figures as Senator [REDACTED] (an active and dangerous Communist for many years in the Detroit area), and [REDACTED]. Until February 14, 1945, URBANIK was president of the Polish Educational Publishing Association, which publishes "Glos Ludowy", the communistically-inclined Polish newspaper. URBANIK was formerly an employee of the Unity Press, which does most of the printing for District 7 of the Communist Party. His [REDACTED] is listed as a member of the Hamtramck Branch of the Communist Party. Information concerning [REDACTED] who is also employed at the Lynch Road Plant, is set forth elsewhere in this report.

MARJAN URBANIK is presently employed by the Chrysler Motor Corporation, Plymouth Plant, Detroit, Michigan.

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b1
[redacted] an official of the Soviet Embassy in San Francisco. Professor [redacted] was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment. The Soviet Commission on the Atomic Energy also indicated that [redacted] was a member of the Soviet Embassy Officials to the Government of the United States. [redacted] regarding the atomic energy project on [redacted] was employed by the [redacted] Government, but the plan was abandoned because [redacted] was too ill to work and because [redacted] was considered an inferior knowledge of [redacted] secrets. (X) (u)

b1
[redacted] has been established as a member of the HARRY TRUMAN Branch of the Communist Party. Dr. [redacted] is a sponsor of the Massachusetts Branch of the Communist Party. Dr. [redacted] is a sponsor of the Massachusetts Council of American Soviet Friendship. [redacted] is also active with Dr. [redacted] in the STUART ADAMS School, a Communist sponsored school in Boston.

b2
b7C
b7D
On April 25, 1946, Dr. [redacted] sent out a circular letter to various scientists advising that the purpose of [redacted] visit to the United States was as a foreign correspondent of the Canadian [redacted] workers and that he was the personal [redacted] of [redacted]. [redacted] stated that [redacted] met with [redacted] and [redacted] at the Boston-Cambridge Branch of the A. S. [redacted] at which time [redacted] was [redacted] to the Canadian [redacted] [redacted] of [redacted] visit was to induce the Association of [redacted] Cambridge to act as a pressure group to obtain [redacted] the Canadian Scientists Boycott and S. G. [redacted] (X)

b7C
An associate of [redacted] advises that he [redacted] the [redacted] with regard to international control of [redacted] the Argentine questions. This informant [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] subject of an [redacted] [redacted] Field Division and that he is associated with [redacted] of the HARRY TRUMAN Branch of the CP in February, 1946. (Confidential source).

b2
b7C
b7D
[redacted] advised on August 12, 1946, that [redacted] State Department officials in connection with [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] of the U. S. [redacted] [redacted] as getting [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] but that another individual [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] representatives and that [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]

PENDING

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RE: CINRAD

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED]
San Francisco, January 31, 1947.

b7c

Copies of this report are furnished to the New York, Chicago, Knoxville, El Paso, Seattle, Omaha, Detroit, Boston, and Los Angeles Field Divisions for their information inasmuch as installations of the atomic bomb project are located within their areas, and those offices covering these installations will from time to time be called upon to conduct investigation in this case.

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LABORATORY, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

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